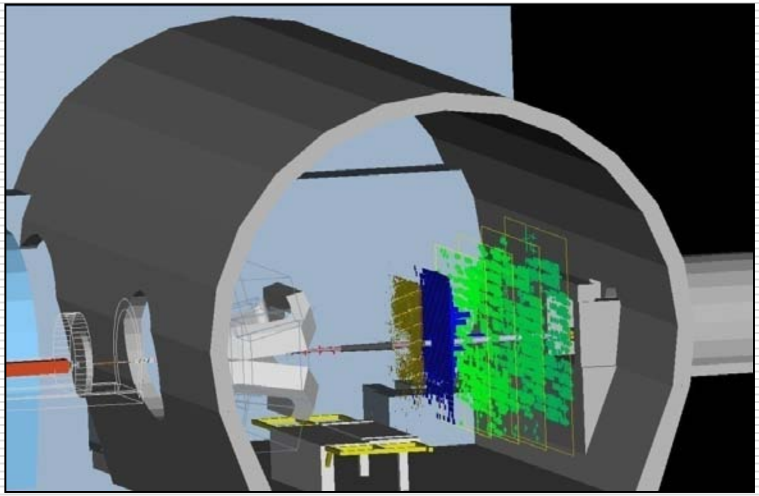
The LHCb upgrade

SECOND WORKSHOP ON: FLAVOR PHYSICS IN THE LHC ERA
Valencia 17-18 December 2012

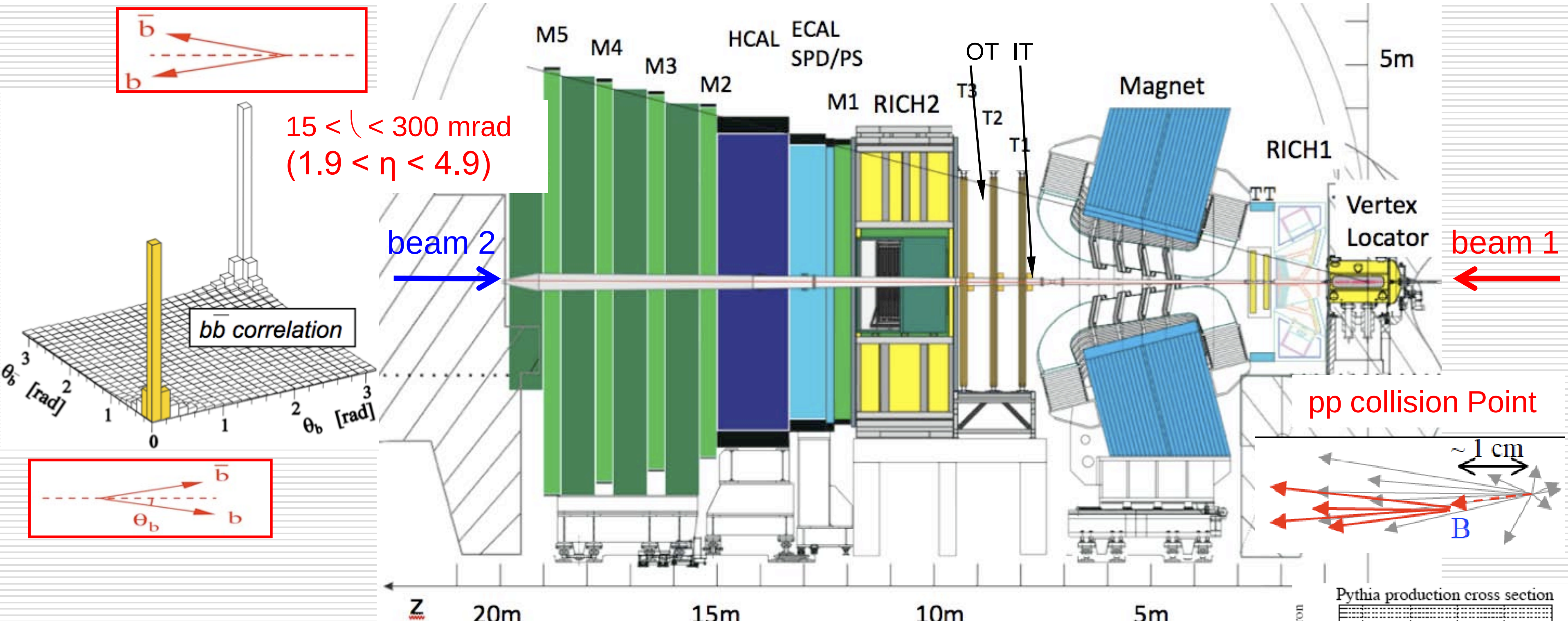


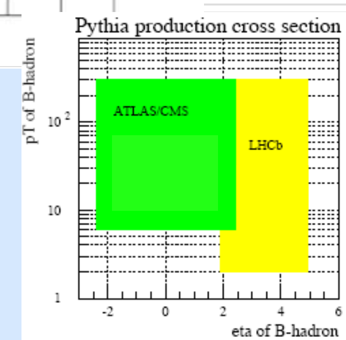
Abraham Gallas

Outline:

- Current LHCb performance
- LHCb upgrade plan & main issues
- Overview of the sub-detector modifications
- Summary & Conclusions

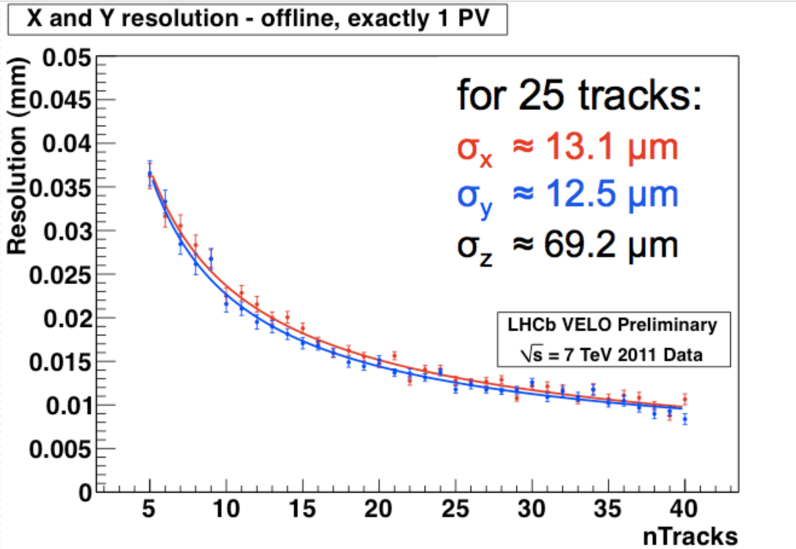
Current LHCb

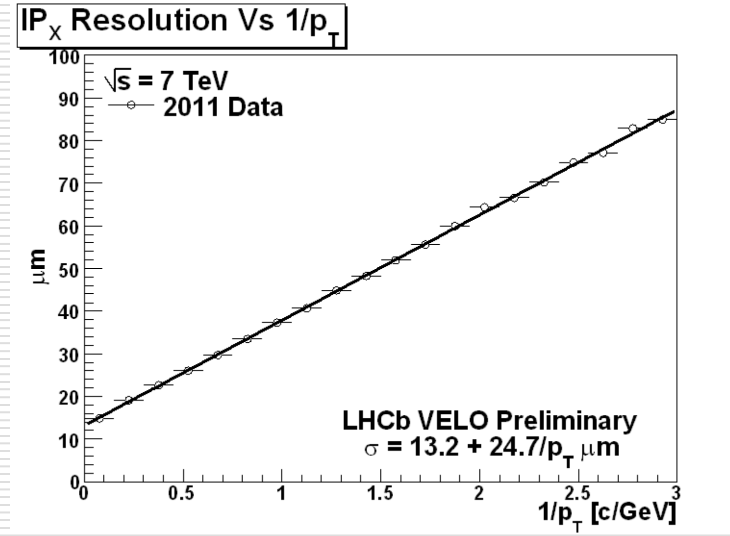




- Current LHCb goals:
  - Indirect search for new physics via CP asymmetries and rare decays
  - Focus on flavor physics with b and c decays
- Forward spectrometer designed to exploit huge $\sigma_{b\bar{b}}$ @ LHC
  - 10^{12} $b\bar{b}$ pairs produced per 2 year of data taking @ $\mathcal{L} = 2\times10^{32}$ cm^{-2}s^{-1}
  - Access to all b-hadrons: B_d, B_u, B_s, b-baryons and B_c
- Big experimental challenge: $\sigma_{b\bar{b}} < 1\%$ σ_{inel} total, Bs of interest BR < 10^{-5}
- Current LHCb : Collect ~5 fb^{-1} before 2nd LHC shutdown 2017

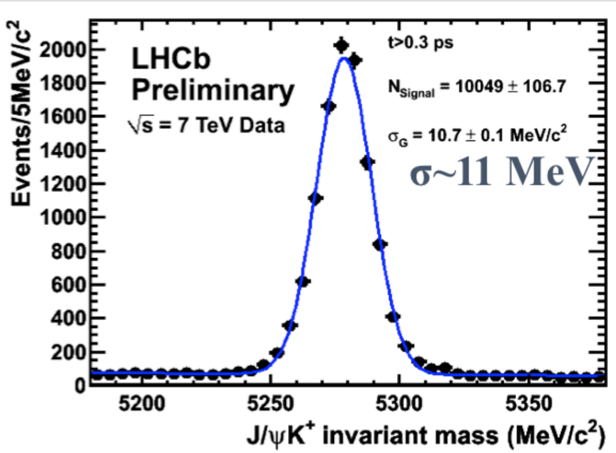
Detector performance: vertexing & mass resolution



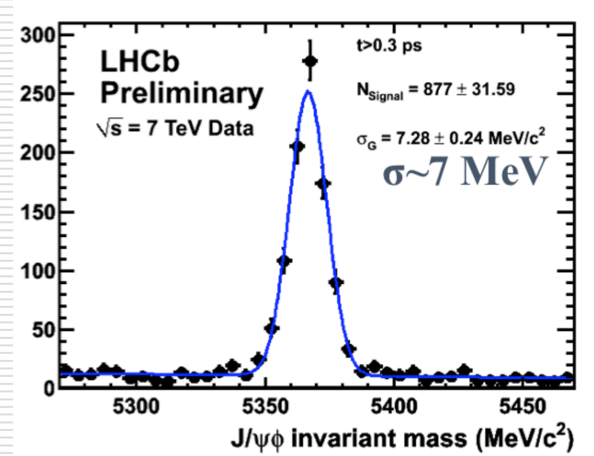


$B_u^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$

$B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi \varphi$



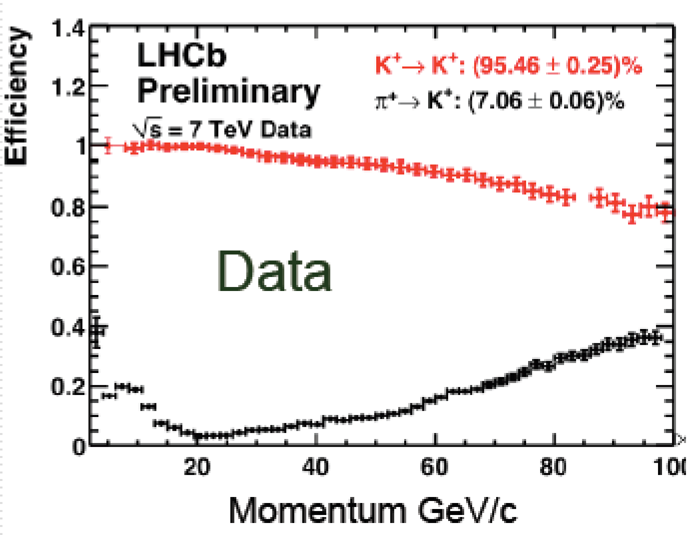
- very good mass resolution
- very low background (comparable to e^+e^- machines)

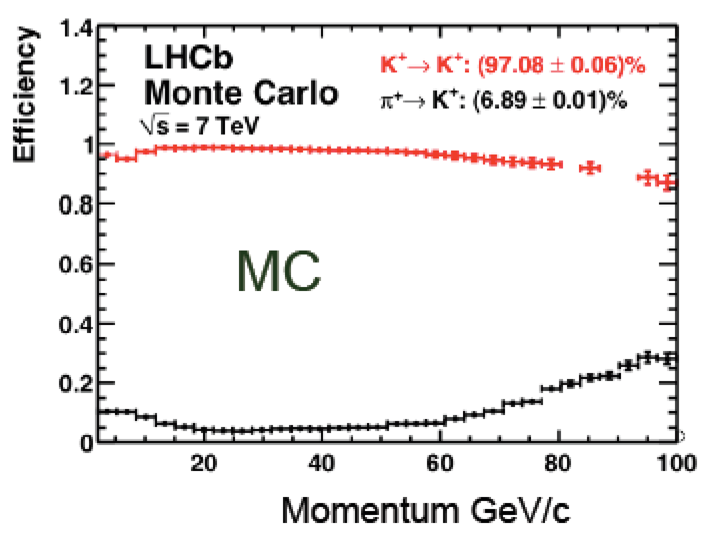


Comparison GPDs:

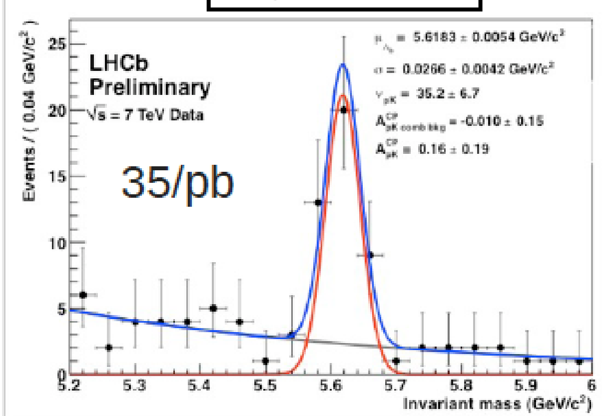
- CMS: σ~16 MeV
- ATLAS: σ~26 MeV

Detector performance: hadron PID

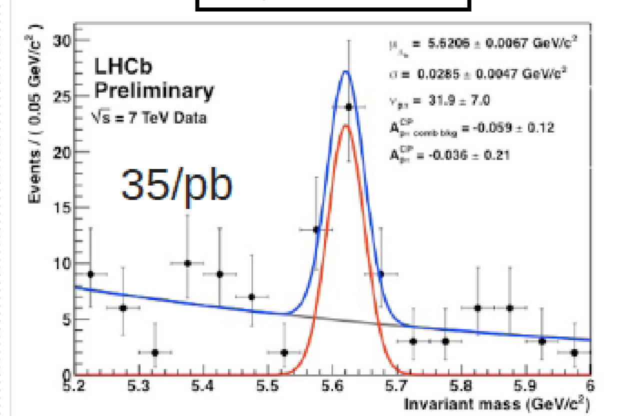




$\Lambda_b \rightarrow p\,K$

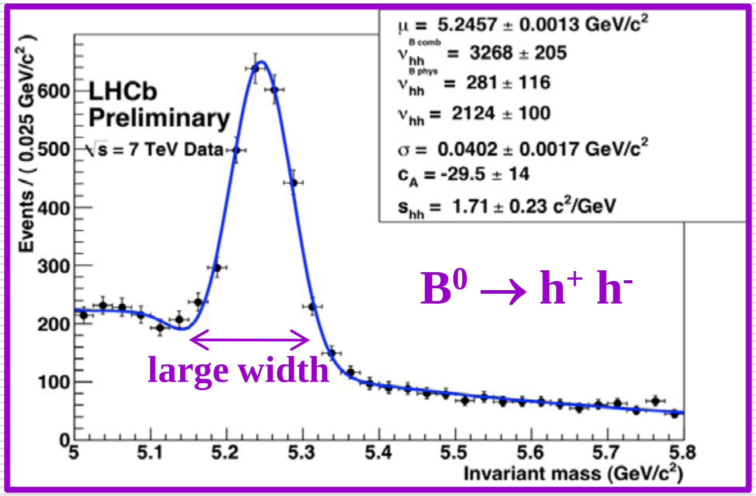


$\Lambda_b \rightarrow p\,\pi$

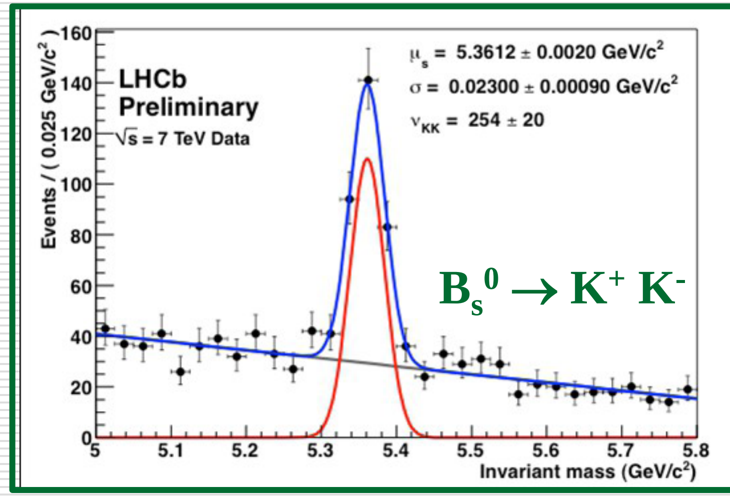


Detector performance: Particle Identification on B→ hh

No particle identification → any 2 hadrons!

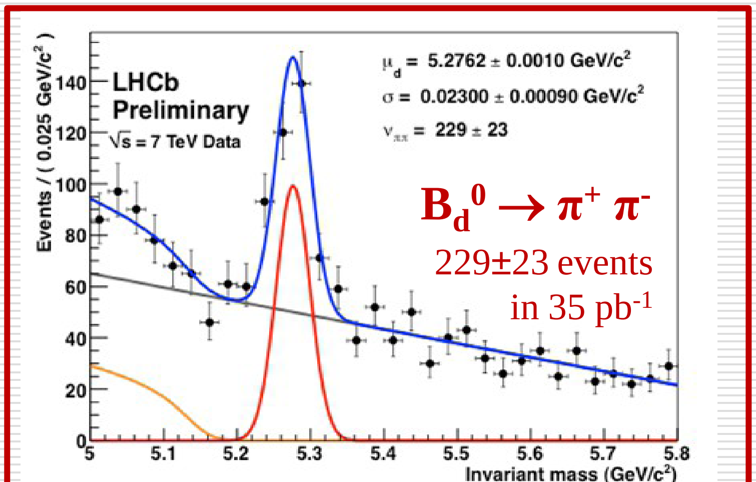


particle identification of 2 Kaons



particle identification of 2 □

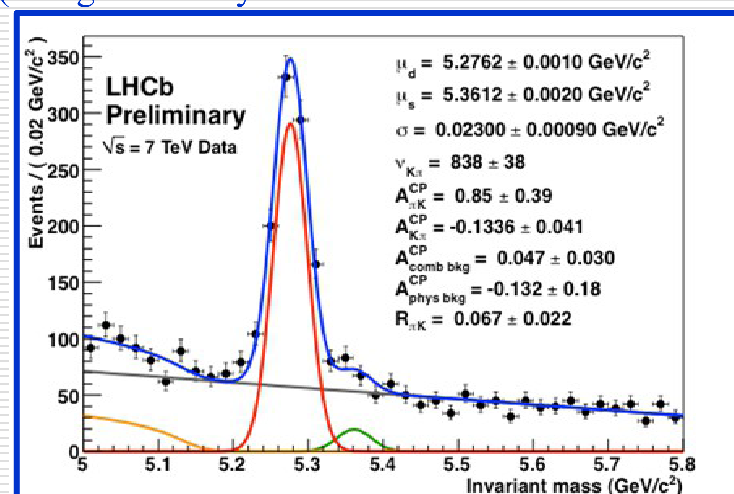
BR(B→□⁺□⁻) = 5 x 10^{-6} !



particle identification of 1 □ and 1 K

$B_d^0 \to K\pi$ & $B_s^0 \to K\pi$

(will get as many $K\pi$ in <1 fb^{-1} as Belle in 1000 fb^{-1})



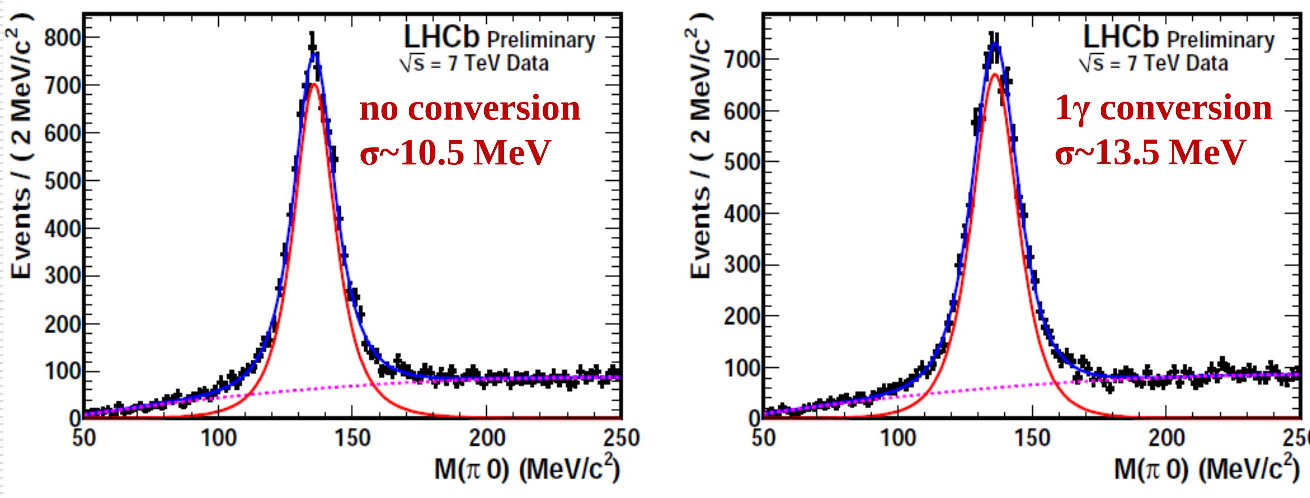
Expectations 2011:

LHCb: 6500 ev./fb^{-1}

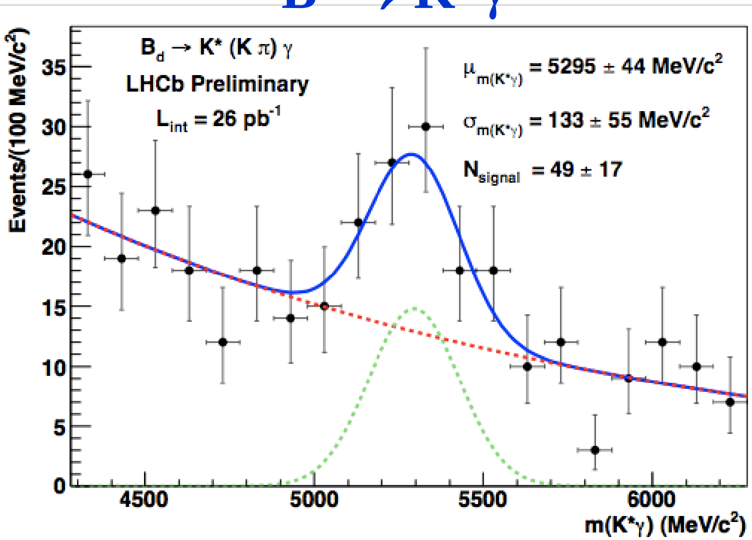
(CDF: 1100 ev./fb^{-1})

Detector performance: photon PID

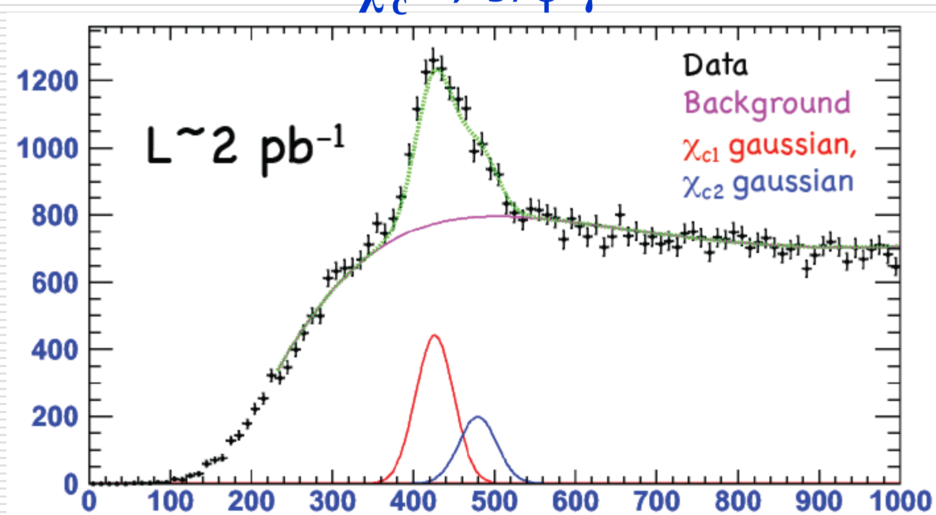
π^0 reconstruction performance



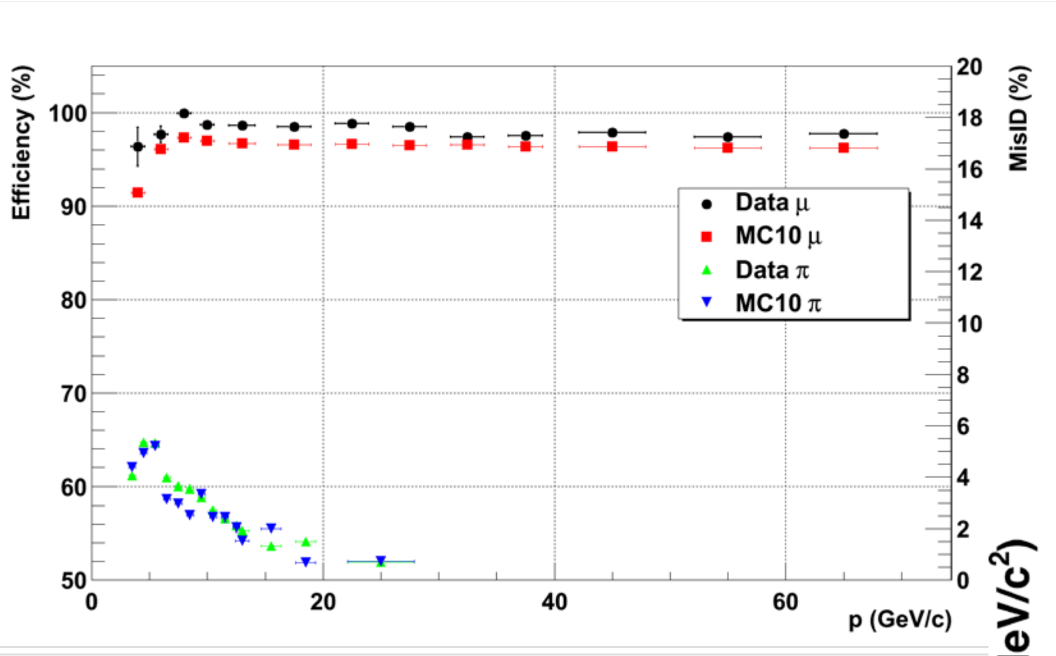
$B^0 \to K^* \gamma$



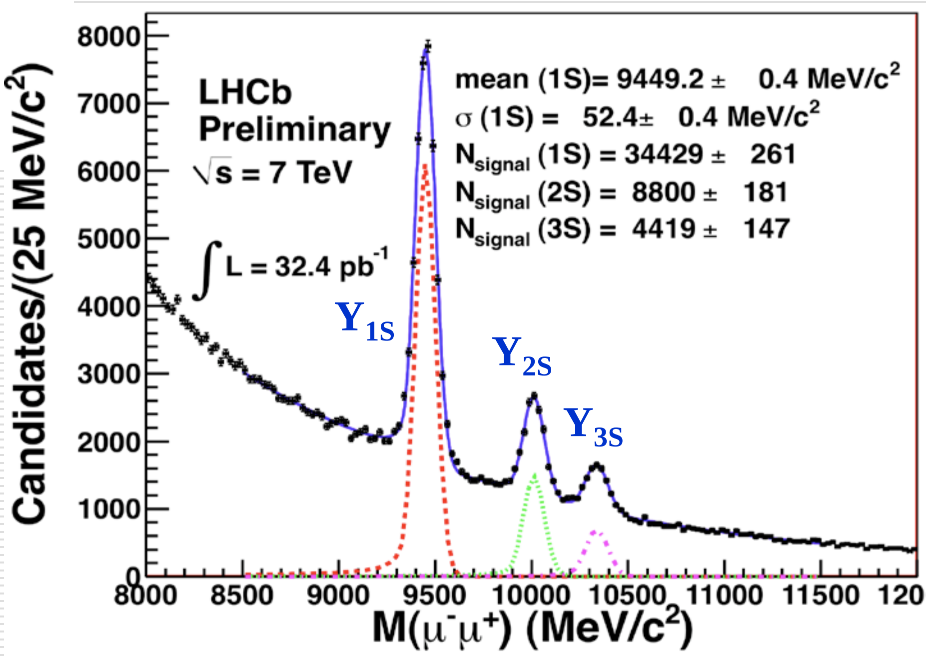
$\chi_c \to J/\psi\, \gamma$



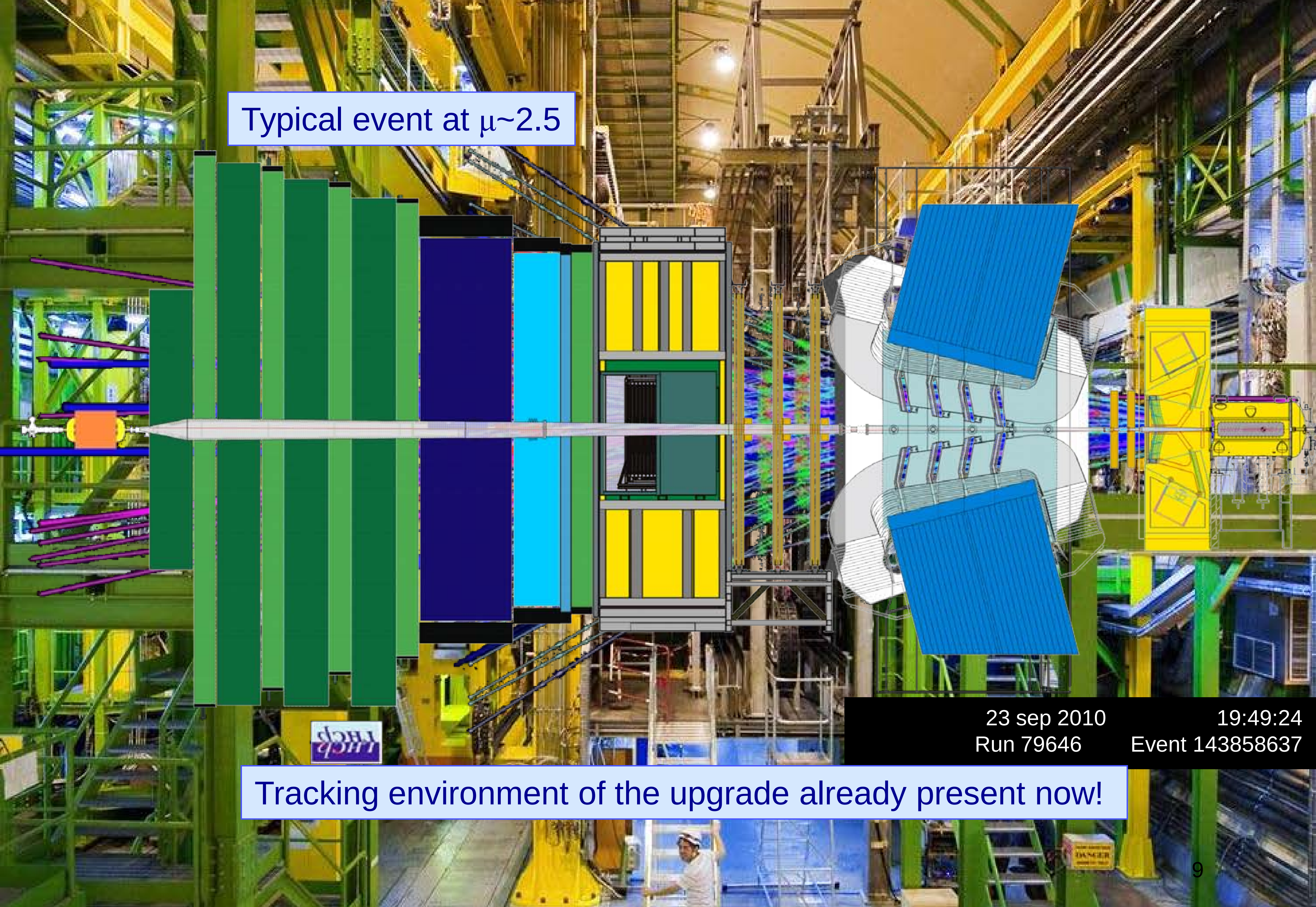
Detector performance: muon PID performance



➤Muons: key ingredient for many LHCb physics analyses!



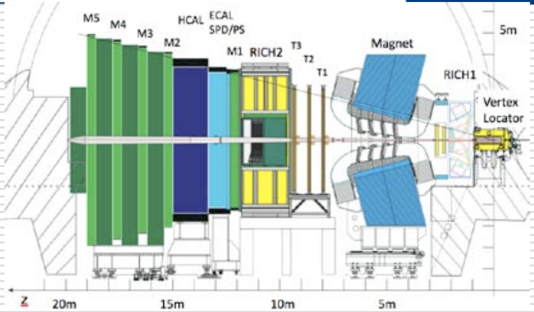
The LHCb Detector



Typical event at μ~2.5

Tracking environment of the upgrade already present now!

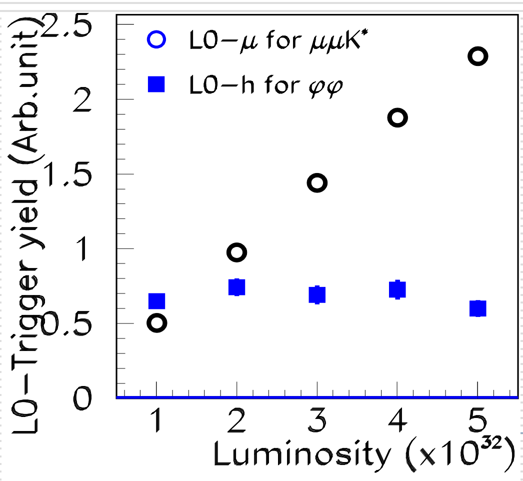
Future LHCb: Upgrade



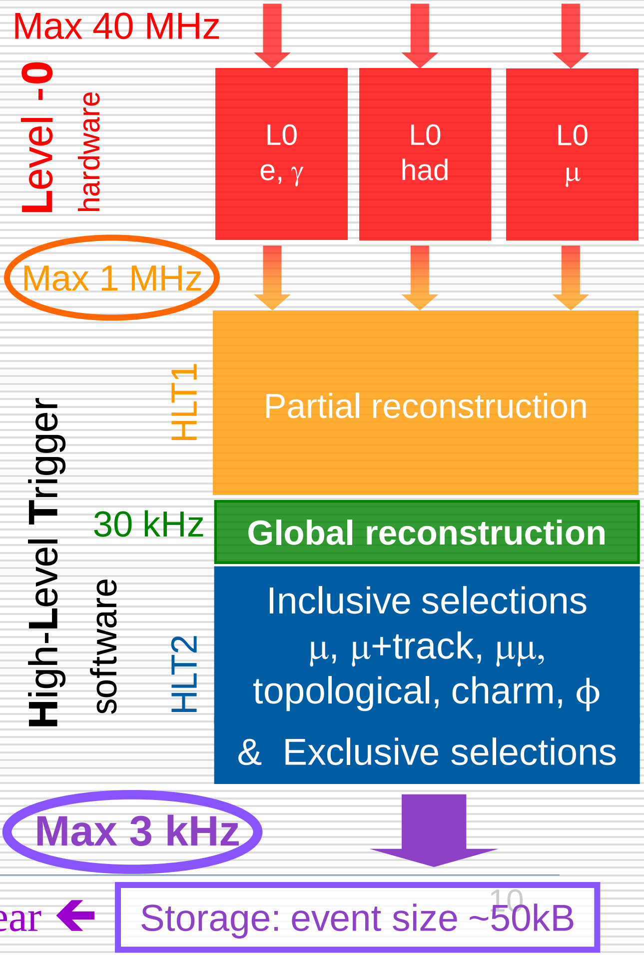
- Excellent performance of current detector in hadronic environment demonstrated:
  - vertexing, mass resolution, PID
  - High selectivity and low background
  - Very efficient trigger

2010	Muon trigger (J/ψ)	Hadron trigger (D^0)
Data	94.9±0.2%	60±4%
MC	93.3±0.2%	66%

- After recording ~5 fb^{-1} time to double stats is too slow ➔ increase $\mathcal{L}$ ➔ Level-0 trigger loses efficiency because the DAQ readout limited to 1MHz, E_T -cut raised...



Solution:
40MHz DAQ readout rate
Fully software trigger



accumulate ~1fb^{-1}/year ←

Upgrade plot and strategy

- LHCb detector readout at 40MHz with a fully software based trigger:
  - Upgrade of all sub-detector Front-End electronics to 40 MHz readout
- Rebuild of all silicon detectors attached to the current 1MHz electronics
  - VELO, IT, TT, RICH photo-detectors
- Remove some detectors due to increased occupancies or no necesity at higher luminosity
  - RICH1-aerogel, M1, possibly PS&SPD
- Eventually improved PID a low momenta:

- Tight time schedule → try to optimize:
  - Cost
  - Manpower
  - Time (R&D, production, installation)

- Re-use existing electronics & infrastructure as much as possible
- Develop common solutions for use by all sub-detectors
  - e.g.: use GBT @ 4.8 Gbit/s with zero suppression ~ 13,000 links with 8,300 optical fibers already installed in LHCb

Upgraded LHCb

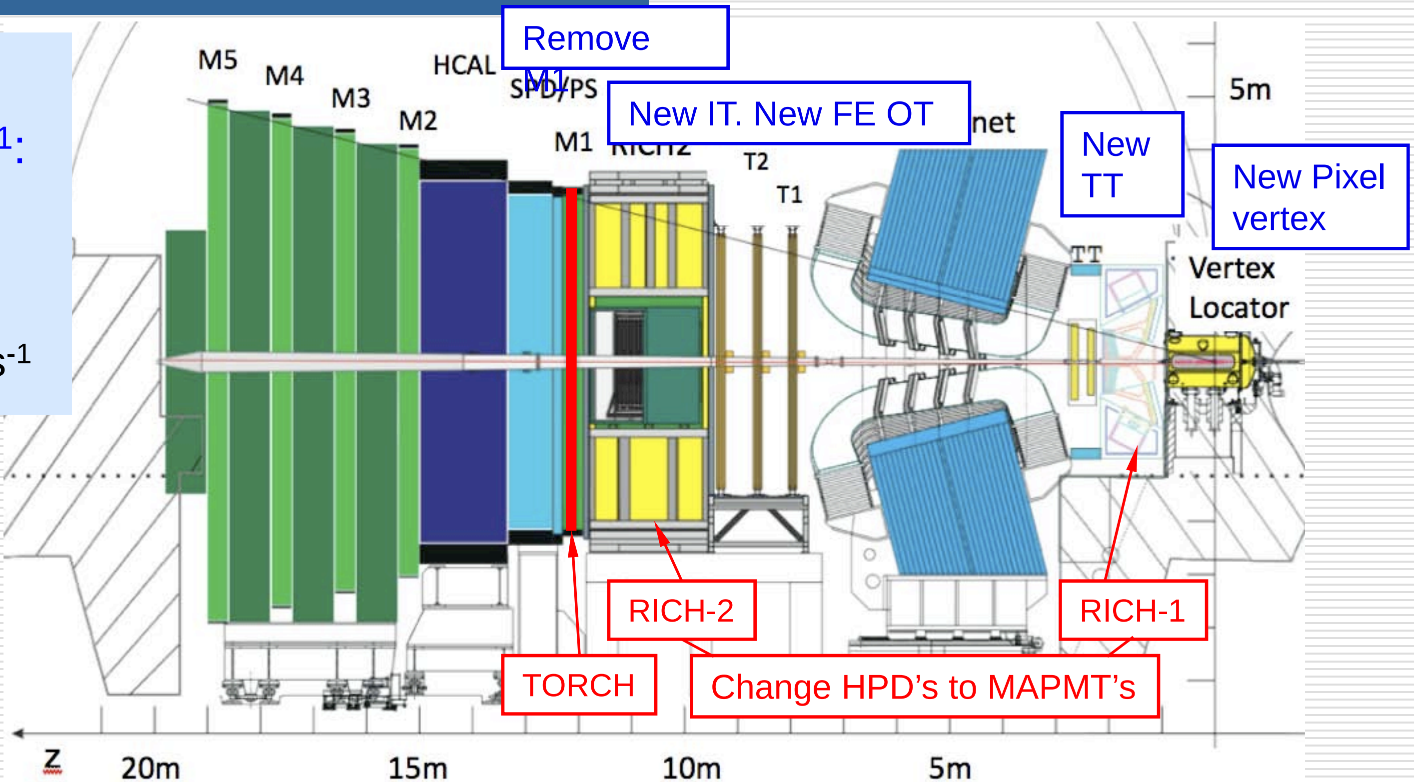
LHCb Upgrade:

– Collect 50 fb^{-1}:

~5 fb^{-1}/year

$\sqrt{s}$ = 14 TeV

$\mathcal{L} \geq 10^{33}\ cm^{-2}s^{-1}$



- Mission of upgrade LHCb:
  - ➢ General purpose detector in the forward region with a 40 MHz Readout and a full software trigger.
  - ➢ Quark flavour physics main component but expand physics program to include:
    - ➢ Lepton flavour physics
    - ➢ Electroweak physics
    - ➢ Exotic searches
  - ➢ Possible due to full software trigger

Upgraded LHCb environment: $\mathcal{L}$ & Pile-up

LHCb operation (design):

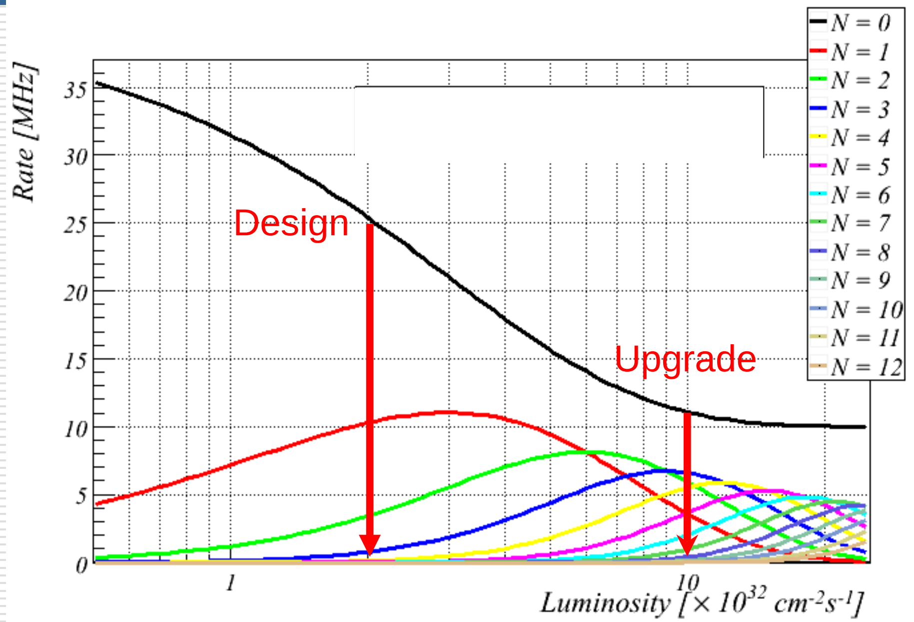
- $\mathcal{L} \sim 2 \cdot 10^{32}\ cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ with 25ns BX-ings
  - → ~ 15 MHz xings with ≥ 1 interaction
  - → $\mu^{*} \sim 0.42$

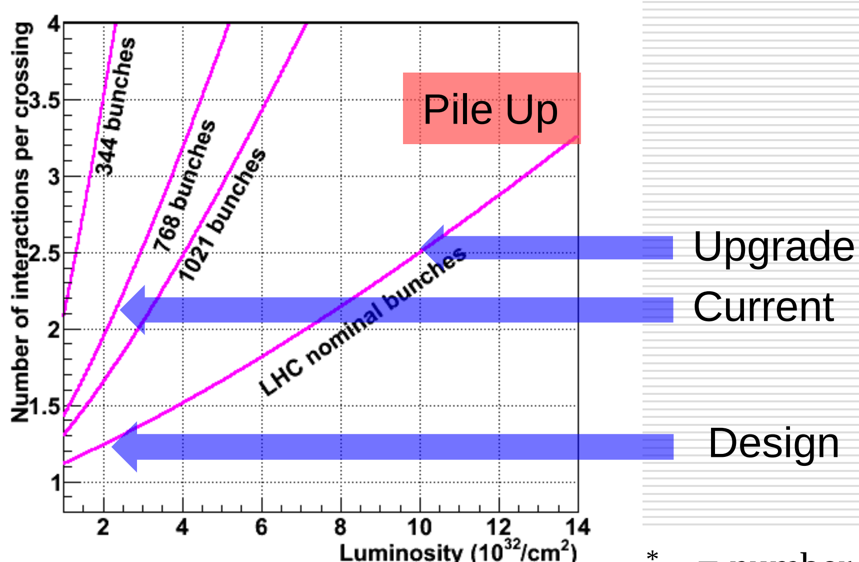
Upgrade operation:

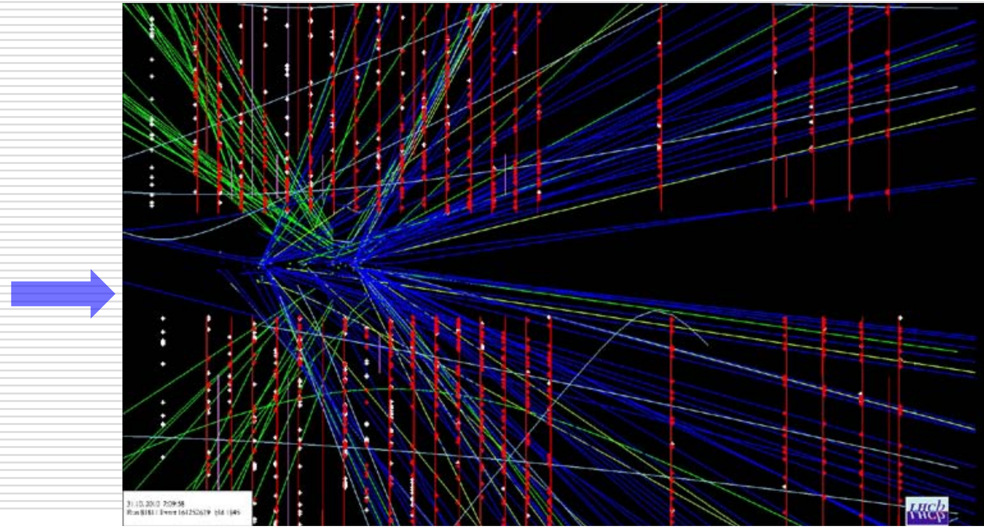
- $\mathcal{L} \sim 1 \cdot 10^{33}\ cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ with 25ns BX-ings
  - → ~ 26 MHz xings with ≥ 1 interaction
  - → $\mu \sim 2.13$

Current operation:

- LHC has < 2622 bunches so the μ ~2



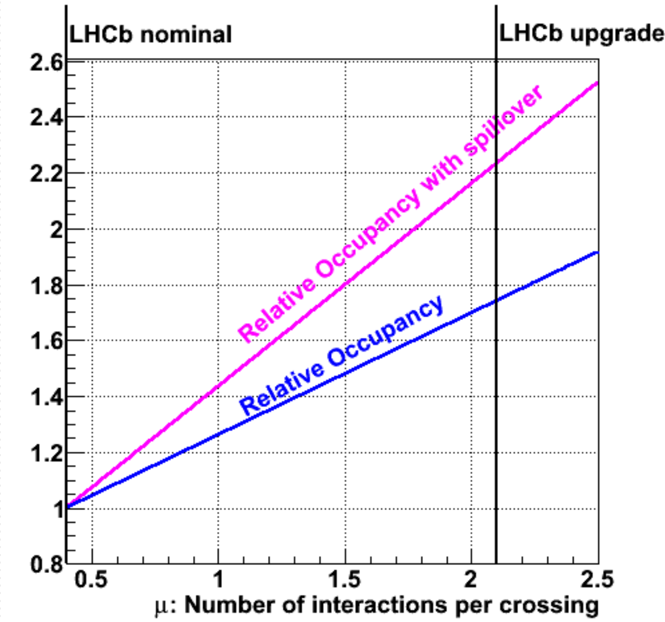




* μ = number of visible pp collisions per bunch crossing

Tracking and Occupancy:

- Si can be operated without spillover
- Outer Tracker straws: occupancy at limit
- Good PR experience now from 50 ns running
- Increase area coverage of IT and use faster gas
- Move to scintillating fibres

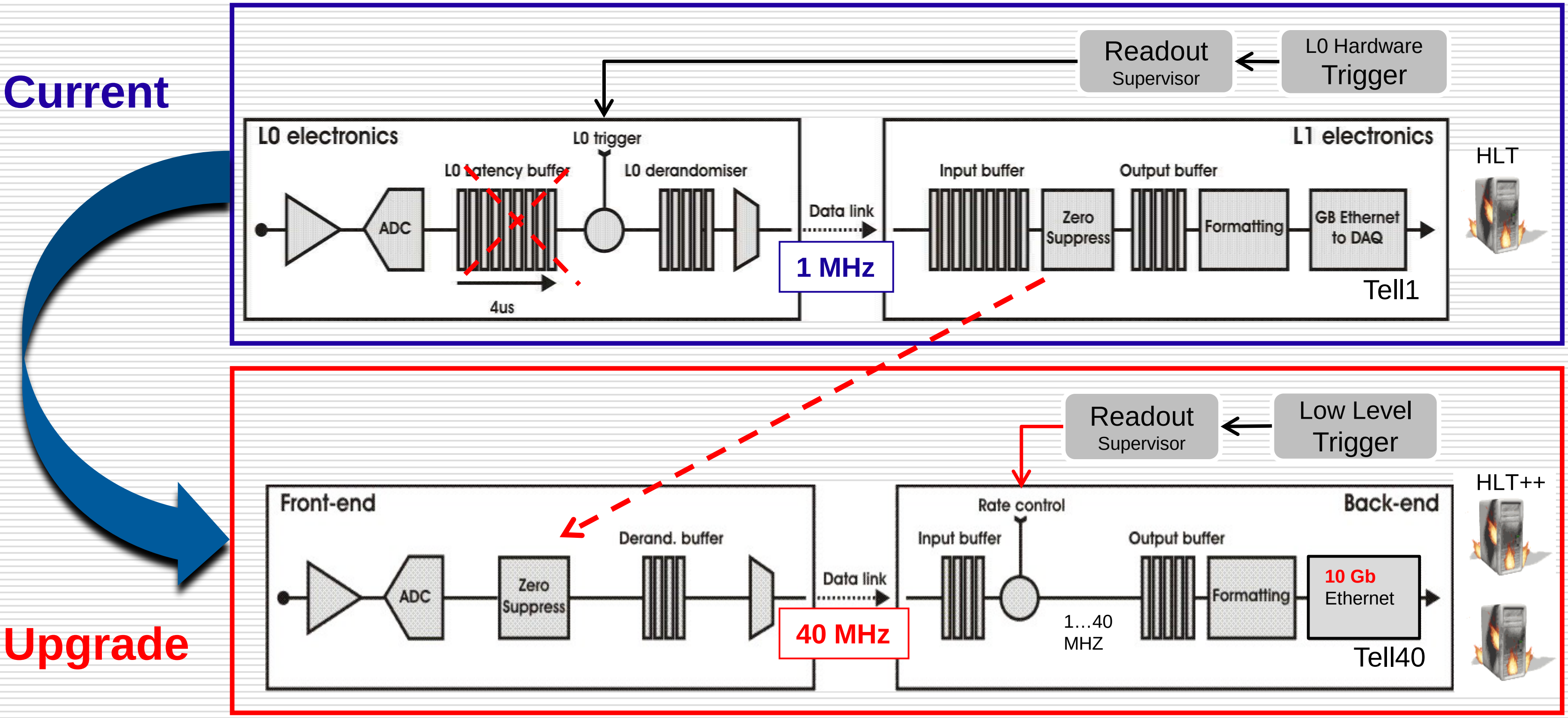


Material Budget an important issue (occupancy, momentum resolution)

Irradiation:

- Integrated dose up by a factor 10
- Affects mainly large η (trackers, inner part of calorimeter)
- Silicon will anyway be replaced and cooling optimised
- Experience from current experiment will guide decisions

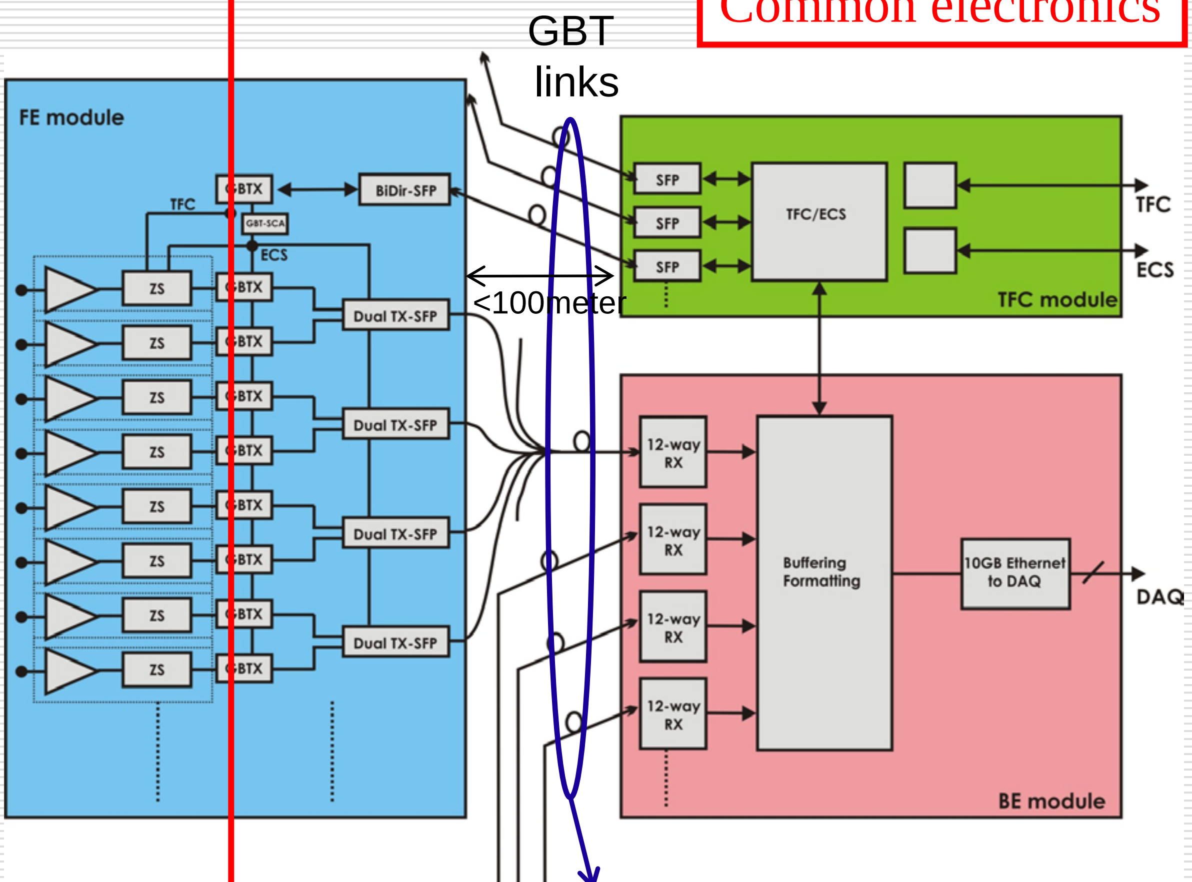
Common DAQ architecture



- Front-end electronics should:
  - Transmit collision data @ 40 MHz
  - Zero-suppress to minimize data bandwidth
- The L0 hardware trigger is re-used to reduce the event rate to match the installed router and CPU farm capacity (staging). Initially run at 5~10 MHz

Generic sub-detector readout &control:

Common electronics



Bundle of 8 x 12 way ribbon

- Number of GBT links:

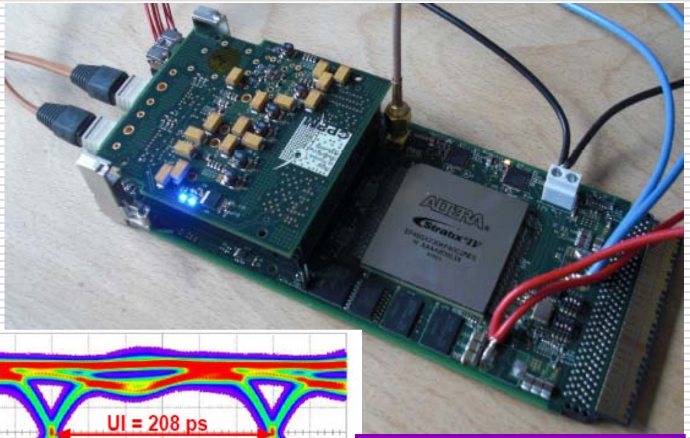
	Data	TFC/ ECS
Velo	2496	52
OT	3456	72
ST	1200	~100
RICH	2476	~200
Calo	952	238
Muon	1248	104
Total =	11684	766

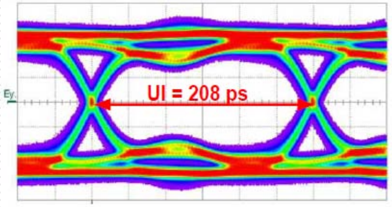
- Total optical links required ~ 13000
- Current LHCb has already 8300 links installed

Common developments

TELL40: Common **B**ack-**E**nd readout **module**:

- Modular mezzanine-based approach (diff tasks)
- Processing in FPGAs
- Format: Advanced-TCA motherboard (under investigation)
- Tests of high-speed links on proto-board: 12-way Optical I/Os (12 x > 4.8 Gb/s), GBT compatible
- 24 channels/mezzanine ➔ up to 96/BE module
- Transmission to the DAQ using 10 Gb Ethernet

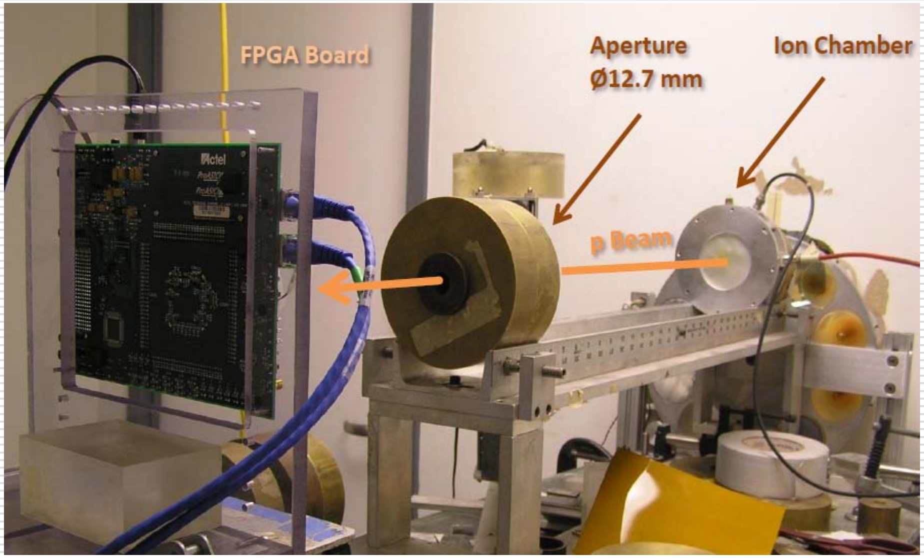




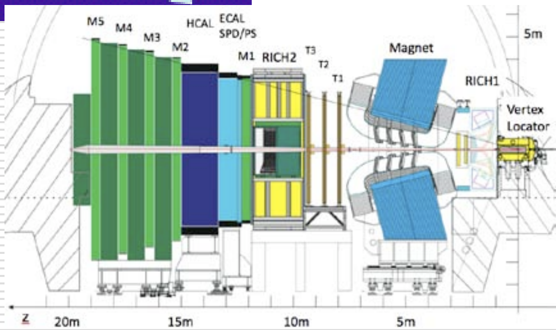
Eye-diagram from one channel @ 4.8 Gbit/s

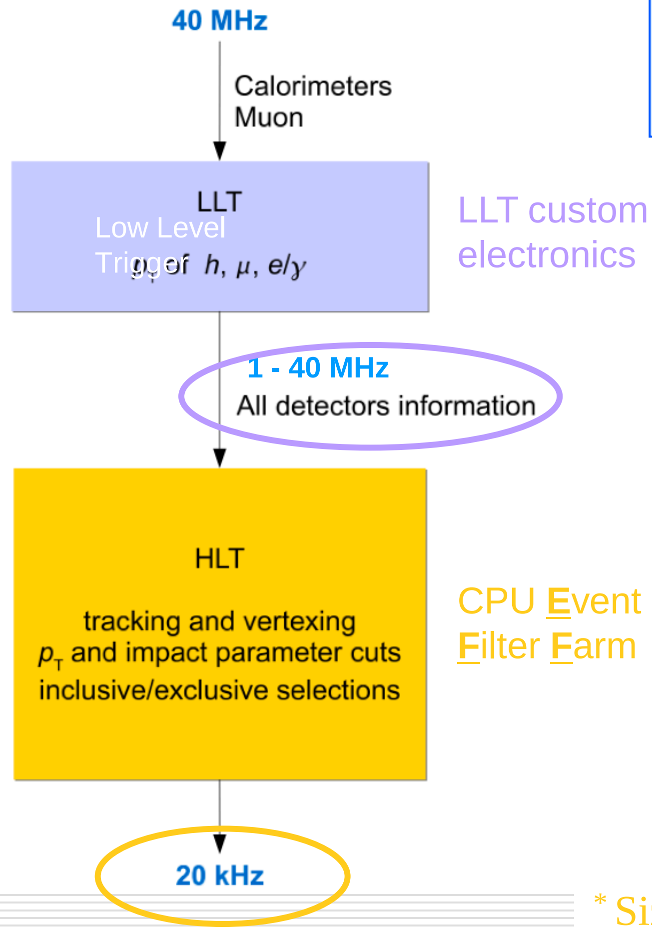
ACTEL Flash FPGA for front-end modules

- Advantages over ASICs: re-programmable, faster development time.
- Can they survive the radiation?
- Irradiation program started on A3PE1500
    - Preliminary results up to 30 krad ok.



Upgrade LHCb Trigger *





- ✓ flexible software trigger with up to **40 MHz input rate and 20 kHz output rate**
- ✓ trigger has all the event information
- ✓ runs in a stageable Event Filter Farm
- ✓ run ≥ **5 times LHCb** luminosity ($\rightarrow \mathcal{L} \geq 10^{33}$ cm^{-2}s^{-1})
- ➢ big gain in signal efficiency with **up to factor 7** for hadronic modes

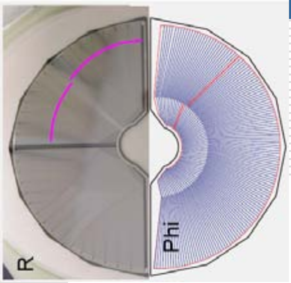
Signal efficiencies

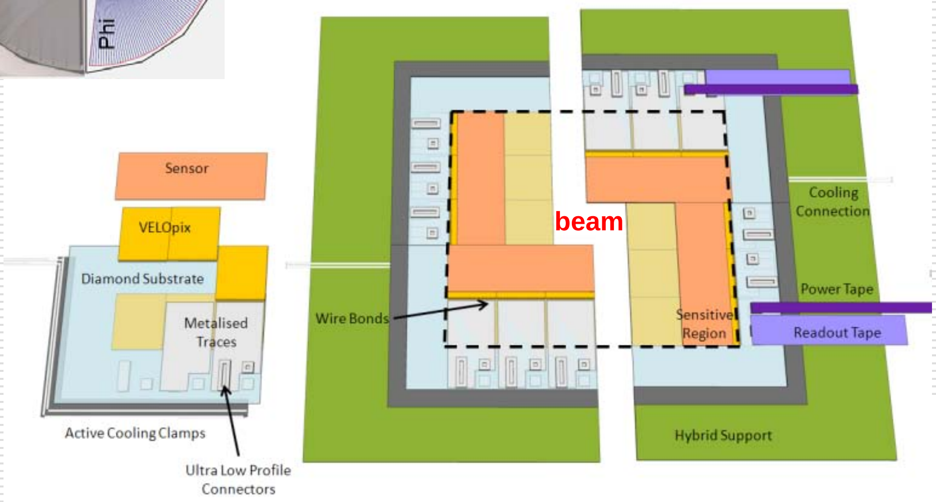
LLT-rate (MHz)	1	5	10
$B_s \rightarrow \phi\phi$	0.12	0.51	0.82
$B^0 \rightarrow K^*\mu\mu$	0.36	0.89	0.97
$B_s \rightarrow \phi\gamma$	0.39	0.92	1.00

EFF size *	5×2011	10×2011
LLT-rate (MHz)	5.1	10.5
HLT1-rate (kHz)	270	570
HLT2-rate (kHz)	16	26
Total signal efficiency		
$B_s \rightarrow \phi\phi$	0.29	0.50
$B^0 \rightarrow K^*\mu\mu$	0.75	0.85
$B_s \rightarrow \phi\gamma$	0.43	0.53

* Size of the Event Filter Farm available for the 2011 run

VELO UPGRADE



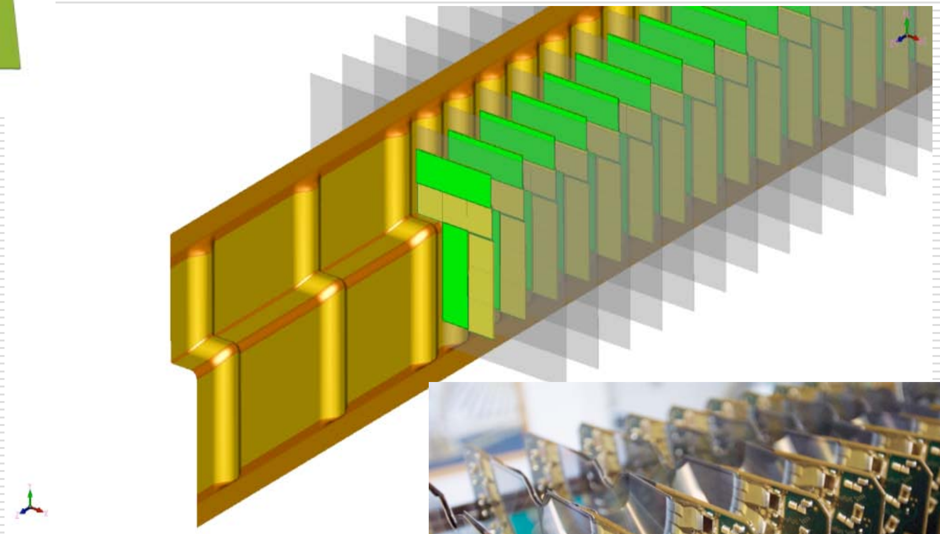


NEW VELO @ 40MHz Readout

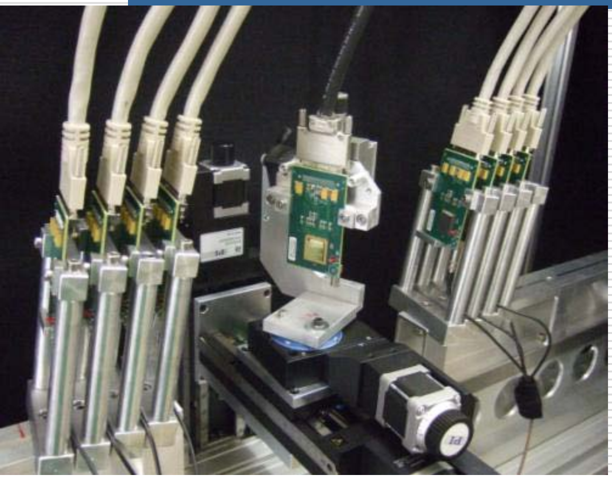
- Challenges: Data rates $<rate_{max}> = 200$MHz cm^{-2}
  Irradiations$_{max}$= 5.10^{15} 1 MeV n$_{eq}$cm^{-2}
  Low material budget
- PIXEL Detector: VELOPIX based on TimePix
  - 55 μm x 55 μm pixel size
  - CVD Diamond substrate
- Strip detector: minimum pitch 30 μm improved geometry. New ASIC

R&D ongoing

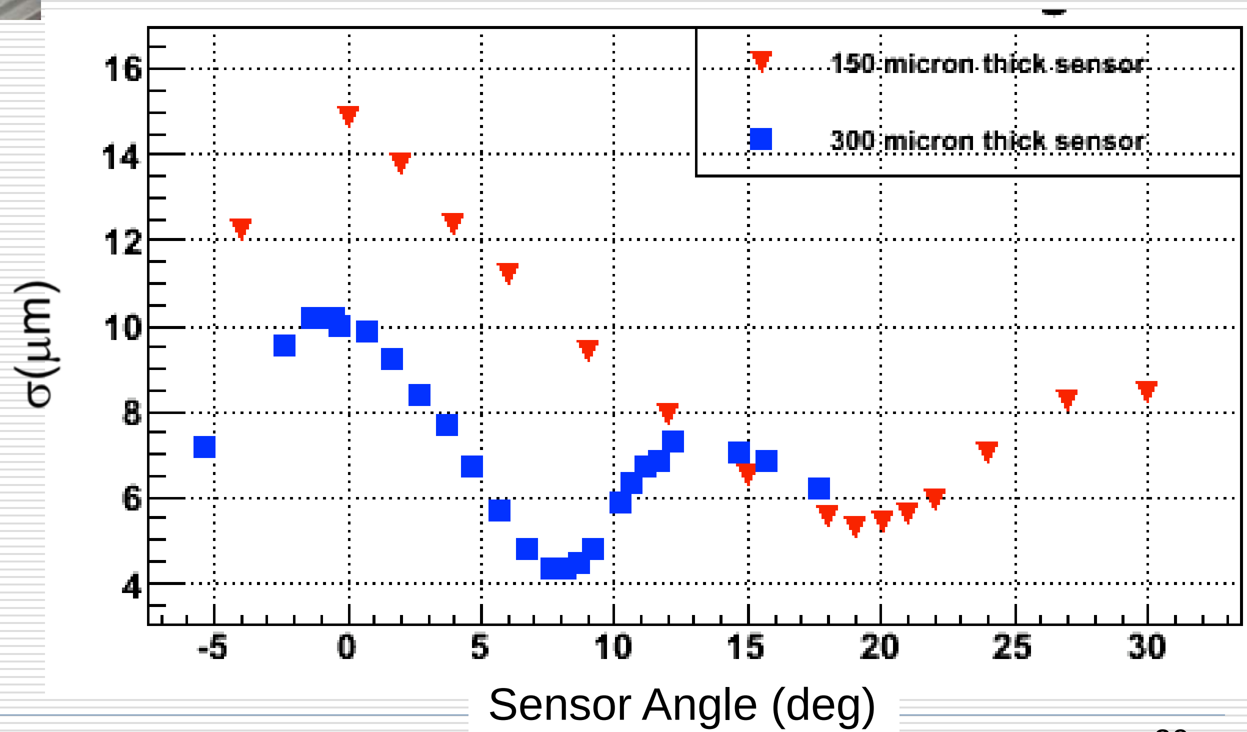
- Module layout and mechanics
- Sensor options:
  - Planar Si, 3D, Diamond
- CO_2 cooling
- FE electronics
- RF-foil of vacuum box



VELO-Pixel R&D

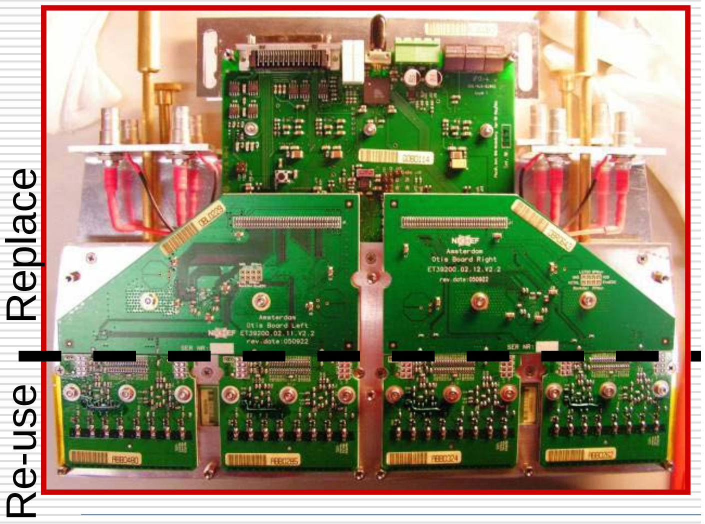


- Test Beam TimePix Telescope
- Results:
  - 2011 *JINST* **6** P05002 doi: 10.1088/1748-0221/6/05/P05002
  - *Nucl.Instrum.Meth.A661:31-49, 1 January 2012*.

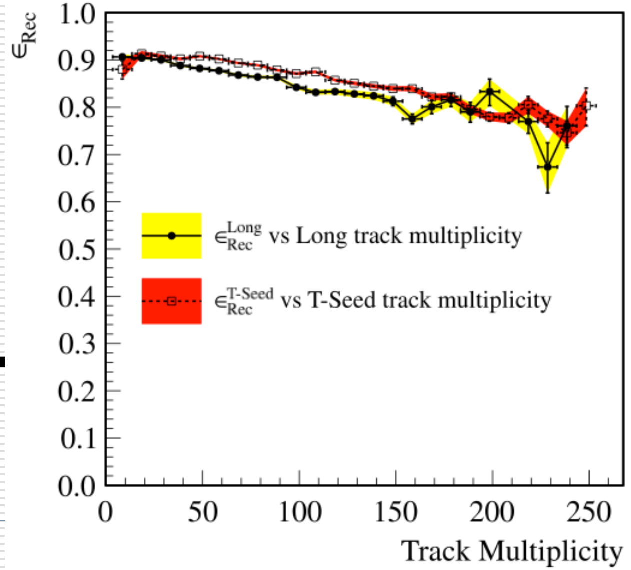


Main Tracker stations upgrade: OT, IT, TT

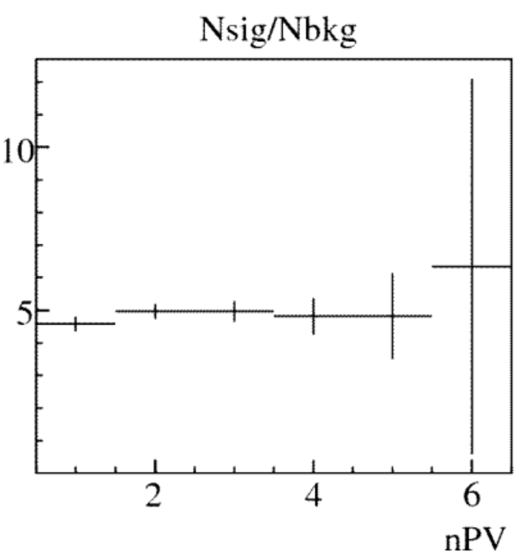
- Current tracker works already with upgrade level pile-up (but not yet with spill-over)
- OT straw detector remains
  - Detector aging in hot area is still under investigation
  - Consider module replacements with 1mm Scintillating Fiber Tracker in hottest region, increase granularity. In conjunction with IT replacement.
  - Replace on-detector electronics by 40 MHz version (FPGA-TDCs):
    - re-use front-end
    - implement TDC (1ns) in ACTEL ProASIC FPGA
    - prototype already working



tracking efficiency vs. multiplicity

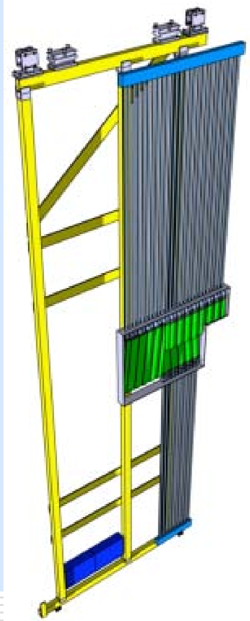


Nsig/Nbkg for $B \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$

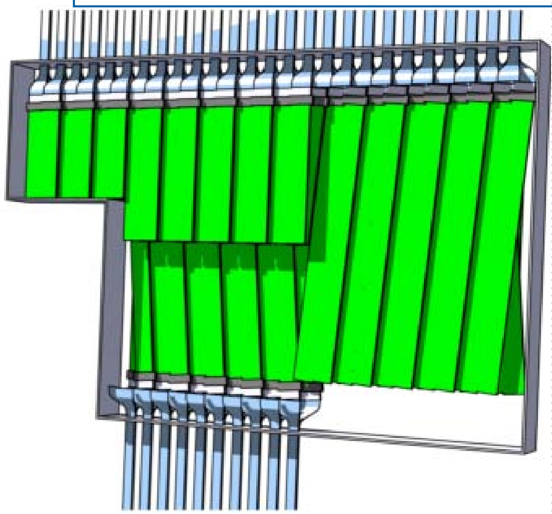


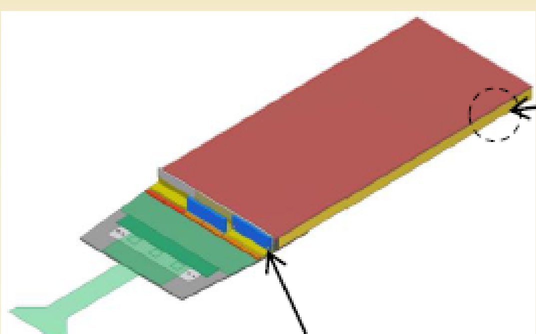
Main Tracker stations upgrade: OT, IT, TT

- Current IT and TT Si-strip detectors must be replaced:
  - 1 MHz Readout electronics integrated
- Two technologies:
  - Silicon strips:
    - Development of a new rad-hard FE chip @ 40MHz
  - 250 μm Scintillating Fiber Tracker
    - 8 layers (same X_0 as the Si-strip option)
    - Fibers coupled to a Silicon Photo-Multiplier (SiPM)
    - Signals outside acceptance with clear fibers:
      - SiPM shielding
      - Cooling, electrical components
    - SiPM radiation tolerance under investigation
    - ASIC to read out the SiPM under investigation

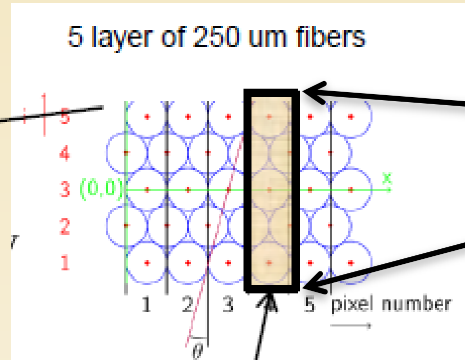


IT-fiber detector layout:

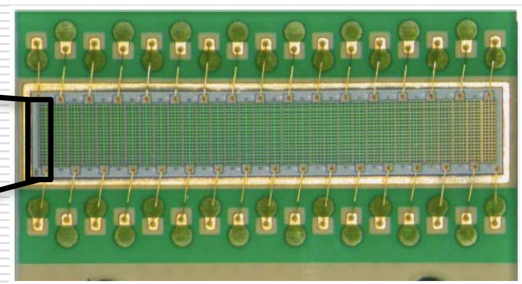




SiPM array



SiPM cell coverage



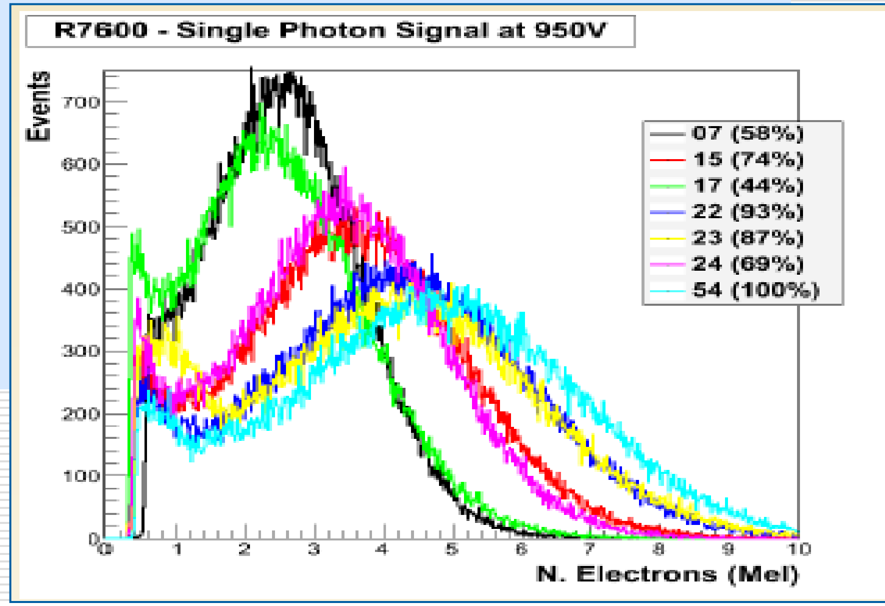
32 channels Si PM: 0.25 x 1 mm^2

128 channels SiPM available

PID upgrade: RICH detectors

- RICH-1 and RICH-2 detectors are retained, replace HPDs (1 MHz internal Readout):
  - ➢ Baseline readout: replace pixel HPDs by MaPMTs & readout with 40 MHz custom ASIC

- Baseline MaPMTs (Hamamatsu):



R7600 vs R11265 (baseline):

8x8 pixels, 2.0x2.0 mm^2, 2.3 mm pitch (2.9 mm)
18.1x18.1 mm^2 active area (23.5x23.5 mm^2)
CE (simulation) : 80% (90%)
Fractional coverage: 50% (80%)

Prototyping using 40 MHz Maroc-3 RO chip:

- Gain compensation
- Binary output

Digital functions in ACTEL Flash FPGA FE module.

R7600 characterization:

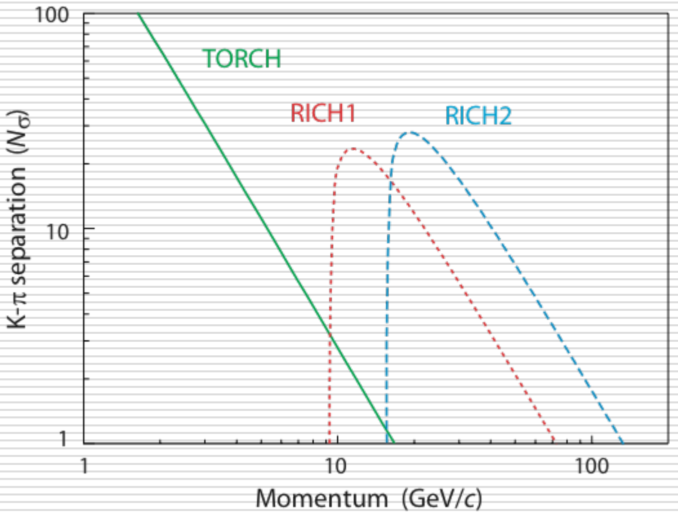
- Channel to channel gain variation (correction in FE)
- Excellent cross-talk (below 1%)
- ~10% gain reduction in 50 gauss B_L-field (25 gauss max B_L-field in LHCb)

3712 R7600/R11265 units for RICH1&2 ~238k #

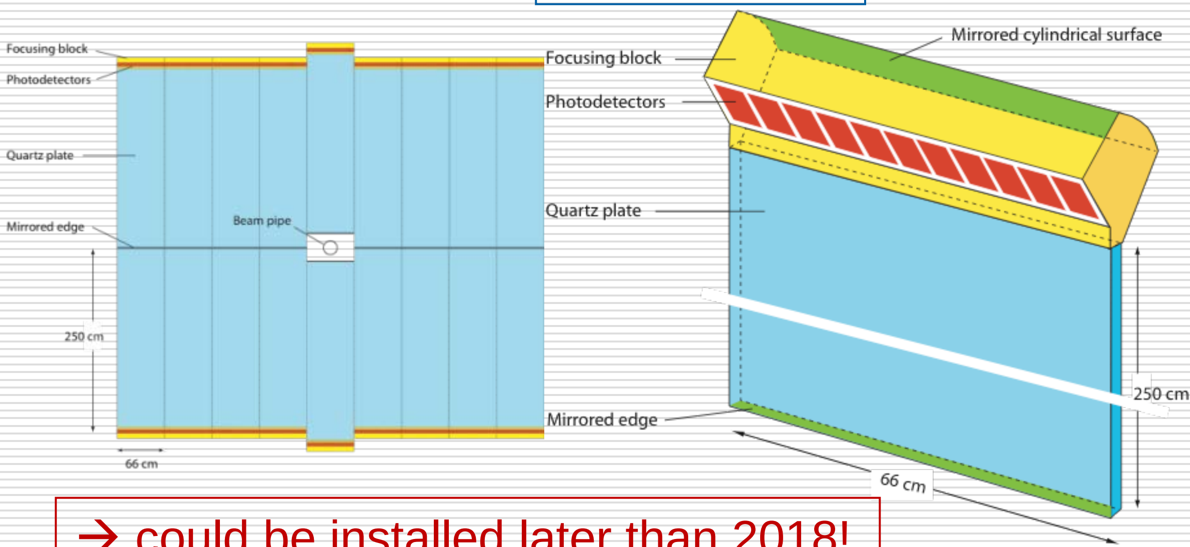
PID upgrade: TORCH

- Time of Flight detector based on a 1 cm quartz plate, for the identification of p<10 GeV hadrons (replacing Aerogel) combined with DIRC technology:
  - TORCH=Time Of internally Reflected Cherencov light*
  - reconstruct photon flight time and direction in specially designed standoff box
  - Measure ToF of tracks with ~15 ps (~70 ps per photon)

K-π separation vs p in upgrade:



TORCH detector:

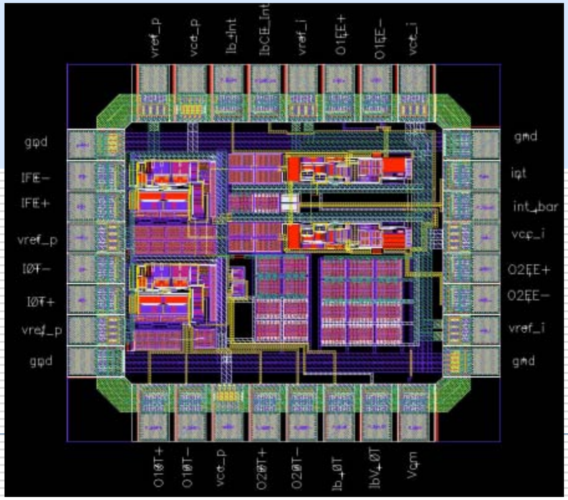


→ could be installed later than 2018!

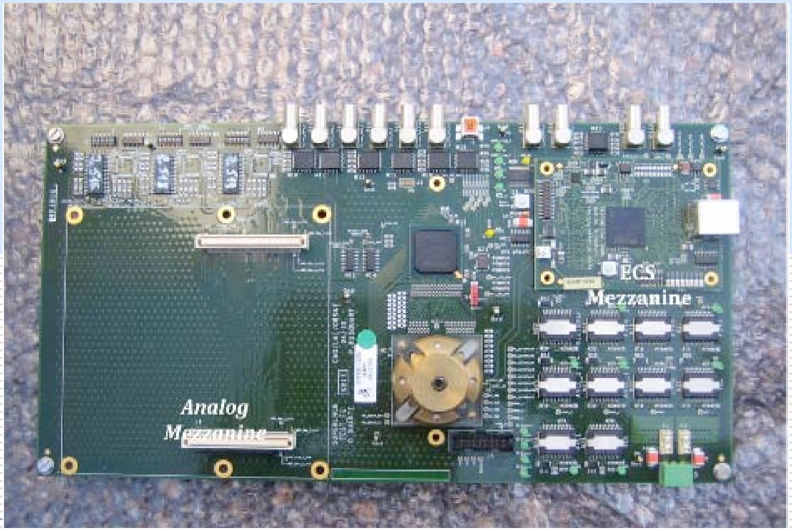
Calorimeters Upgrade

- ECAL and HCAL remain
  - Keep all modules & PMTs
    - Radiation tolerance of inner modules being assessed @ LHC tunnel
  - Reduce the PMTs gain by a factor 5 to keep same <current>
- PS and SPD might be removed (under study)
  - (e/©/hadron separation later in HLT with the whole detector info.)
- <u>New FEE to compensate for lower gain and to allow 40 MHz readout:</u>
  - Analogue part: ASIC or Discrete components solutions (keeping noise ≤1 ADC cnt (ENC < 5-6 fC))
  - Digital part: prototype board to test FPGAs (flash/antifuse) for:
    - Radiation tolerance
    - Packing of Data @ 40 MHz

ASIC prototype



New digital electronics prototype



Muon Detector Upgrade

- Muon detectors are already read out at 40 MHz in current L0 trigger
  - Front-end electronics can be kept
  - Remove detector M1 (background and upgraded L0(LLT), room for TORCH)
- Investigations:
  - MWPC aging :
    - tested at two sites up to 0.25 C/cm and 0.44 C/cm with no loss of performance
    - 1C/cm is considered as an upper limit for safe operation of MWPC chambers
  - Rate limitations of chambers and FE:
    - High-rate performance tested @ CERN-GIF no saturation effect up to 30nA/cm^2 (factor 2 for 10^{33})
    - No deterioration in the FE electronics up to 1MHz

Accumulated charge (C/cm) for 50 fb^{-1}

R

Z

	R1	R2	R3	R4
M2	0.67	0.42	0.10	0.02
M3	0.17	0.08	0.02	0.01
M4	0.22	0.06	0.01	0.004
M5	0.15	0.03	0.01	0.003

Maximum rates/channel MHz @ 10^{33} cm^{-2}s^{-1}

R

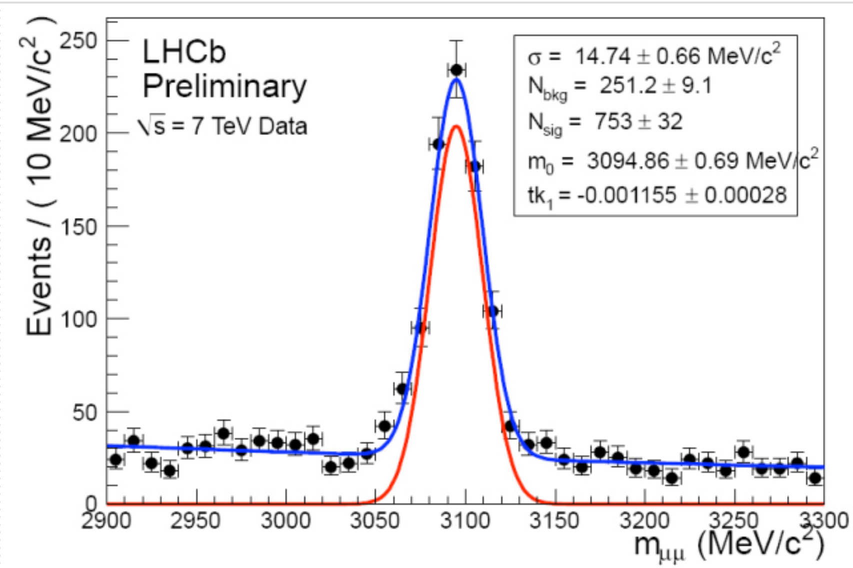
Z

	R1	R2	R3	R4
M2	0.81	0.55	0.12	0.10
M3	0.24	0.11	0.03	0.04
M4	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.03
M5	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.02

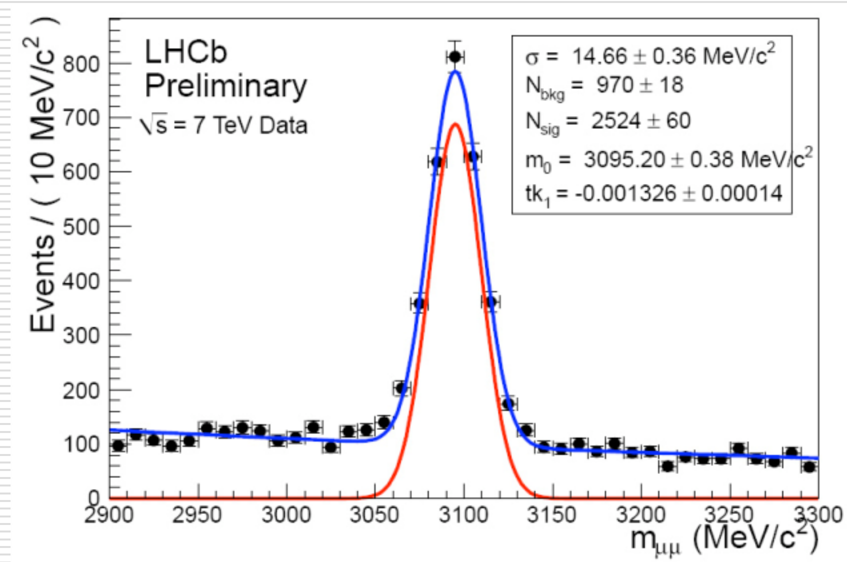
Muon Detector Upgrade

- Performance at higher occupancy: OK
  - ➢ Studied with real data July-October 2010 <PV> ≥ 2.
  - ➢ After retuning the Muon ID algorithm the J/ψ :
    - Worsening S/B ≤ 15%
    - Efficiency loss ≤ 5%

$J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ for single PV events



$J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ for events with <PV>=2.3



A possible schedule*

2010-2012
Ramping up to fewx10^{33} @ 7TeV
Up to 5 fb^{-1} delivered

Long shutdown
Splice repairs,
LHC → 13-14 TeV

2015-2017
Ramping up to 10^{34}
Up to 100 fb^{-1} delivered

Injector and LHC
Phase I upgrades

2018-2022
Ramping up to 10^{34}
Up to 100 fb^{-1} delivered per year

Towards High
Luminosity LHC

LHC had a very bright startup:

2010: 250 bunches with ca. 2.6 10^{13} ppb

2011: 1092 bunches and beyond

Luminosity > 10 $10^{32}cm^{2}$

Plan to run at 7 TeV for 2011 and 8 TeV 2012

shutdown 2013-2014:

- to repair splices → 13-14 TeV
- GPDs 1st phase upgrade (e.g. ATLAS b-layer)

Next shutdown ~ 2018:

- Full luminosity upgrade of LHC
- GPDs 2nd phase upgrade for "nominal" lumi
- LHCb full upgrade to 40MHz R/O

Installation of Upgraded LHCb

* Different scenarios under discussion at present between CERN and Experiments

Summary

- The LHCb experiment has demonstrated very successful operation in a hadronic and high multiplicity environment in 2010 & 2011:
  - Excellent vertexing, PID and tracking performances give confidence that the upgrade will be successful
- LHCb has a firm plan to upgrade in 2018:
  - Read out entire detector at 40 MHz with a fully software-based trigger @ $\mathcal{L} \geq 10^{33}\ cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
  - Massive statistical power
  - Independent of the LHC luminosity upgrade
  - No major detector changes needed, except for VELO, ST and RICH
  - The sub-detectors electronic developments are well underway
- Given its forward geometry, its excellent tracking and PID capabilities and the foresee flexible software-based trigger, the upgraded LHCb detector:
  - is an ideal detector for the next generation of quark flavour physics experiments
  - provides unique and complementary capabilities for New Physics studies beyond flavour physics
- Approved upgrade LOI to LHCC March 2011 [CERN-LHCC-2011-001]