



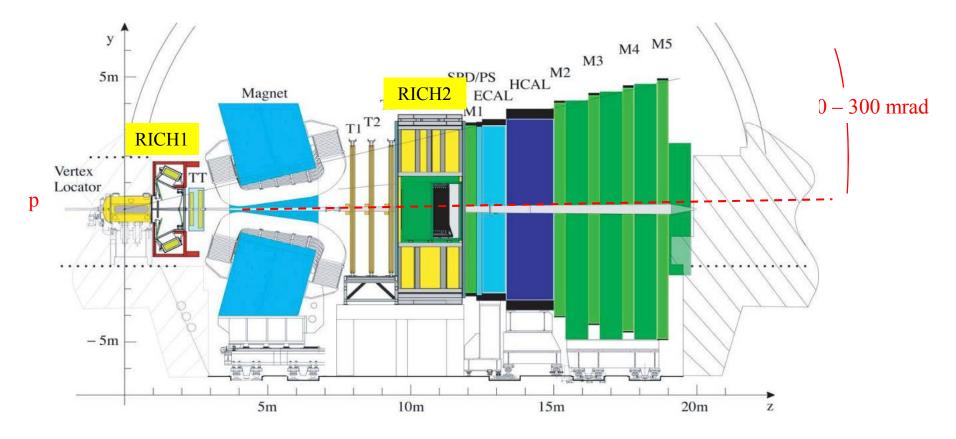
# The RICH Detectors of the LHCb Experiment

Carmelo D'Ambrosio (CERN) on behalf of the LHCb RICH Collaboration

- 1. LHCb RICH1 and RICH2
- 2. The photon detector: pixel-HPD
- 3. Images from laser, projector and .... particles
- 4. Conclusions

### The LHCb RICHes

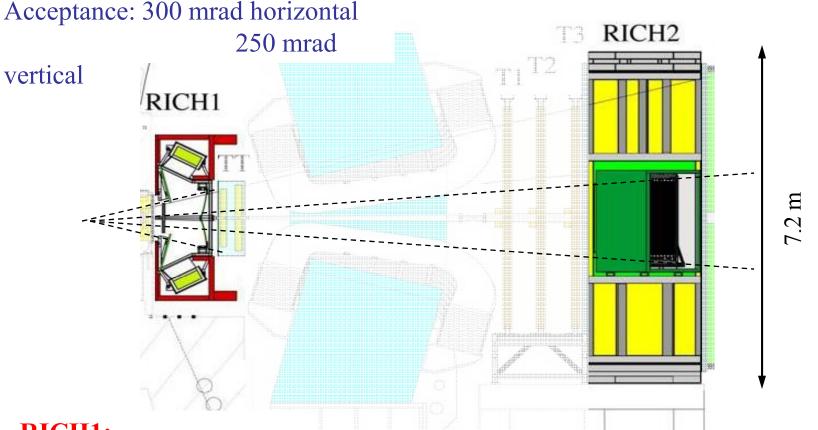
- LHCb is a dedicated B physics experiment at the LHC searching for new physics through precision measurement of CP violation and rare decays
- B hadrons are predominantly produced in the forward direction  $\rightarrow$  single-arm spectrometer including two RICH detectors for charged hadron identification



Carmelo D'Ambrosio (CERN) on behalf of the LHCb RICH Coll., IWORID 2009, Prague, 30 June 09

## The two RICHes

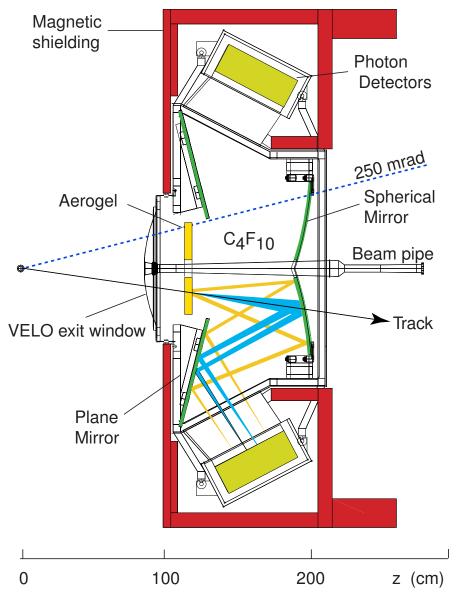
# For hadron ID efficient p/K separation up to $\sim 100 \text{ GeV/c}$



**RICH1:** Low momentum tracks, Full acc. angle •Aerogel: 2 - 10 GeV/c•C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>10</sub>: 10 - 60 GeV/c

**RICH2: High momentum tracks, Narrow acc. angle, 120 mrad** •CF<sub>4</sub>: 16 - 100 GeV/c

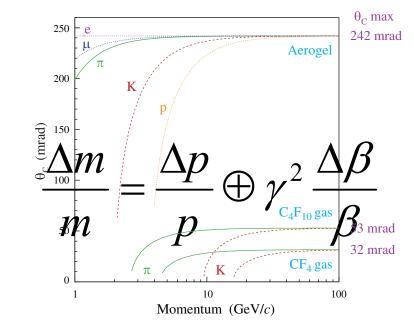
### The RICH 1 Detector



How does it work?

$$\beta = \frac{1}{n\cos\theta}$$

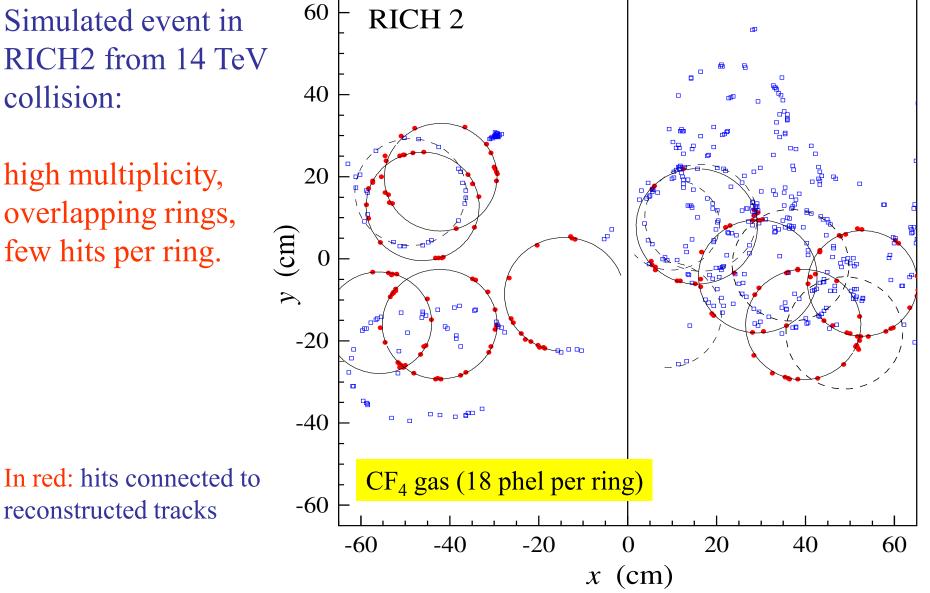
Via a mirror system, the light cone is imaged on the photon detector plane as a ring, with its diameter proportional to  $\vartheta$ 



### What we expect to see

Simulated event in RICH2 from 14 TeV collision:

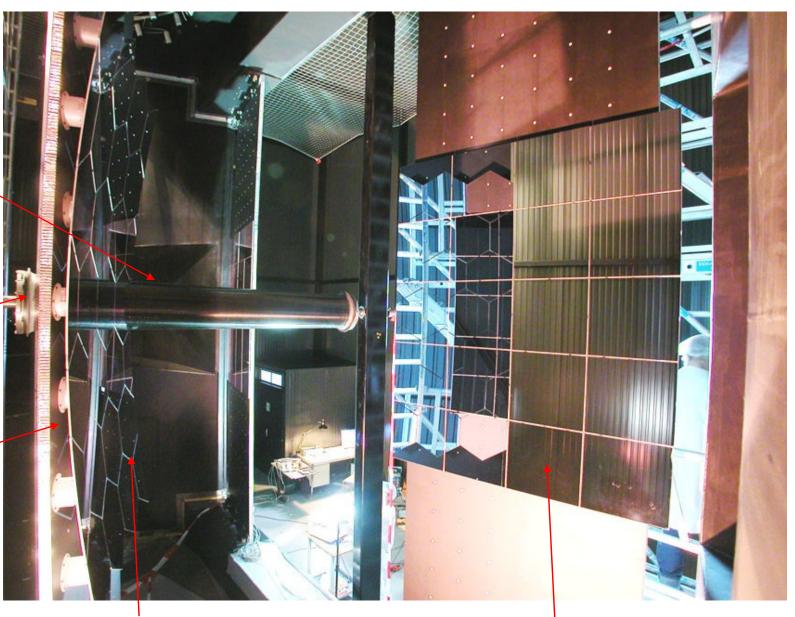
high multiplicity, overlapping rings, few hits per ring.



Central carbon fibre tube to allow for the beam pipe

Mirror \_\_\_\_\_ support and fine adjustment

Panels honeycomb structure

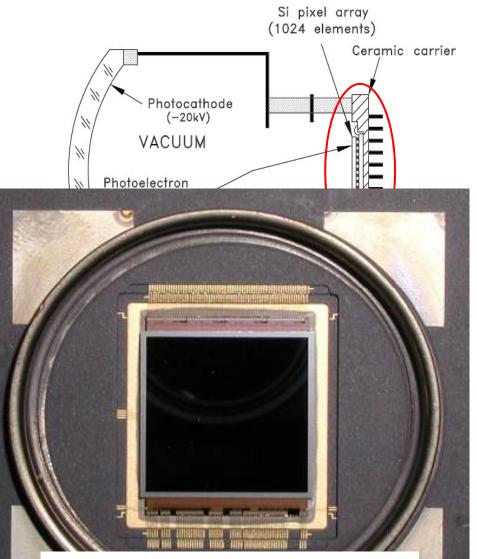


Spherical mirrors array

#### Flat mirrors array

### The RICHes photon detector system

### The Pixel - Hybrid Photon Detector



Anode developed between LHCb and CERN/Mic, the bump bonded electronic chip is called LHCBPIX1 Photon detector: Quartz window, Multialkali photocathode Cross-focussing optics: De-magnification by ~5 20 kV operating voltage Active diameter 75mm

#### Anode:

256×32 pixel Si-sensor array bump-bonded to binary readout chip assembly encapsulated in vacuum tube 8-fold binary OR

➡ effective 32×32 pixel array pixel size 500µm×500µm

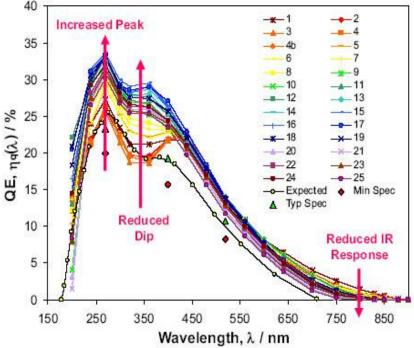
Coll., IWORID 2009, Prague, 30 June 09

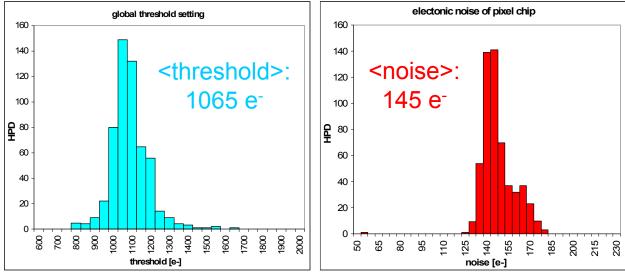
### The Pixel - Hybrid Photon Detector

QE is  $\sim 27\%$  in the range 230 - 430 nm and improving with production.

Avr. threshold and noise are low (compared to one phel signal,  $\sim$ 5000 e/h pairs).

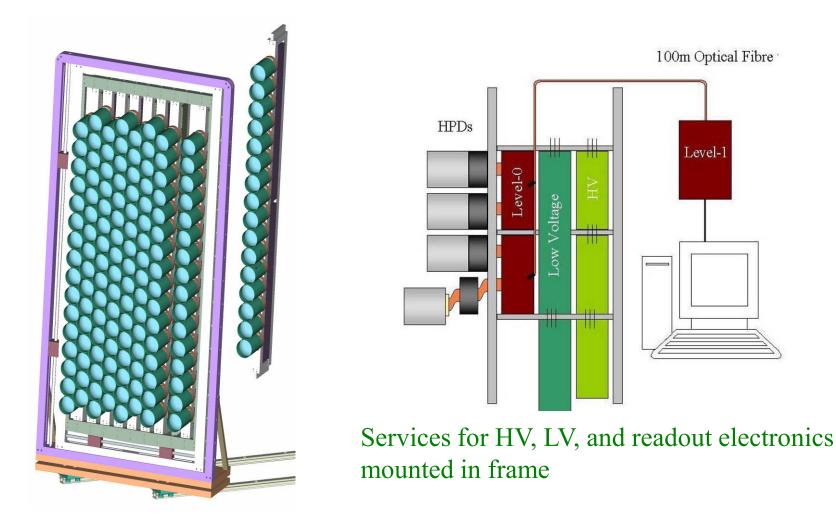
Excellent signal to noise ratio achieved by small pixel sizes and bump-bonded front-end electronics.





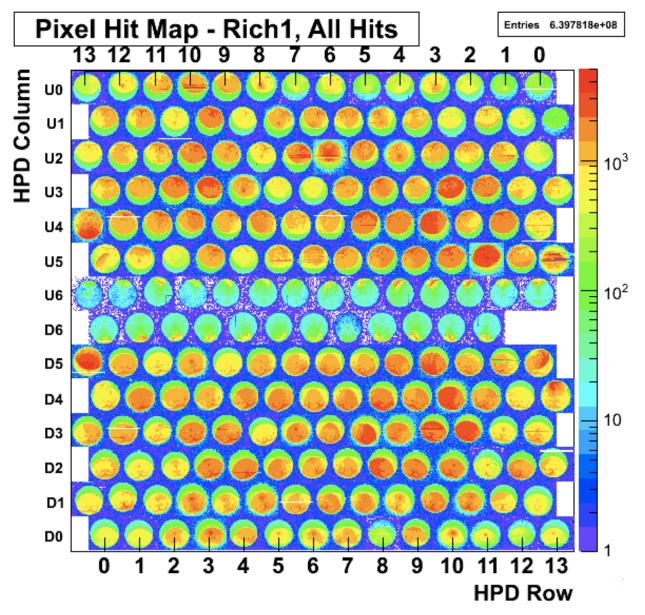
# The photon detector plane

HPDs mounted in columns, to cover detector plane In total 484 tubes, for  $\sim 3m^2$  and 65% overall active area

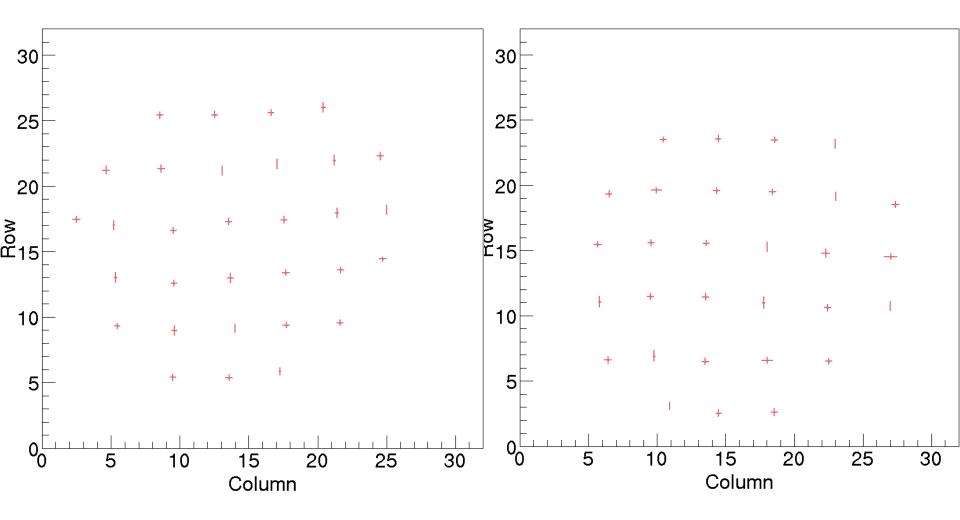


### A few examples of images from the RICHes

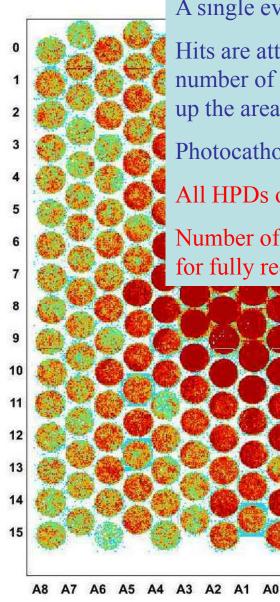
### CW Laser illumination of RICH1 (~800 phel/trigger in total)



### Improve precision by finding the CoG



# First bear



RICH2 beam related recorded events (8 accumulated)

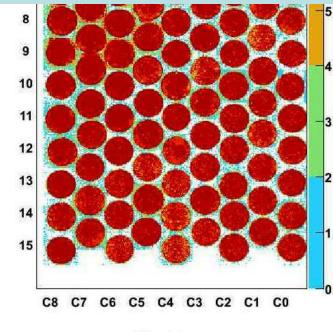
A single event contains more than 140000 recorded hits

Hits are attributed to Cherenkov light in the vessel, due to the large number of beam particles slightly splashing on a collimator and filling up the area

Photocathode surface is clearly defined (no electronic noise)

All HPDs operational

Number of hits per tube could be more than 2000 (overlaps on pixels) for fully red tubes



A-side

10 September 2008

### Summary

The RICH System of the LHCb detector is a powerful eye to measure particles velocity, via ring imaging. And, together with their momentum measured by the trackers, to proceed to their identification.

The Cherenkov photons are generated in Aerogel, CF<sub>4</sub> and C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>10</sub>

The optical resolution of the HPD  $\sim 2.5$  mm, while the system Cherenkov angle resolution goes from  $\sim 0.7$  mrad to 2 mrad depending on radiator and geometry.

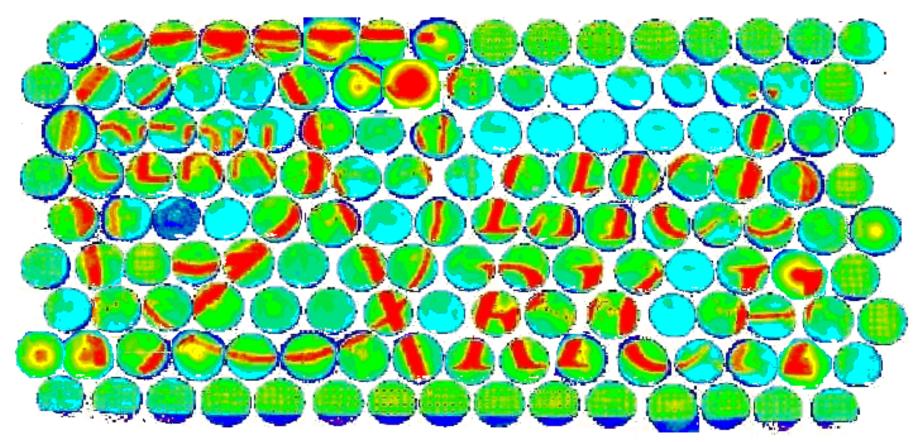
The optical systems consist of mirror arrays, optimized for precision, reflectivity and minimum material.

 $\sim$ 500000 channels on the photon detector planes can detect and store at a rate of 40 MHz the single photon.

The readout rate is expected to be  $\sim 1$  MHz.

### Conclusions

We have been waiting to see the first rings in our RICHes, ... and these will come only with the beams. Meanwhile, the only rings we have been able to produce...



Single photon accumulated image taken shining from a projector on one side of RICH2. The light level over the whole surface is  $\sim 100$  phel per 25 ns event.