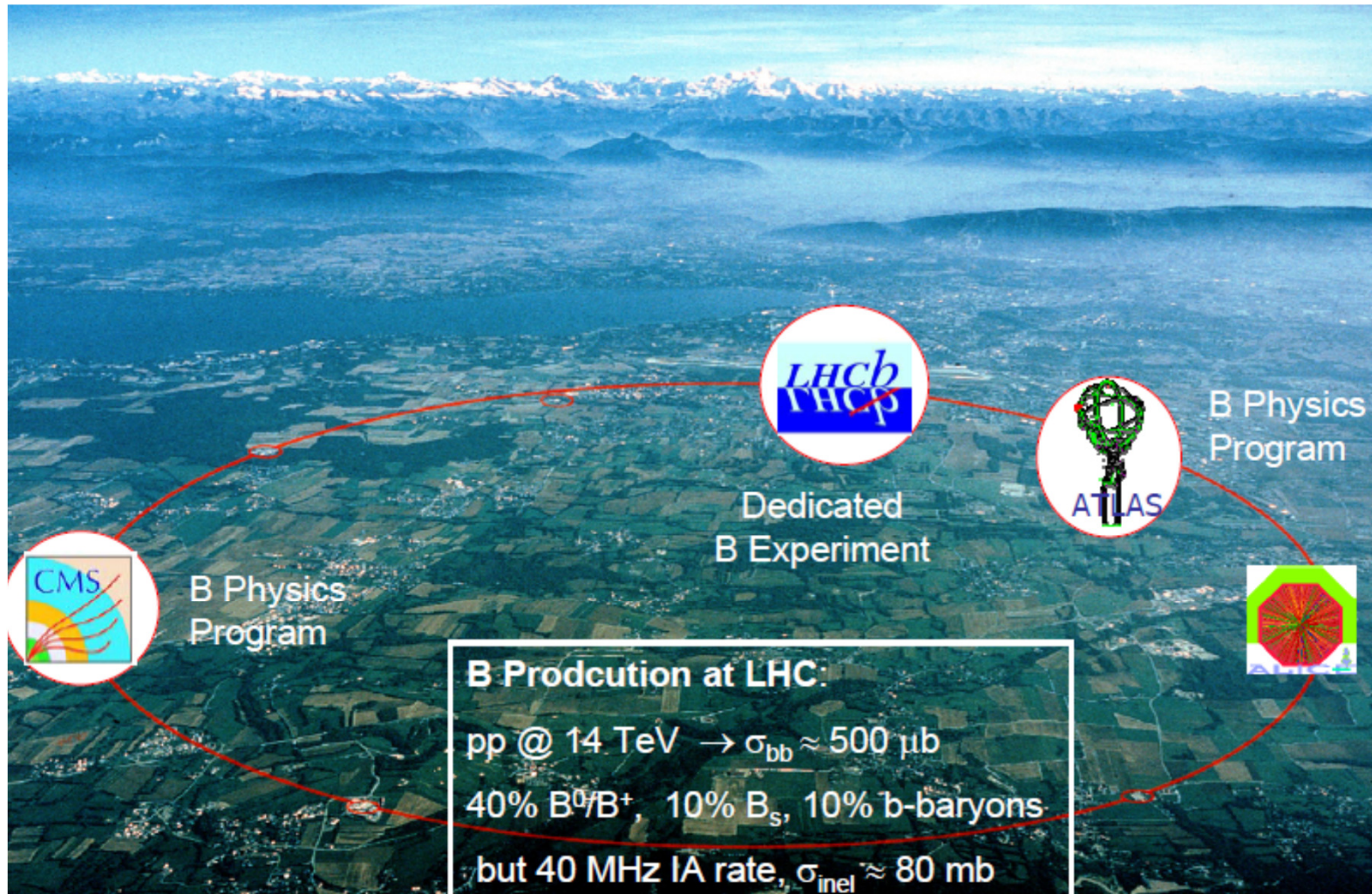


LHCb Detector

Flavor Physics at LHC

LHCb at LHC



Machine

LHC

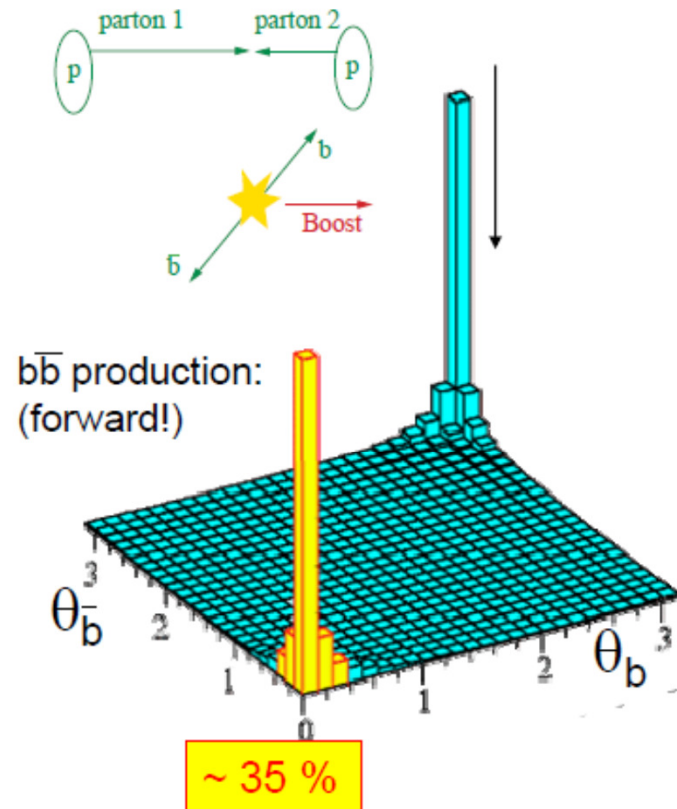
- pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\text{inel}} \sim 80 \text{ mb} \\ \sigma_{b\bar{b}} \sim 500 \mu\text{b} \end{cases}$$

- Forward production of $b\bar{b}$, correlated
- for $L \sim 2 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
(defocused beams at LHCb IP)
- $\sim 10^{12} \text{ } b \bar{b} \text{ events/yr produced}$

LHCb

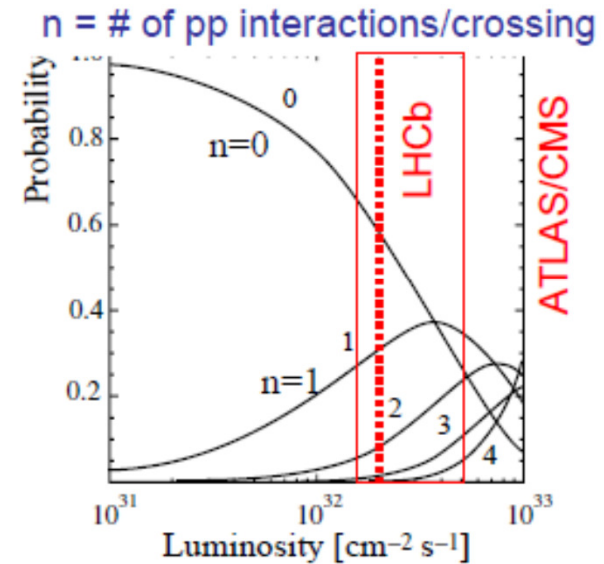
- Single arm forward spectrometer
 $12 \text{ mrad} < \theta < 300 \text{ mrad} (1.8 < \eta < 4.9)$



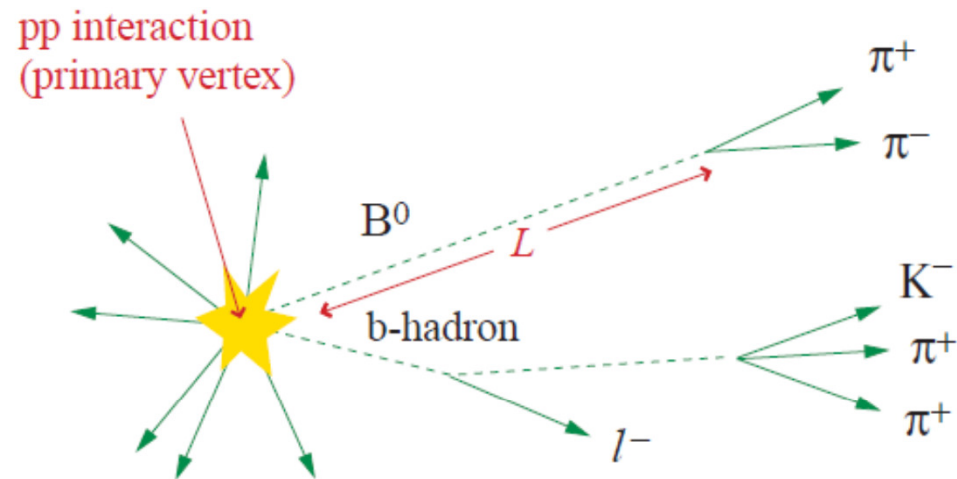
Design guidelines

LHCb:

- designed to maximize B acceptance
- Forward, single arm spectrometer, $1.9 < \eta < 4.9$ (bb pairs correlated, mainly forward)
- Excellent vertexing and particle ID (K/π separation)
- “lower” pT triggers, including purely hadronic modes, very flexible
- Luminosity tuneable by adjusting beam focus: run at $L \sim 2 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \rightarrow n \approx 0.5$

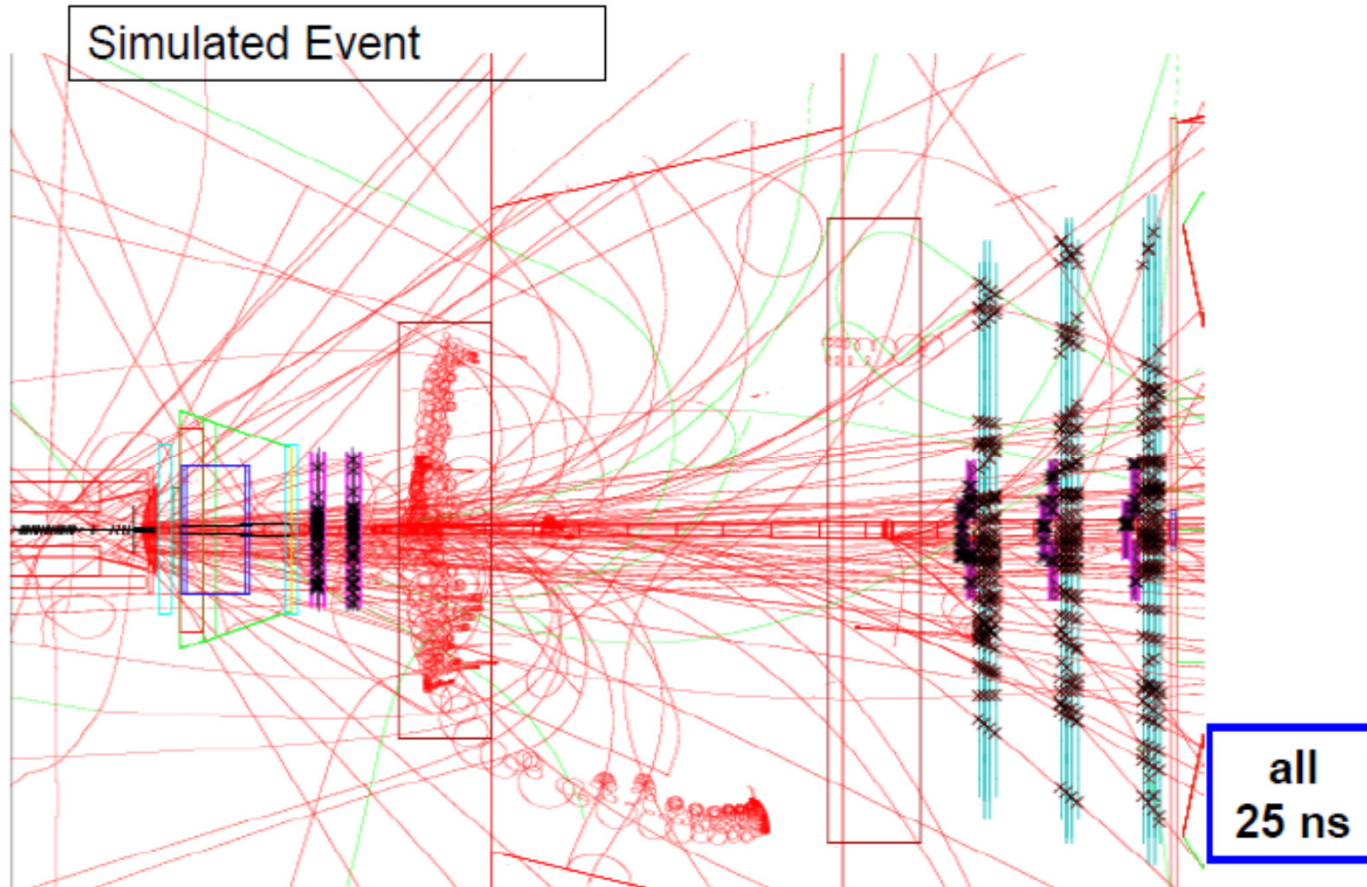


B Tagging



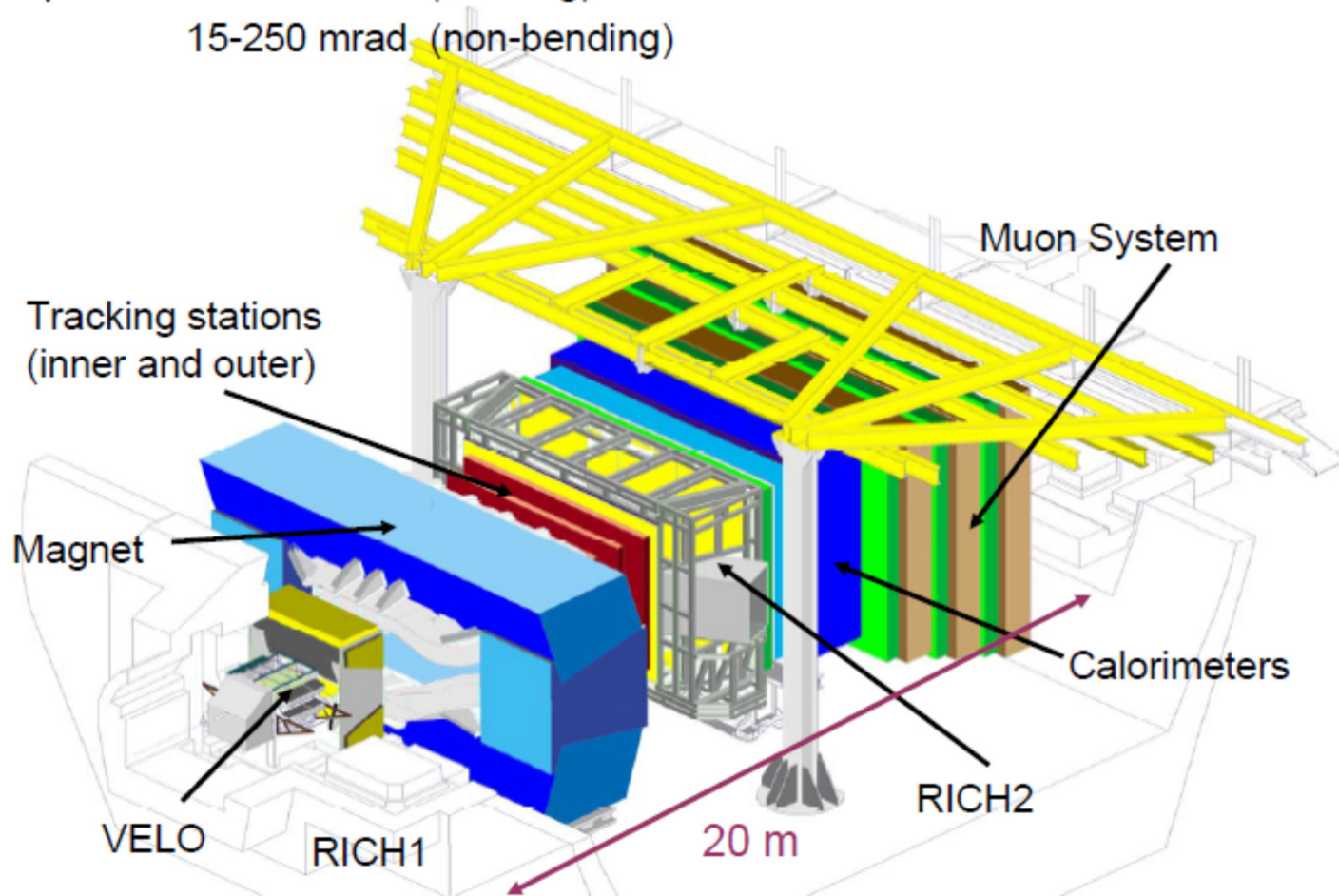
- Decay length L typical ~ 7 mm
- Decay products with $p \sim 1-100$ GeV
- Trigger on “low p_t ” particles (similar to backgr)

LHCb Event

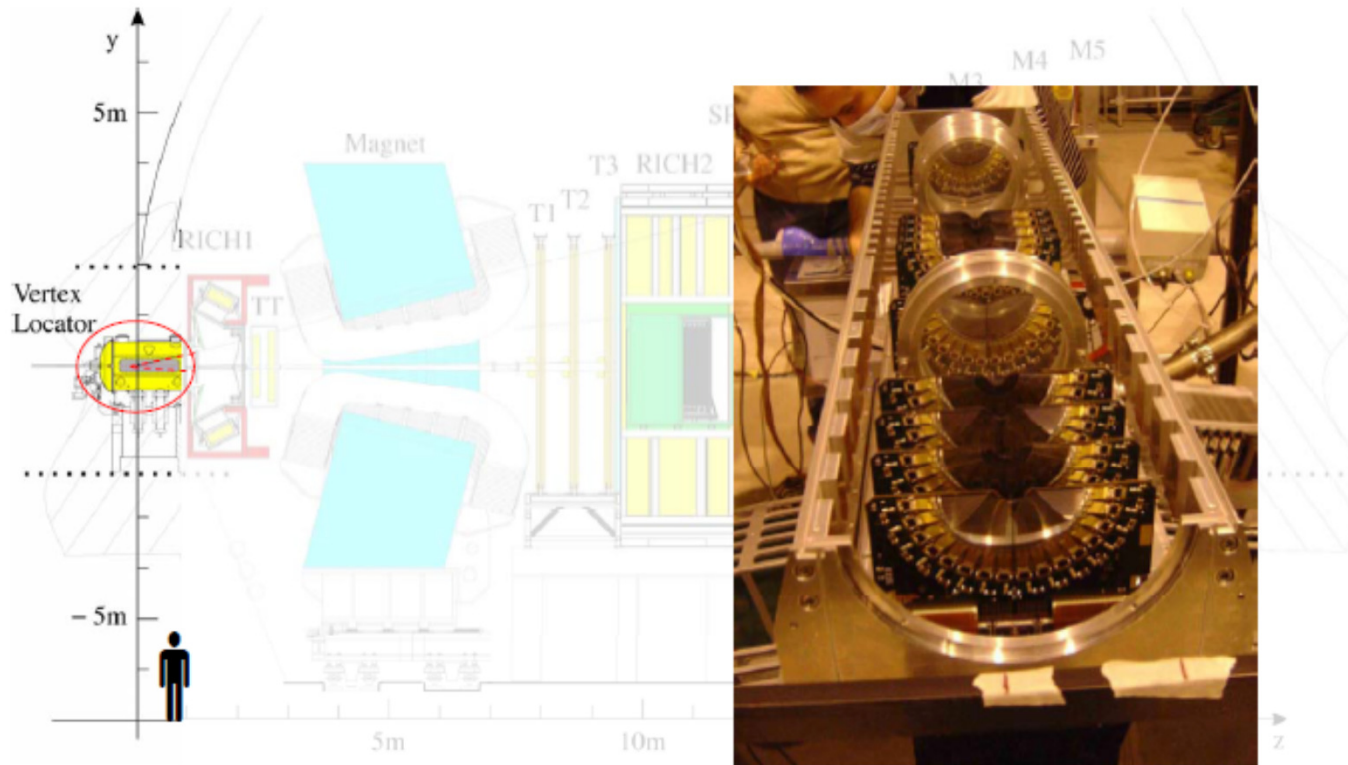


Detector

Acceptance: 15-300 mrad (bending)
15-250 mrad (non-bending)



Vertex Detector

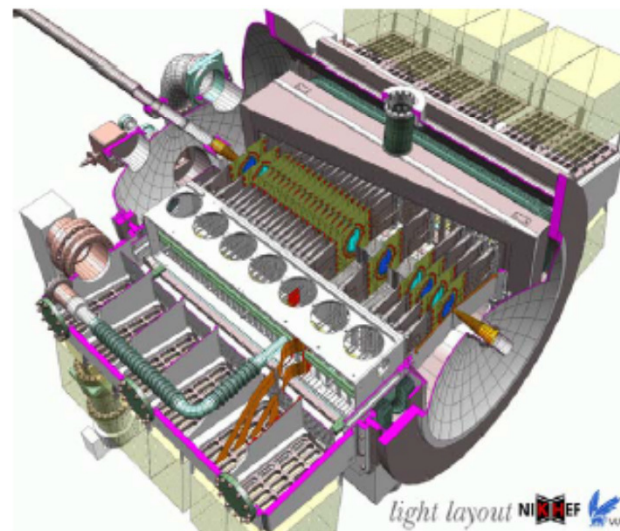
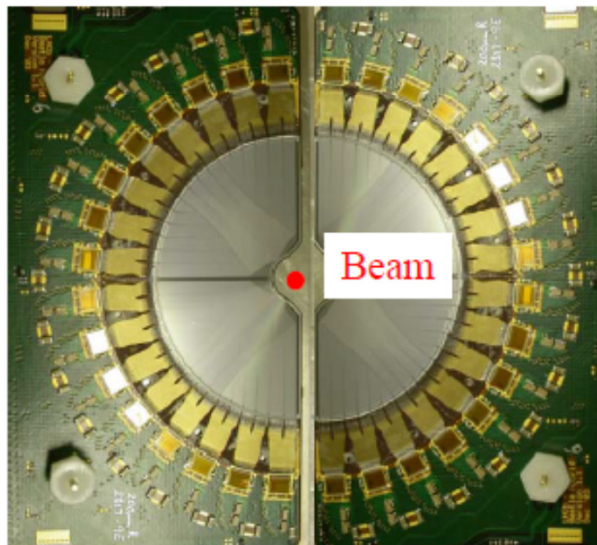
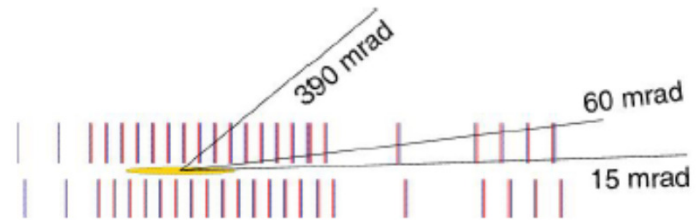


Vertex locator around the interaction region

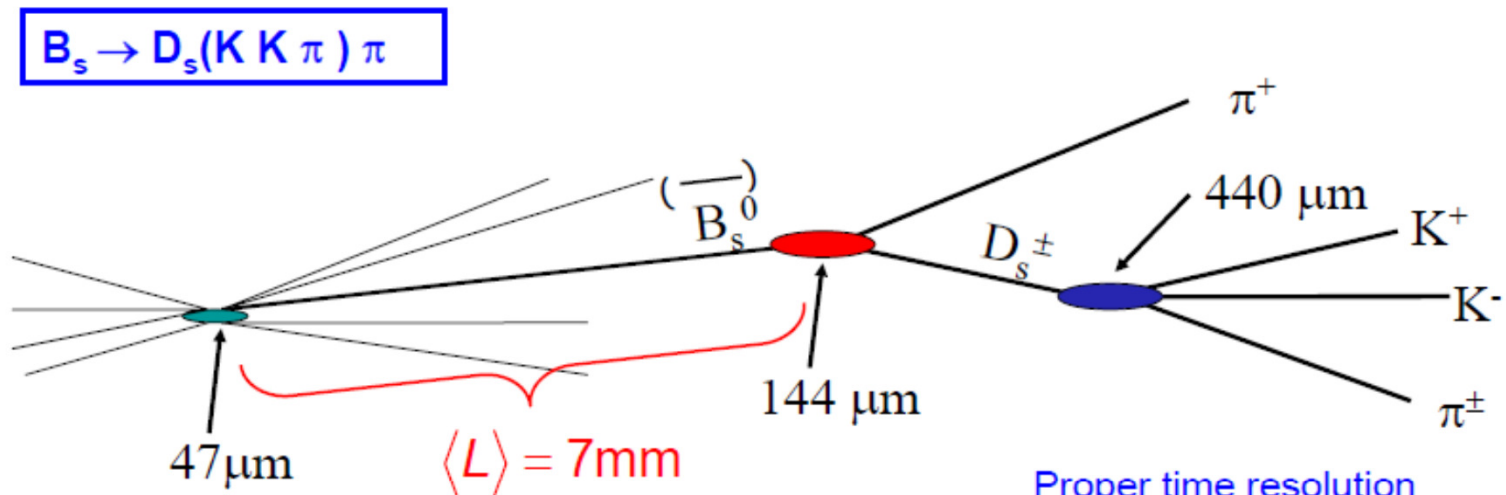
Silicon strip detector with $\sim 30 \mu\text{m}$ impact-parameter resolution

Silicon Tracker

- 21 stations w/ double sided silicon sensors
- micro-strip sensors with $r\phi$ geometry,
- approach to 8 mm from beam
(inside complex secondary vacuum system)

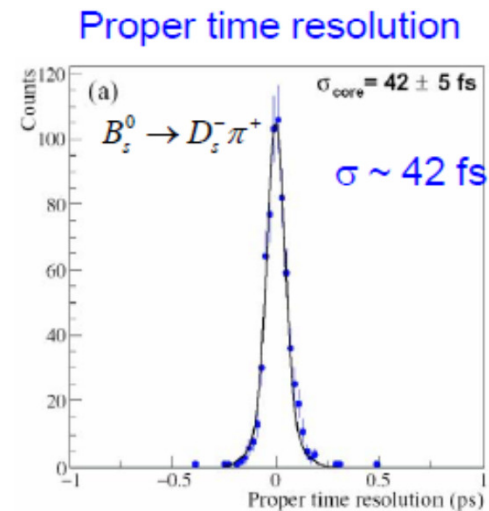


Typical Vertex Resolutions



$$L = c\beta\gamma t$$

Life time information is used in the trigger !

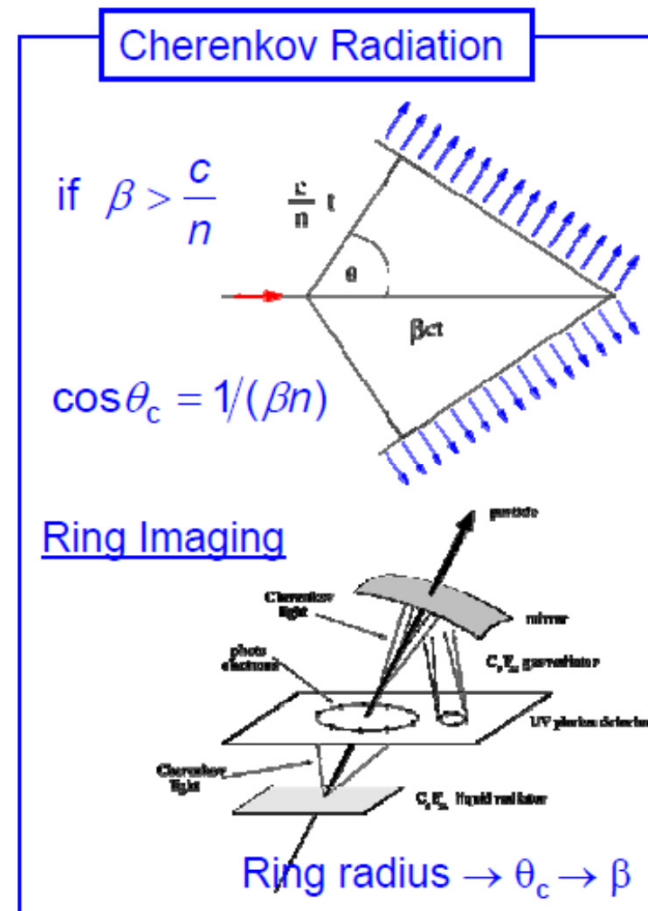


Particle ID

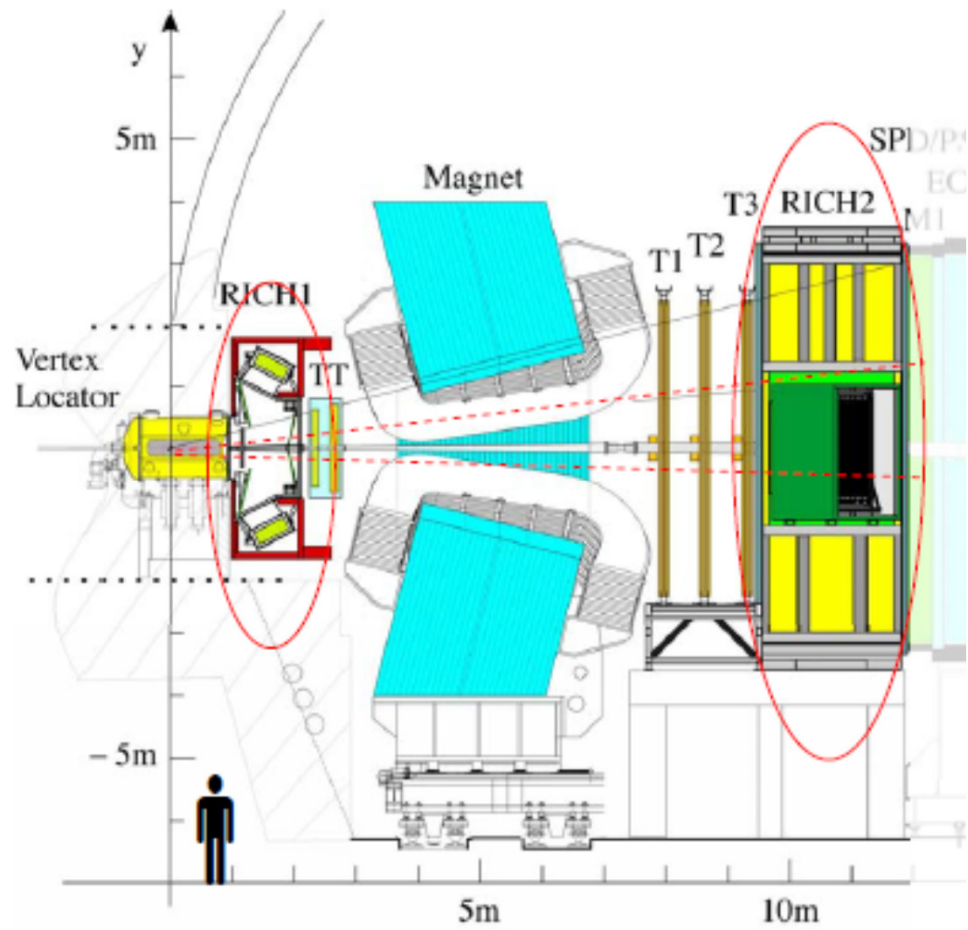
RICH detectors are the specialized detectors to allow charged hadron (π , K, p) identification.

Important for B physics, as there are many hadronic decay modes
e.g.: $B_s \rightarrow D_s^- K^+ \rightarrow (K^+ K^- \pi^-) K^+$

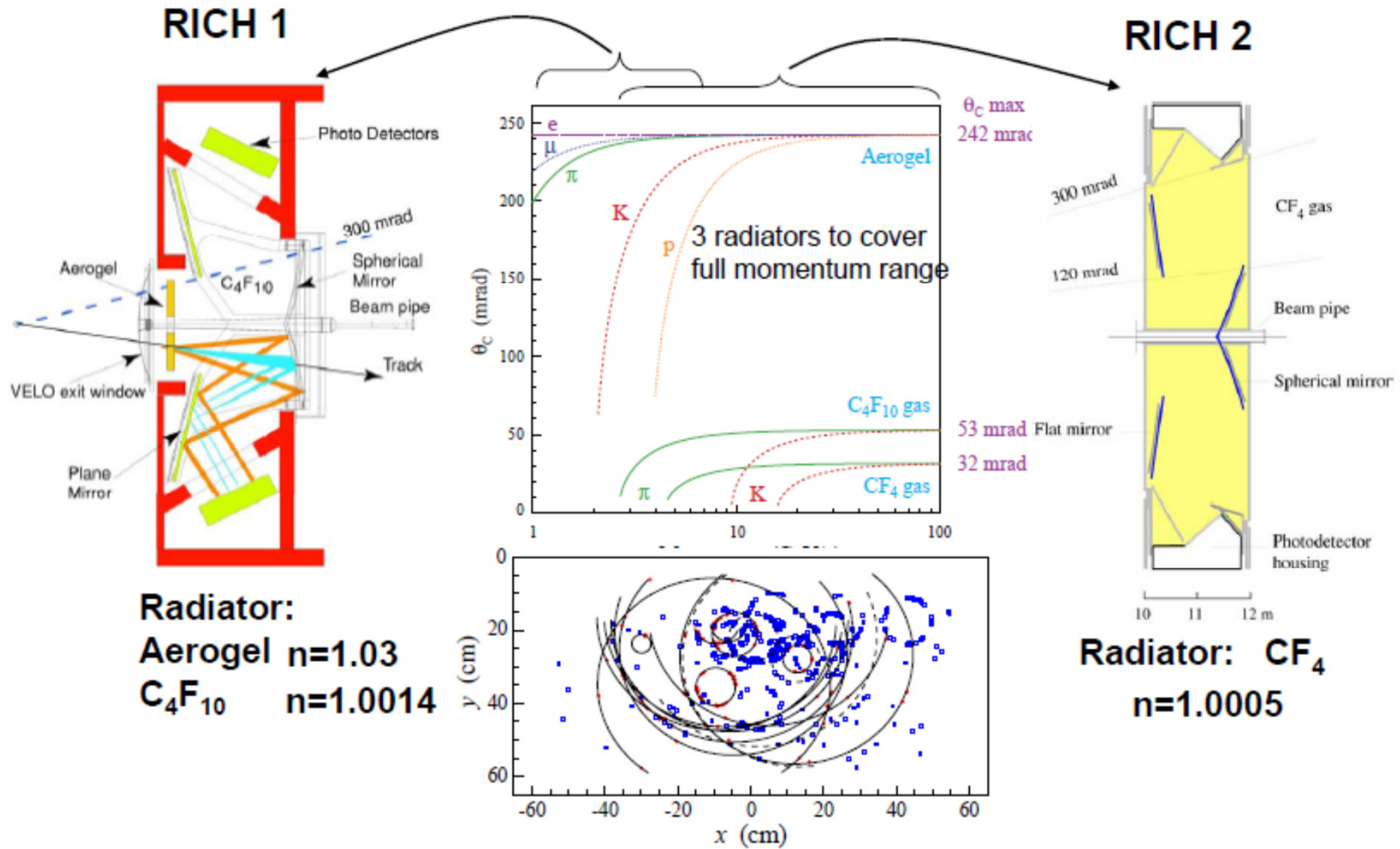
Since $\sim 7\times$ more π than K are produced in pp events, making the mass combinations would give rise to large **combinatorial background** unless K and π tracks can be separated



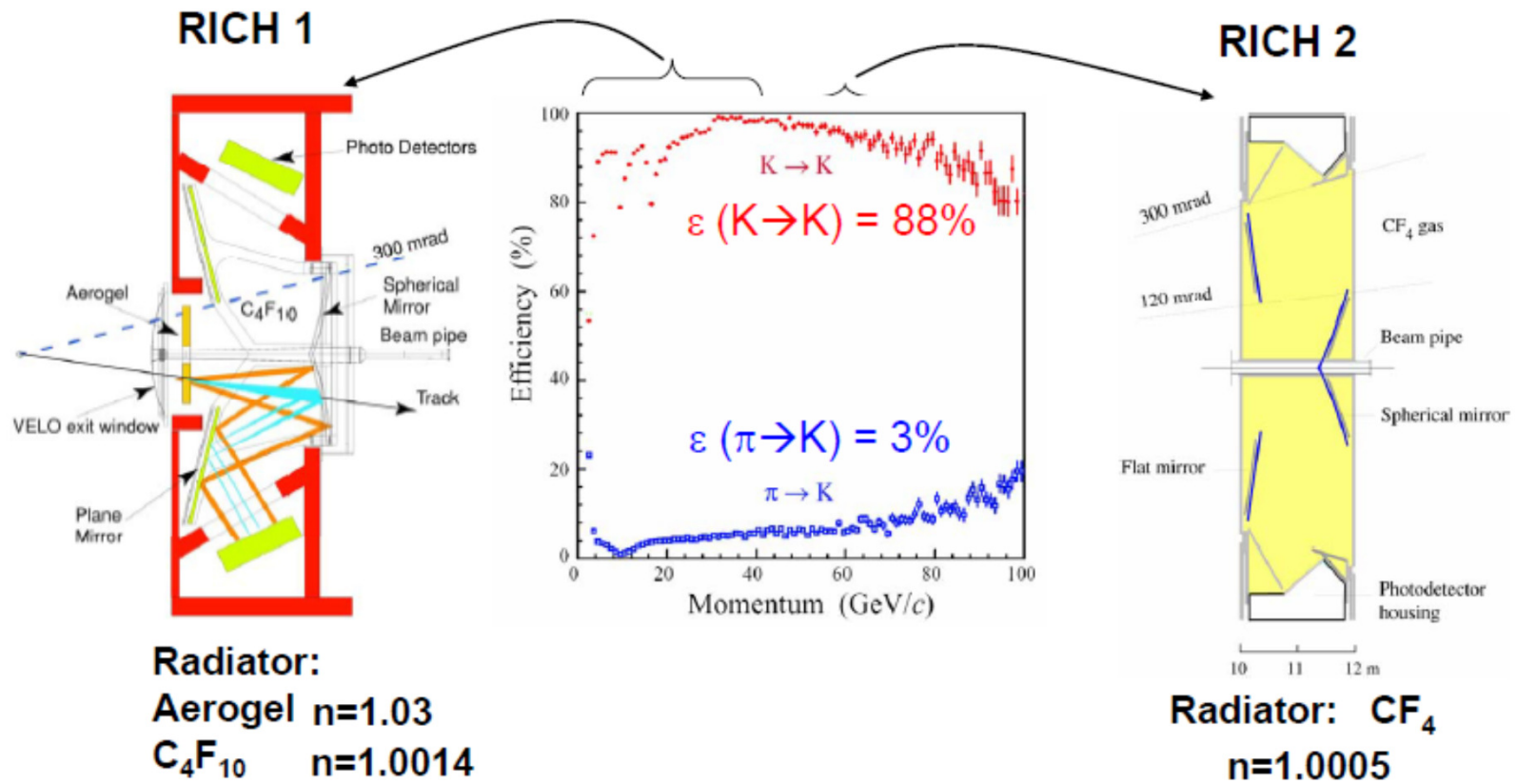
RICH



RICH



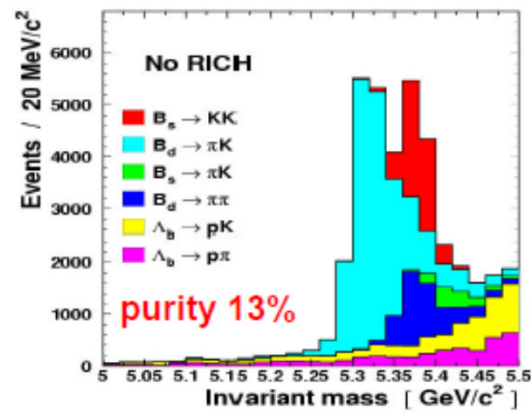
RICH



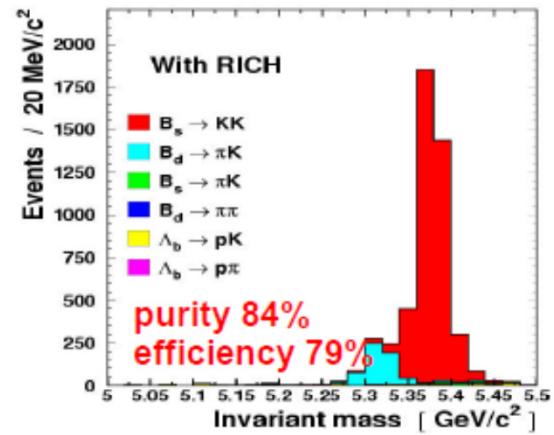
RICH

$B_s \rightarrow KK$

No RICH

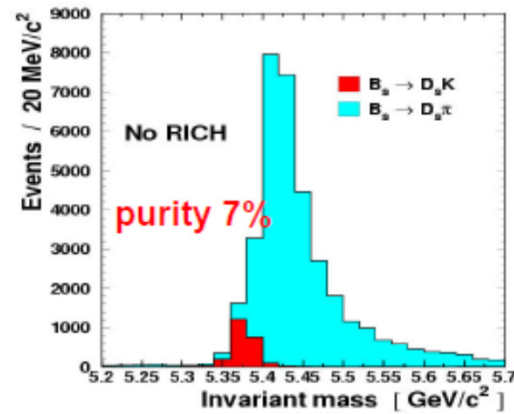


With RICH

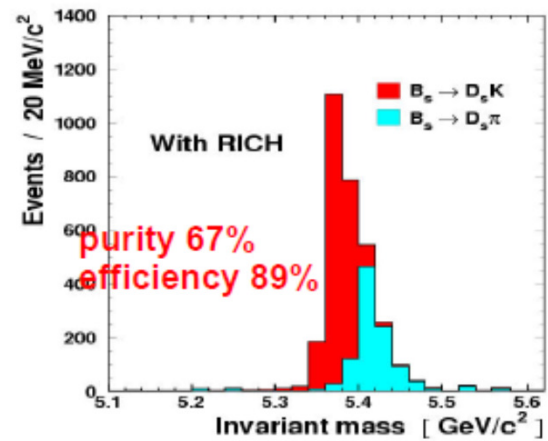


$B_s \rightarrow D_s K$

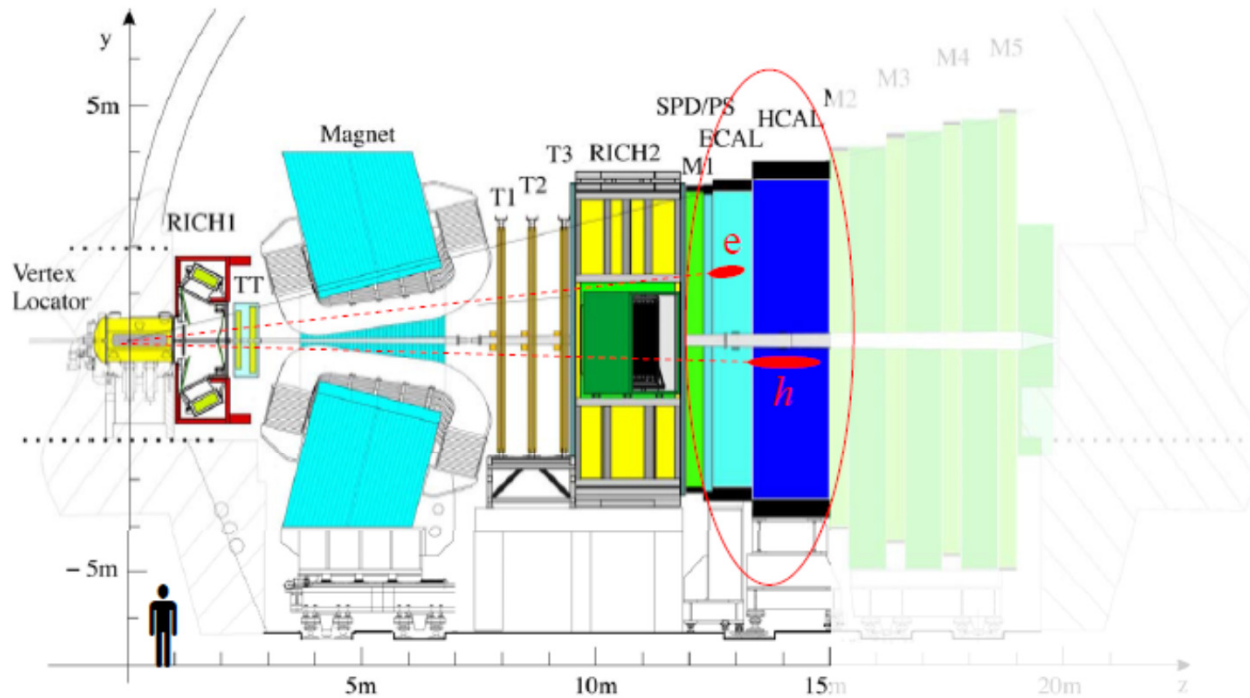
No RICH



With RICH

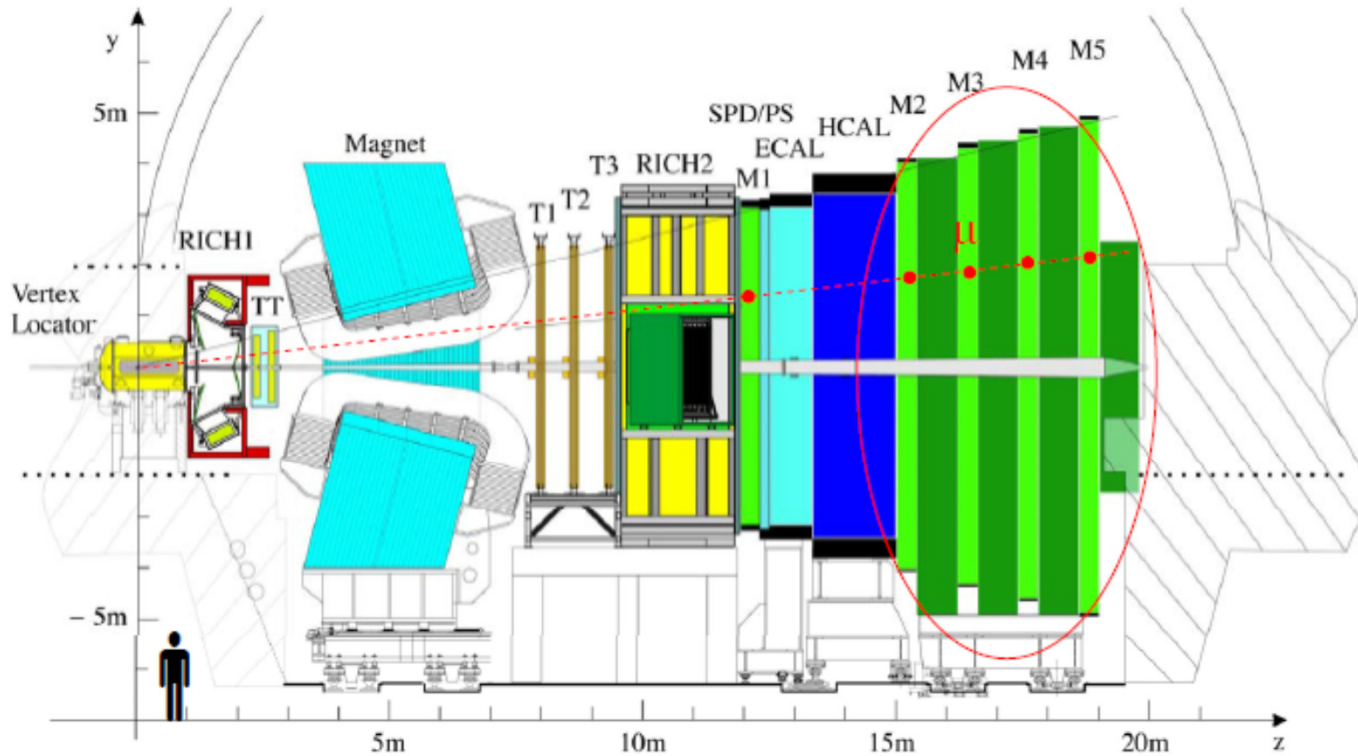


Calorimetry



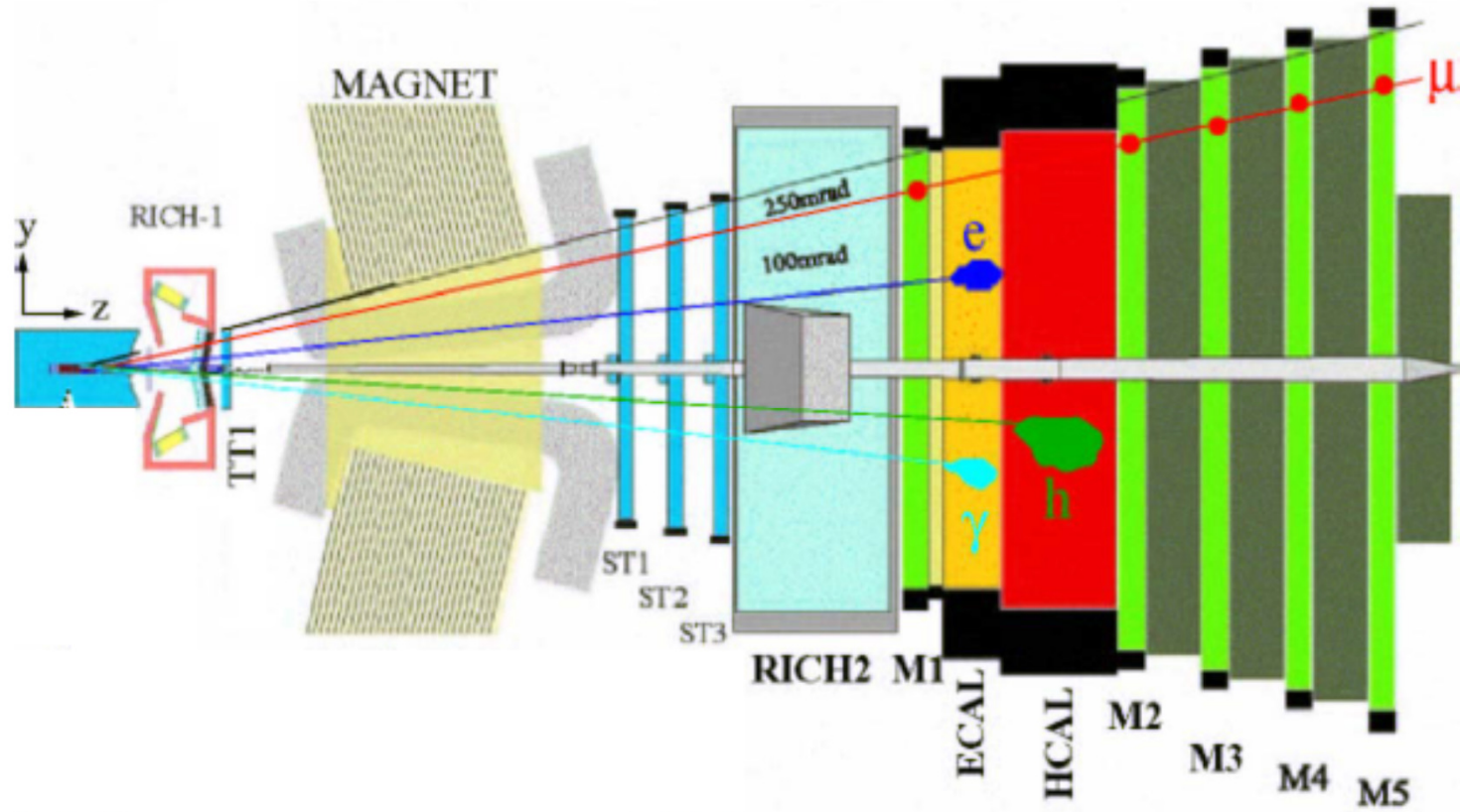
Calorimeter system to identify electrons, hadrons and neutrals
Important for the first level (Level 0) of the trigger.

Muon Detector

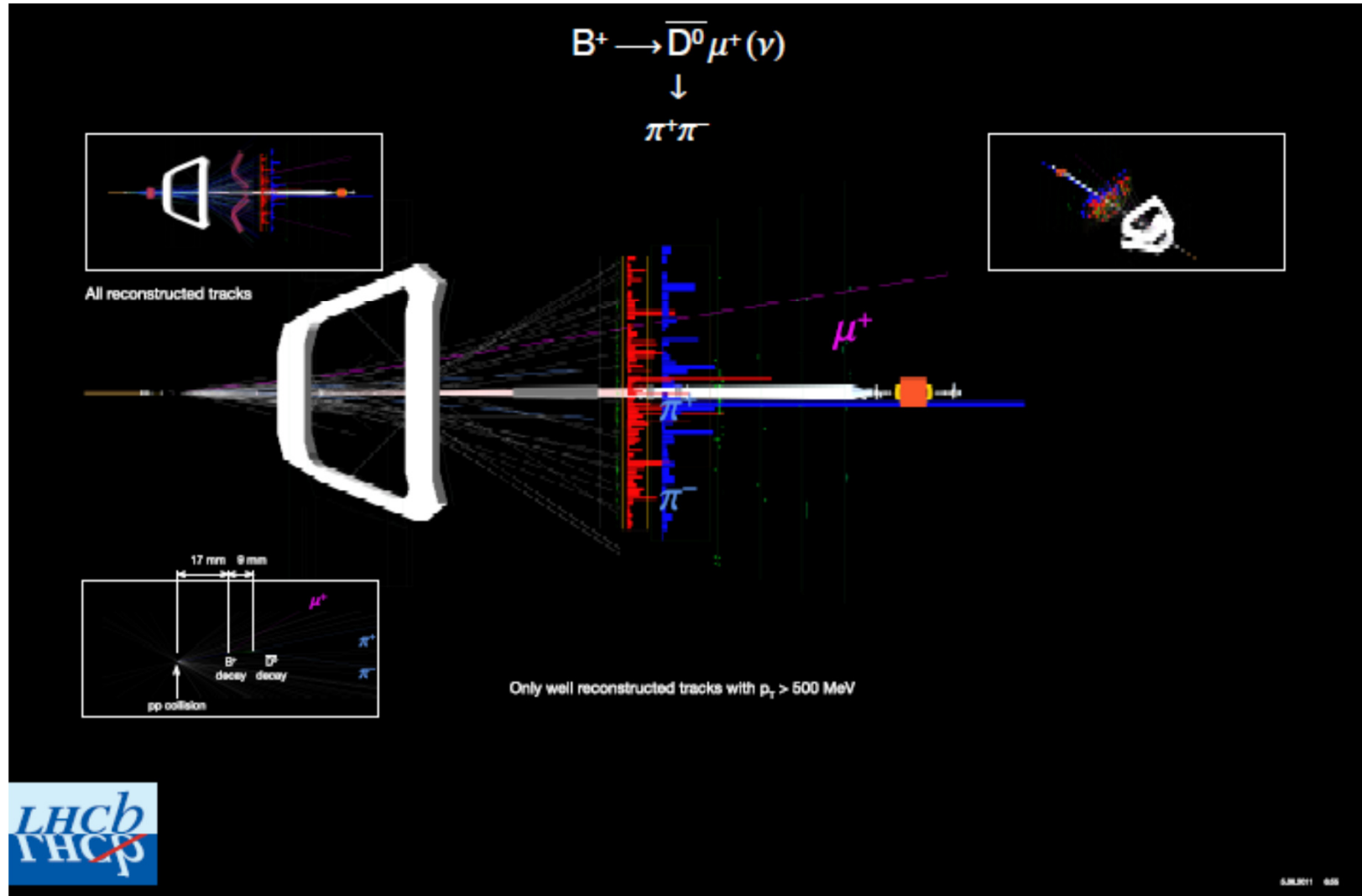


Muon system to identify muons, also used in first level (L0) of the trigger

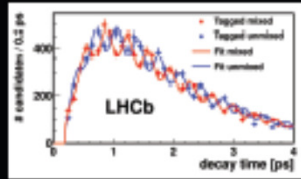
Layout



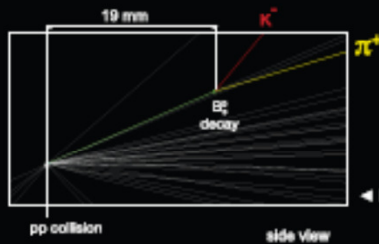
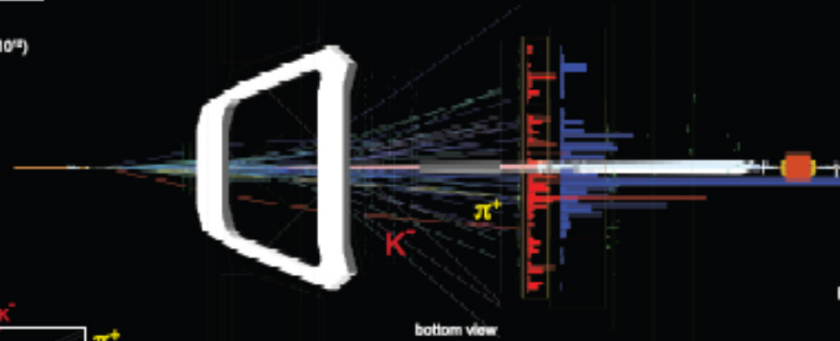
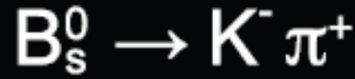
Charged B Decay



B_s Decay and Oscillations

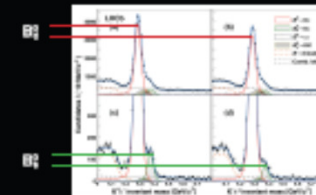


$B_s^0 \bar{B}_s^0$ matter-antimatter oscillations
3 million million times per second (3×10^{12})



B_s^0 oscillated between particle and antiparticle 16 times before decay

different properties of matter and antimatter



CP violation

