

Tracking, Vertexing and Particle Identification in LHCb

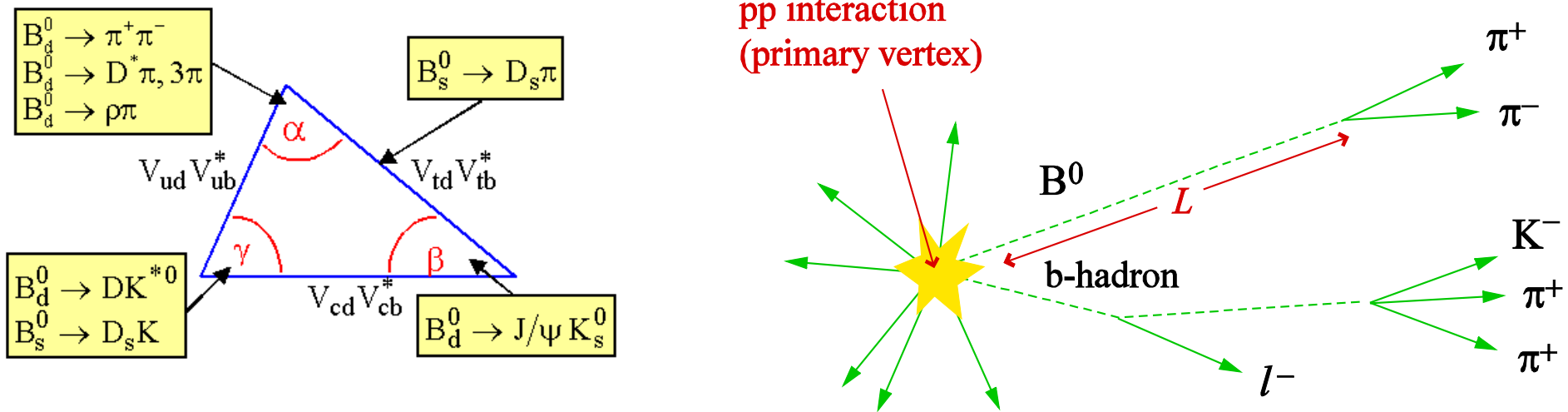
Chris Jones

University of Cambridge

On behalf of the LHCb Collaboration



- **Precise CP measurements and rare physics studies in b decays**



- **Main detector requirements**

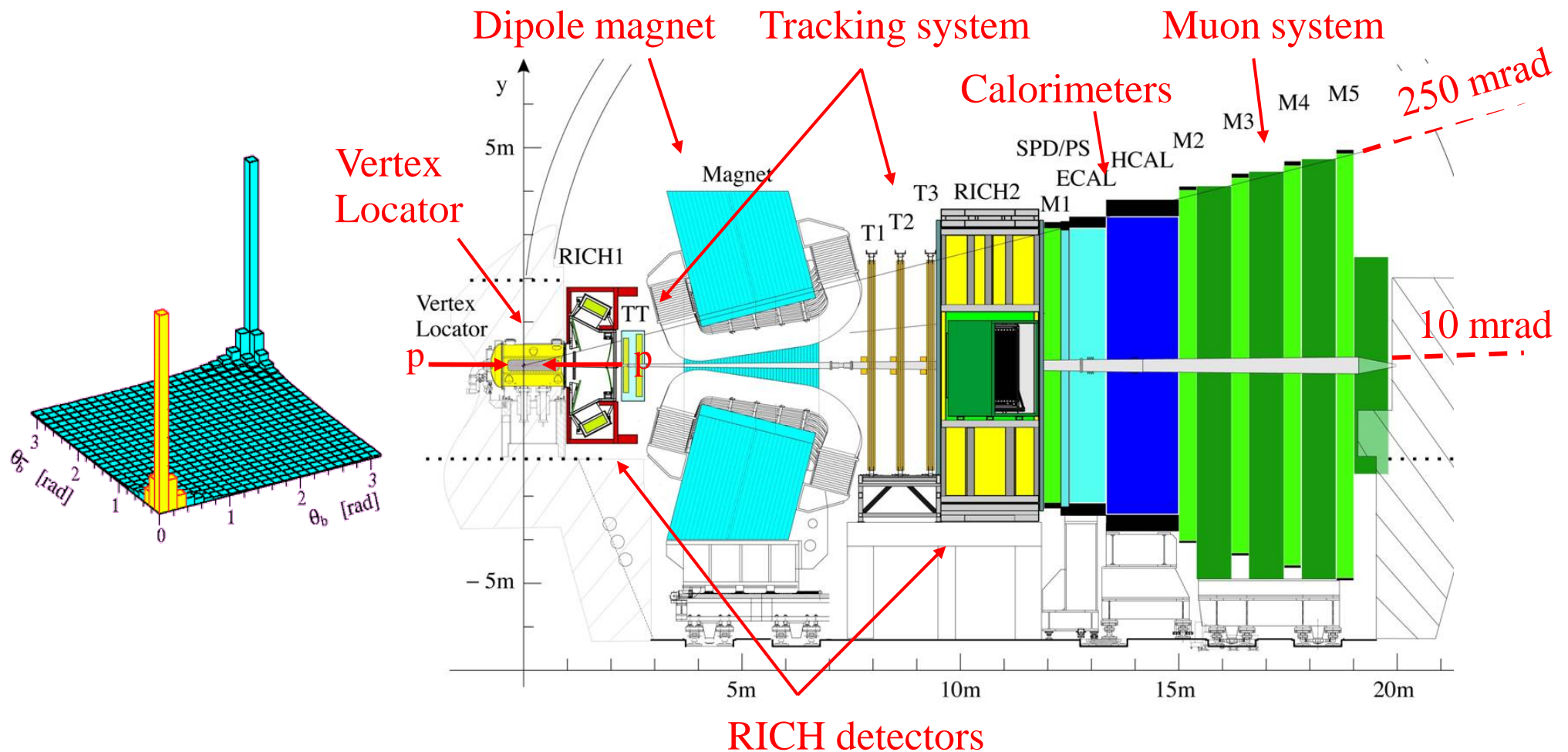
- Efficient trigger
- Excellent vertex finding and tracking efficiency
- Particle Identification

- **See presentations by C. Lazzeroni and B. Pietrzyk**

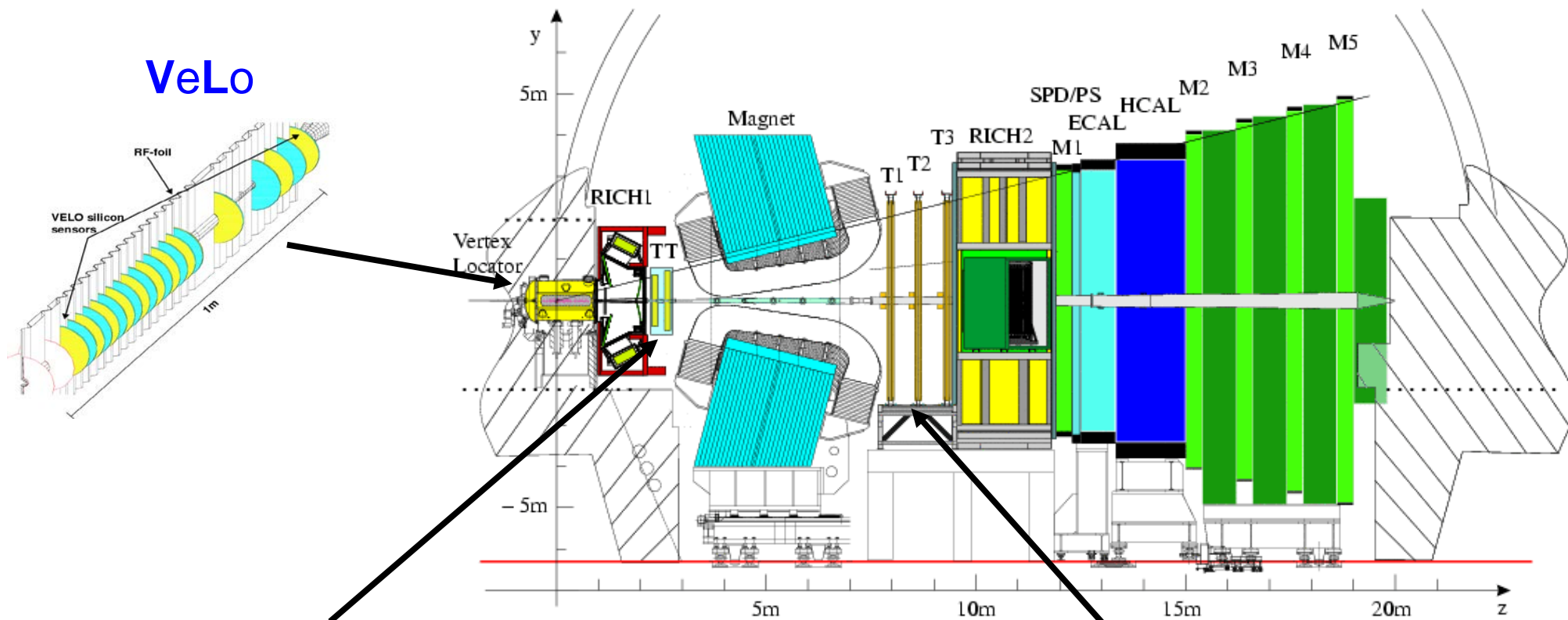
LHCb Experiment



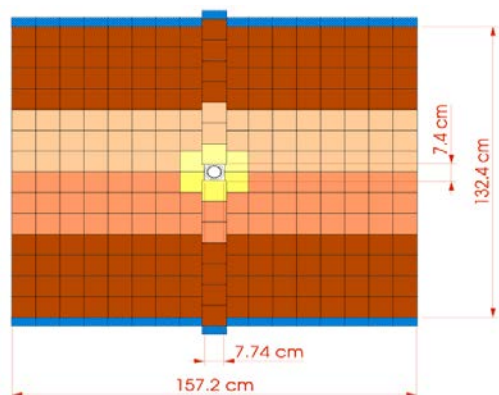
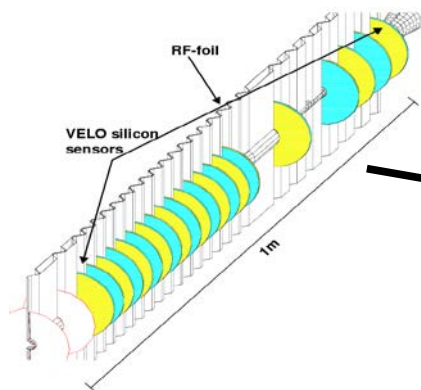
- **Large Samples of b decays**
 - B production predominately at small polar angles
 - LHCb optimized as single forward arm spectrometer



The Vertexing and Tracking Systems

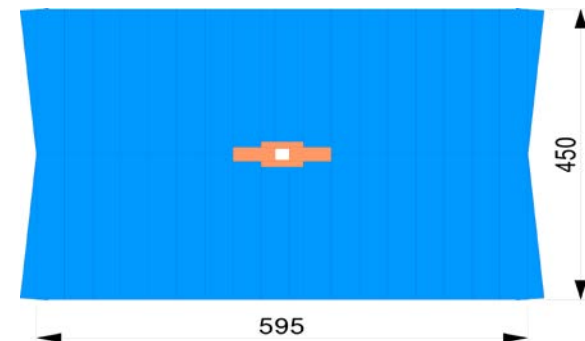


VeLo

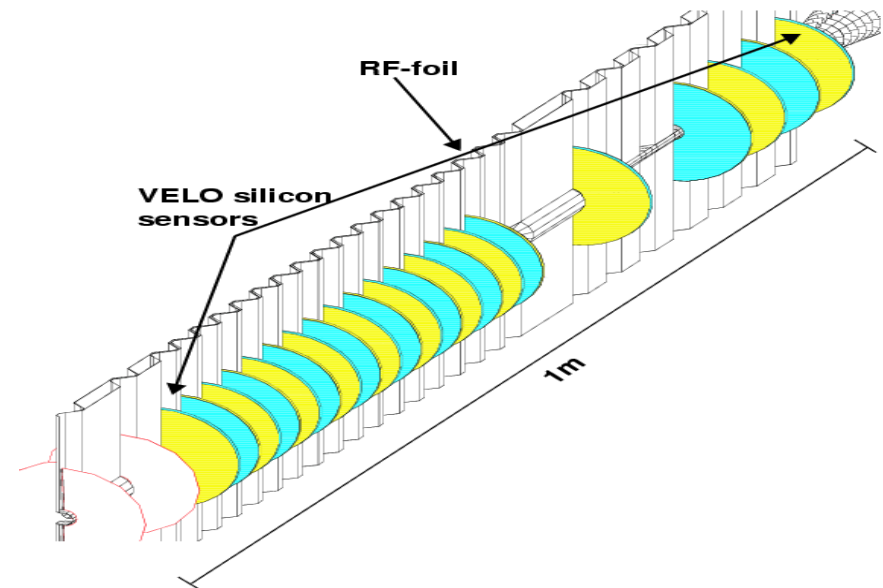


Trigger Tracker

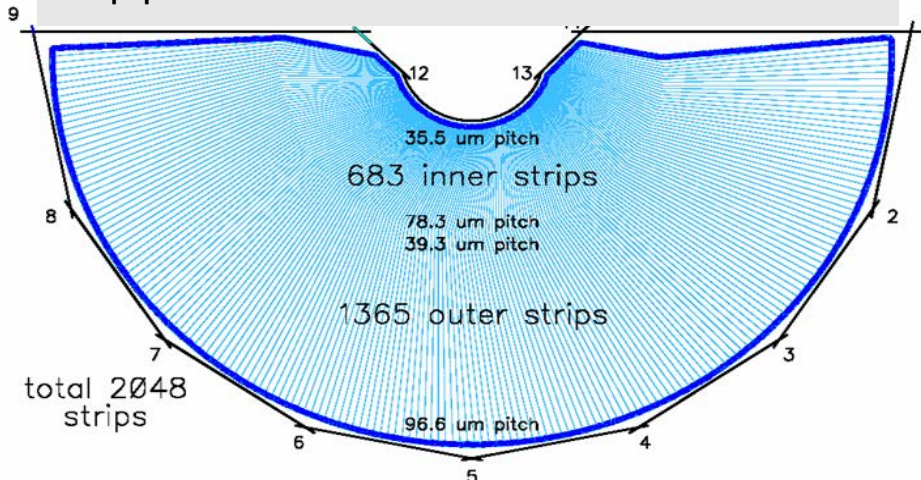
**T Stations
Inner Tracker
Outer Tracker**



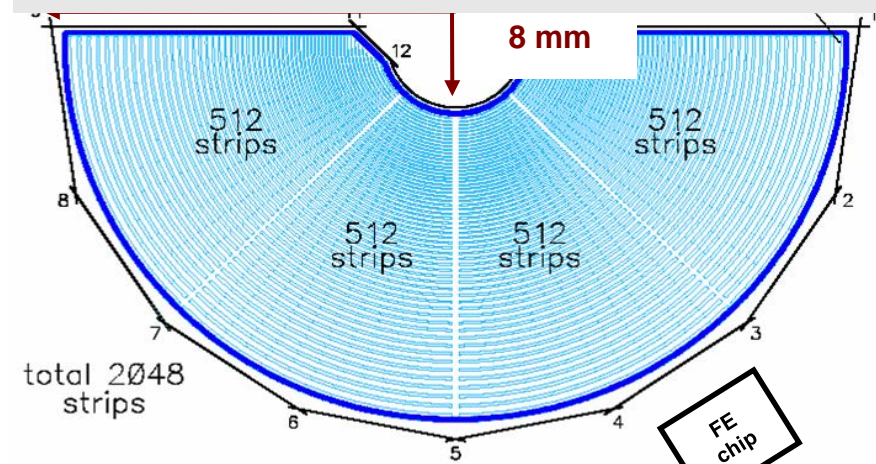
- 21 tracking stations
 - 4 sensors per station with r/Φ geometry
 - Optimised for
 - Fast online 2D tracking
 - Vertex reconstruction
 - Offline track reconstruction

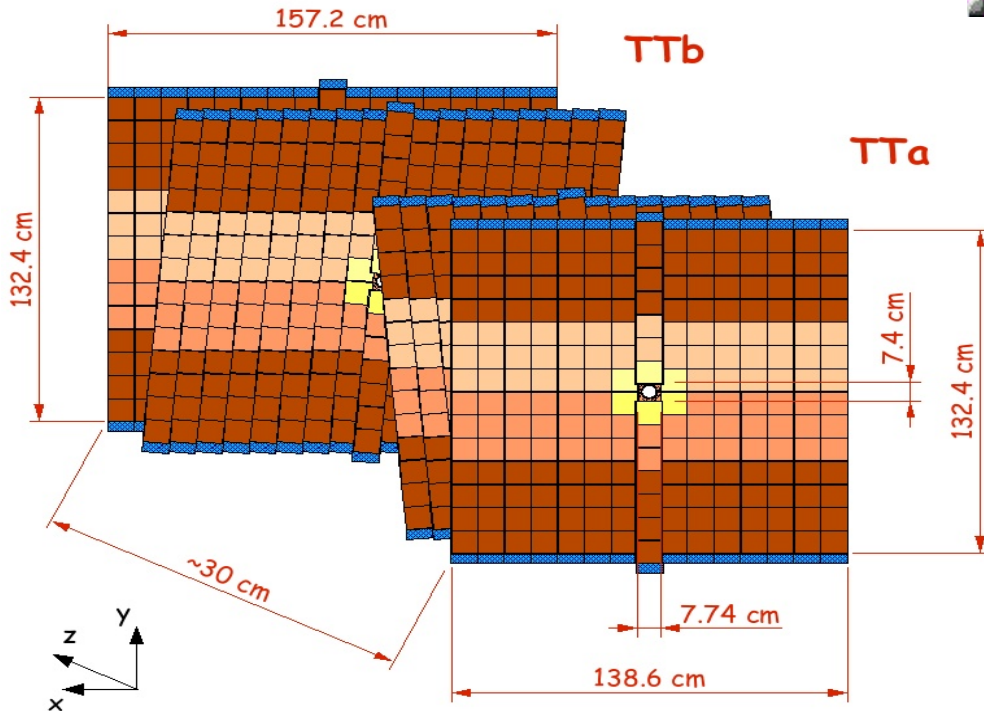


Φ -sensors
 2048 strip in inner and outer regions
 strip pitch increase with R : 36 μ m \rightarrow 97 μ m



R-sensors
 2048 strip in 45° sectors
 strip pitch increase with R : 40 μ m \rightarrow 100 μ m



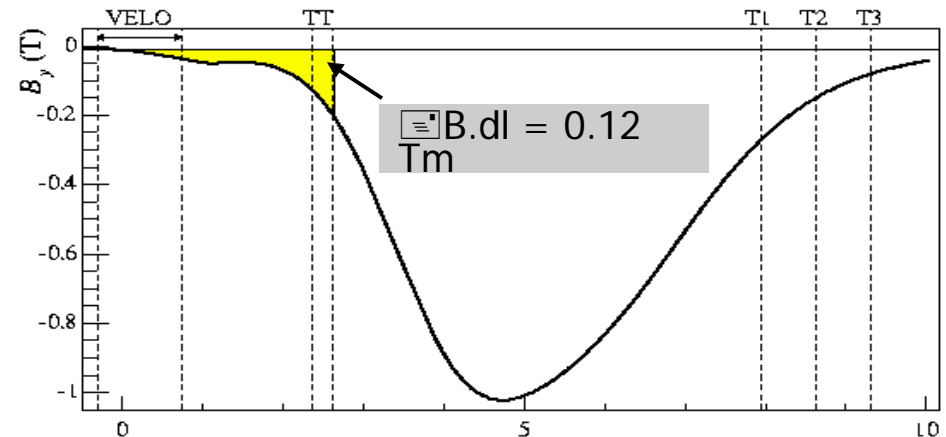
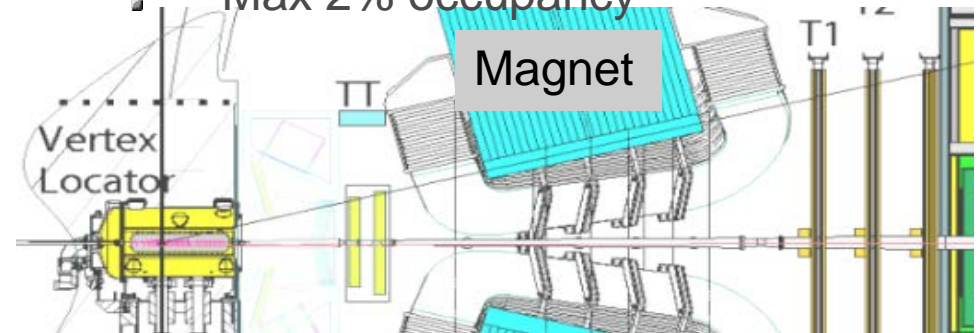


In fringe field of magnet

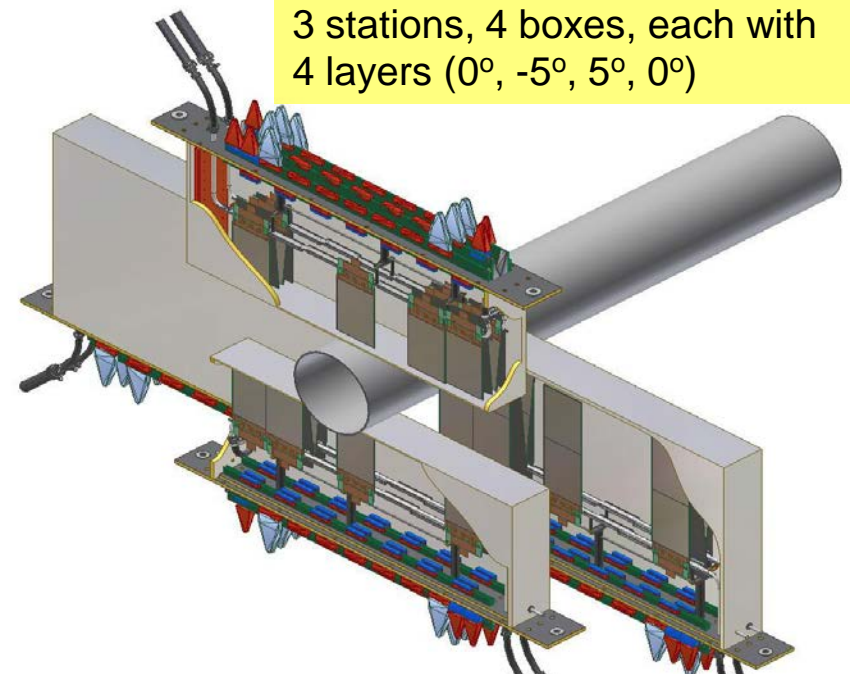
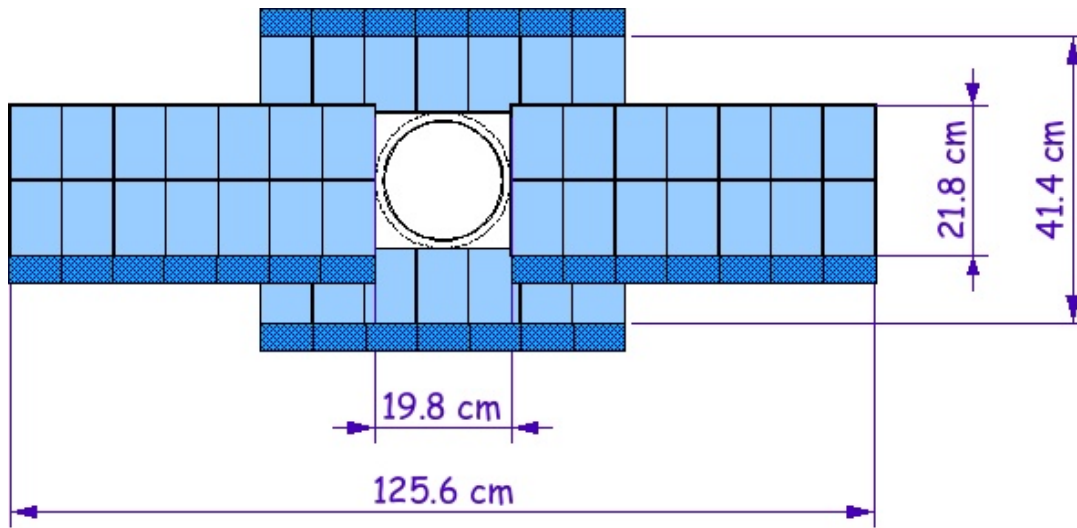
- Fast track momentum measurement for trigger
 - $dP/P \sim 30\%$ ($P_T=3\text{GeV}$)
- Offline reconstruction of long-lived and low momentum particles

Silicon micro-strip detector

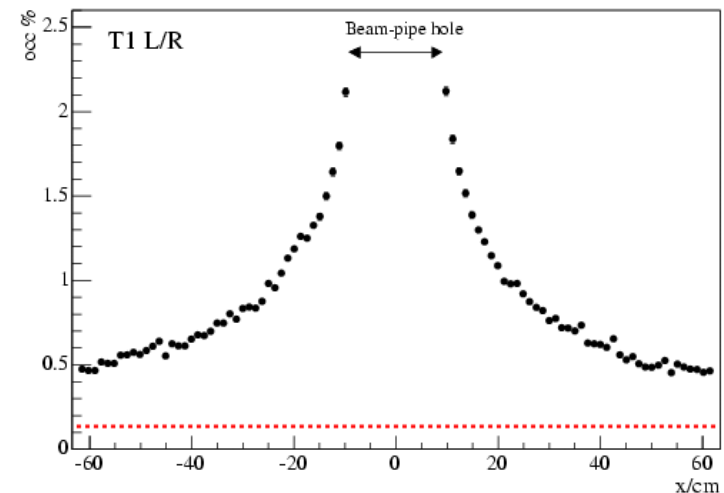
- Full LHCb acceptance
- 4 layers, 0° , -5° , 5° , 0°
- 94.4mm x 96.4mm wafers
- 183 um pitch
- Max 2% occupancy

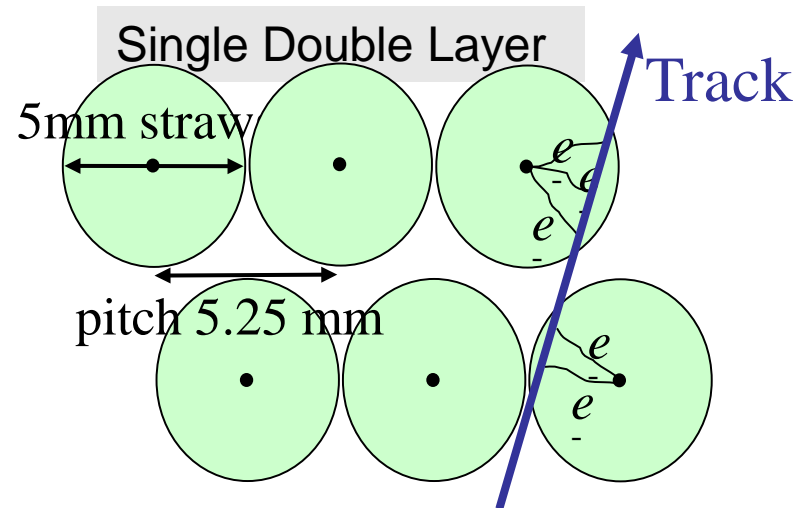
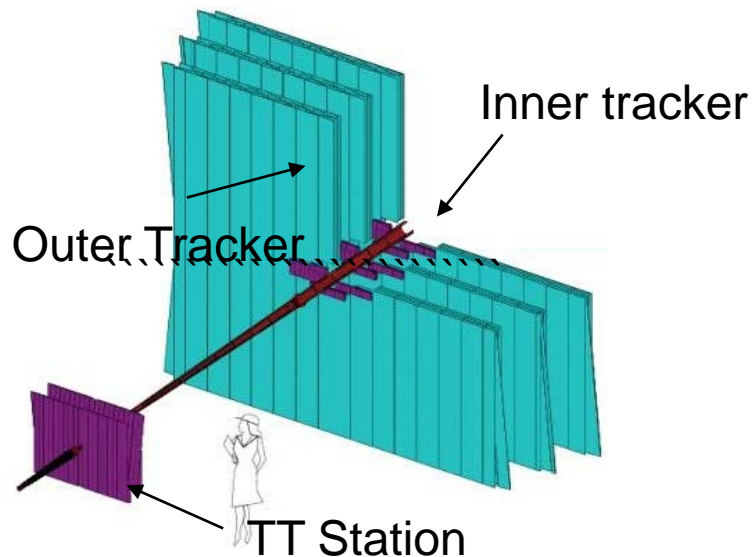


T Stations : Inner Tracker



- **Inner regions of T stations**
 - High track density region
 - Silicon detector
 - Pitch 198 μm , implant width 50 μm
 - 2% of acceptance, 20% of tracks
 - Maximum occupancy 2.3%
- **Each station has four boxes**
 - Cooling, readout and infrastructure



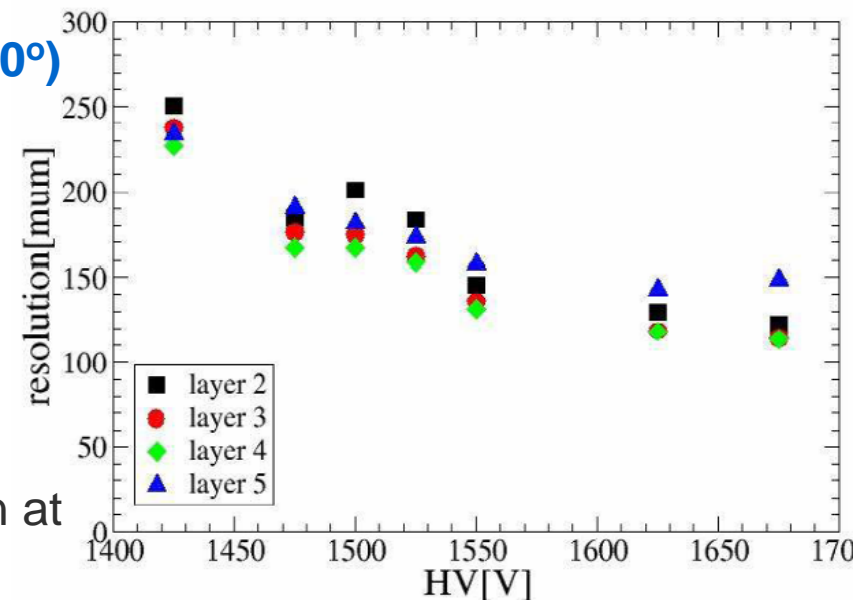


- 3 Stations with 4 “Double Layers” (0°, -5°, 5°, 0°)

- 5 mm Kapton/Al straw tubes
- Drift gas 70:30 Ar:CO₂ mixture
- Longest straws 4.7m, dual readout

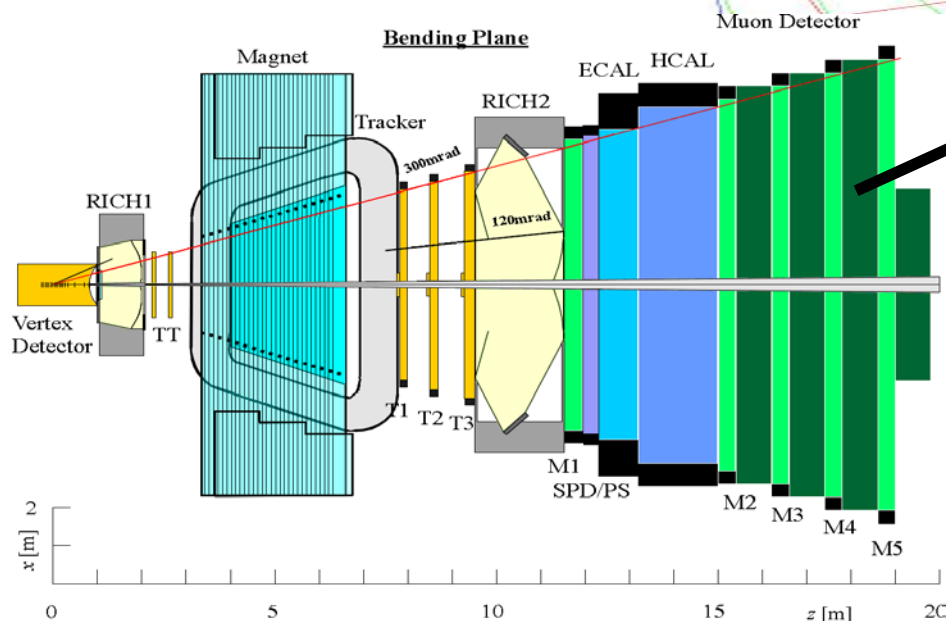
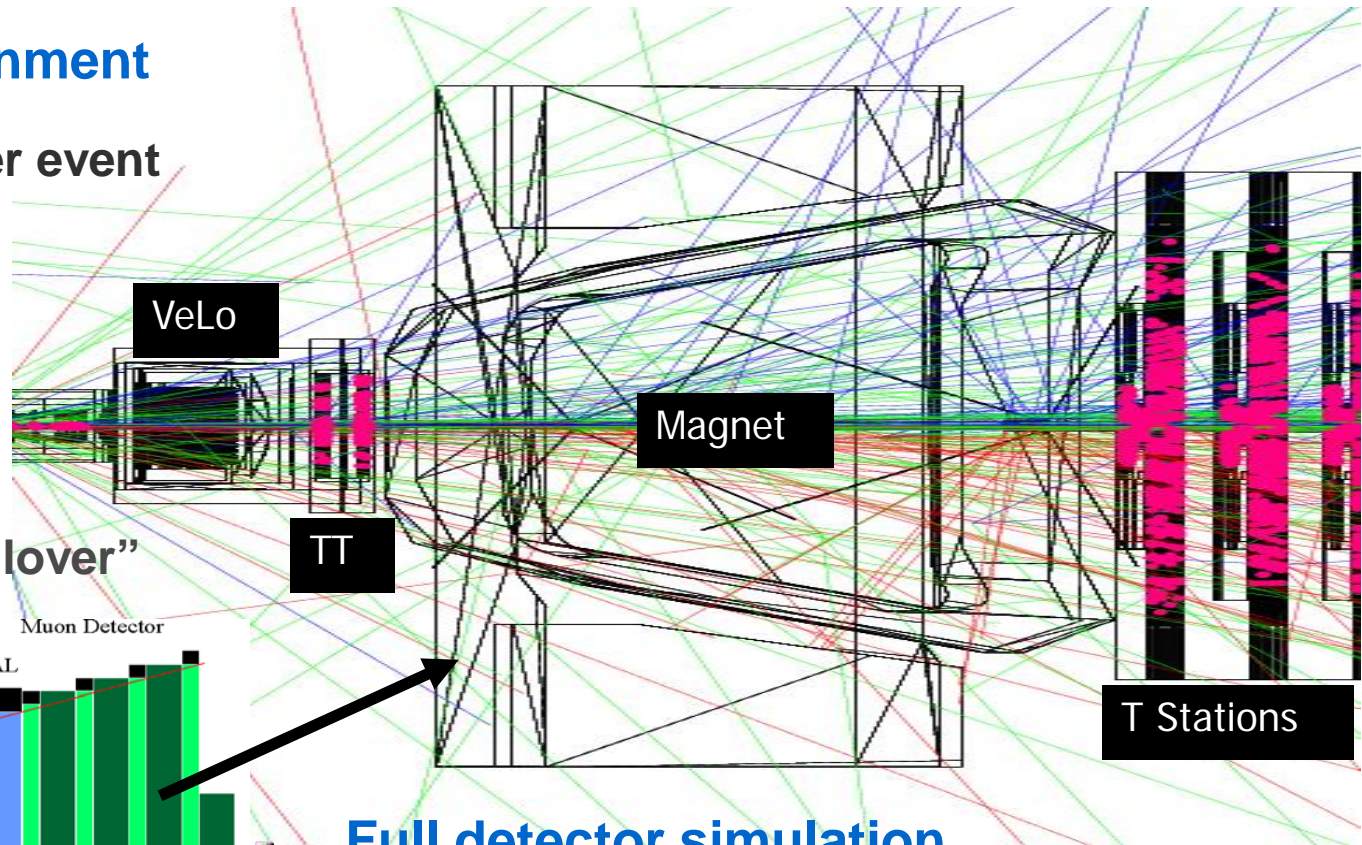
- 6 GeV electron testbeam (DESY)

- Efficiency 98%, 5% cross-talk, 200um resolution at 1550 V



High Track density Environment

- ~50 primary particles per event
- ~ 50% X_0 to up RICH2
- Multiple scattering
- Secondary particles
- 40MHz bunch rate
- 10-20% detector “spillover”

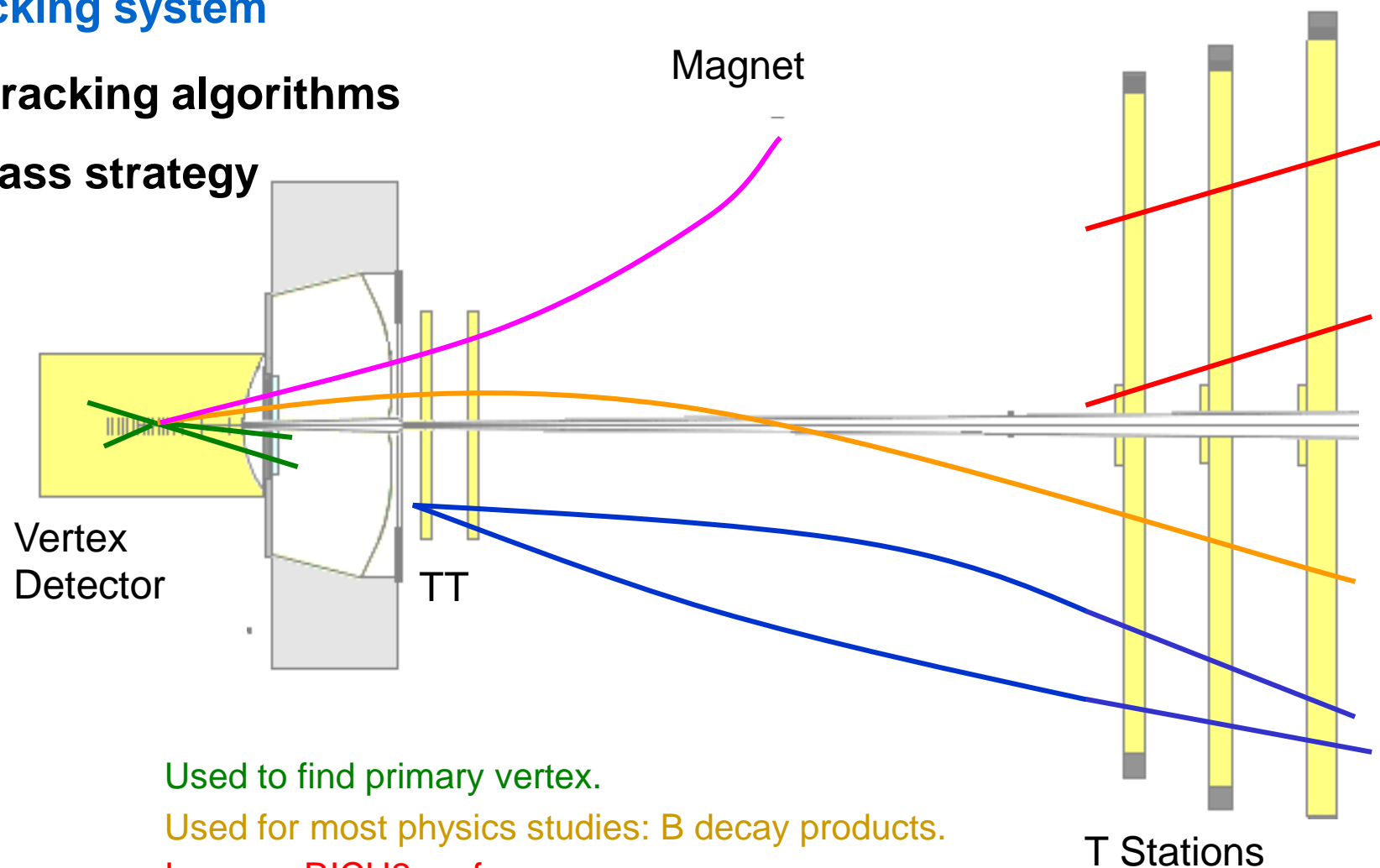


Full detector simulation

- Event generation (Pythia, Herwig etc.)
- Geant4
- Detector electronics simulation

Tracking Strategy

- **Discrete tracking system**
 - **Different tracking algorithms**
 - **Multiple pass strategy**



Velo tracks:

Used to find primary vertex.

Long tracks:

Used for most physics studies: B decay products.

T tracks:

Improve RICH2 performance.

Upstream tracks:

Improve RICH1 performance, moderate p estimate.

Downstream tracks: Enhance K_S finding.

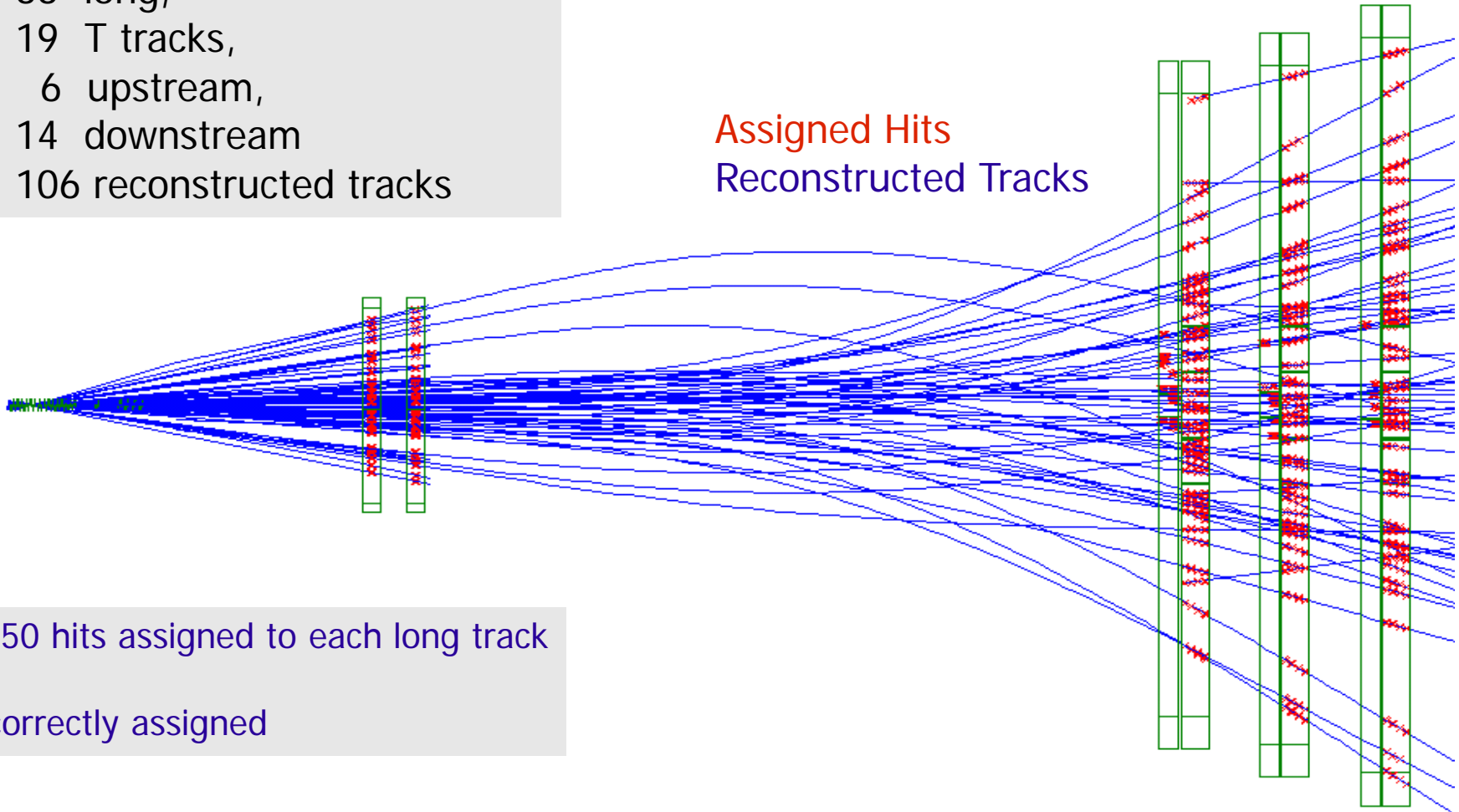
Track Event Display

Average # of tracks in b-events:

- 34 VELO,
- 33 long,
- 19 T tracks,
- 6 upstream,
- 14 downstream

Total 106 reconstructed tracks

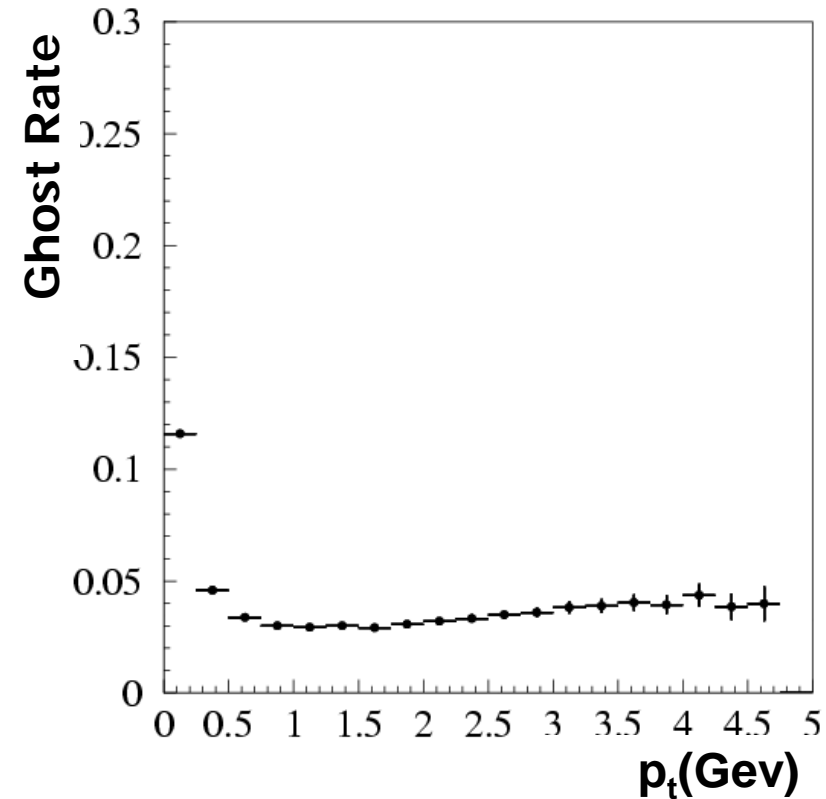
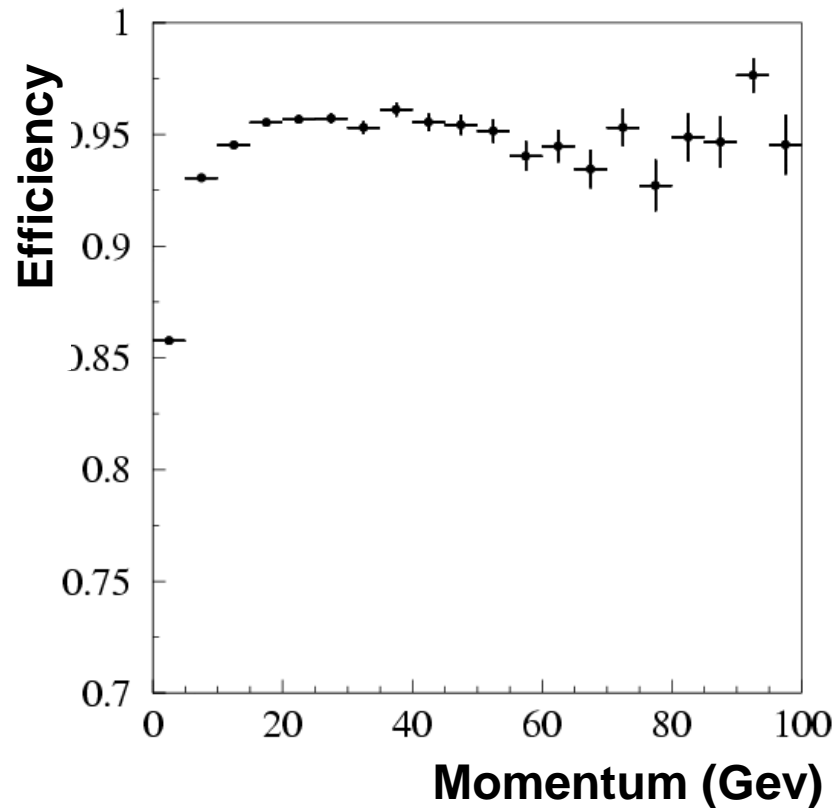
Assigned Hits
Reconstructed Tracks



~ 20 to 50 hits assigned to each long track

98.7% correctly assigned

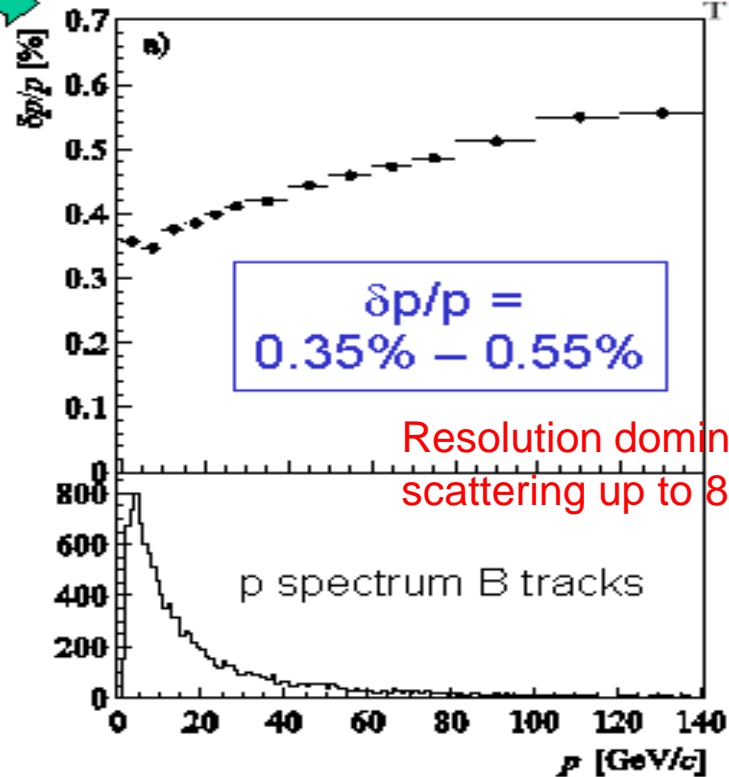
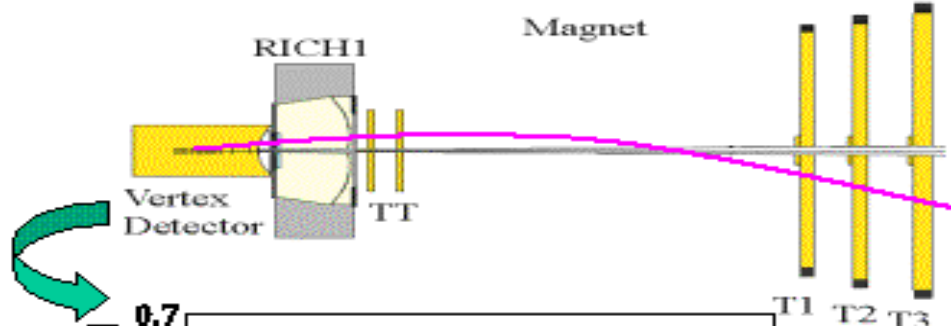
Track Finding Efficiency



- Average Long track efficiency 90 %
- B decay products 95 % (higher p)

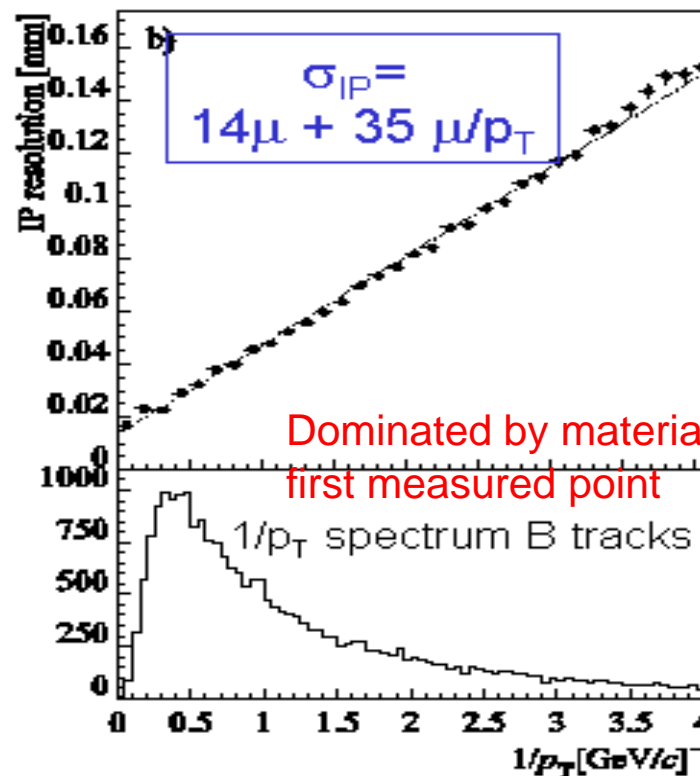
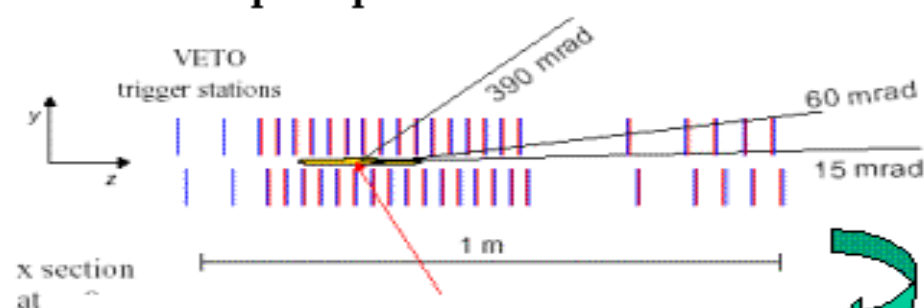
- Ghosts mainly at low p_t
- Ghost rate 4 % for p_t cut > 0.5 GeV

Momentum resolution



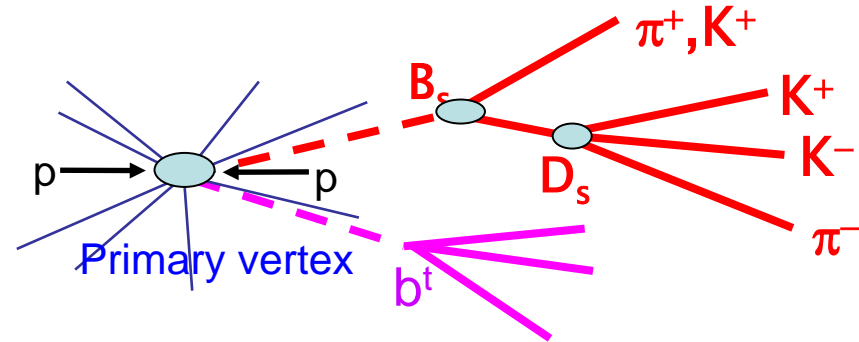
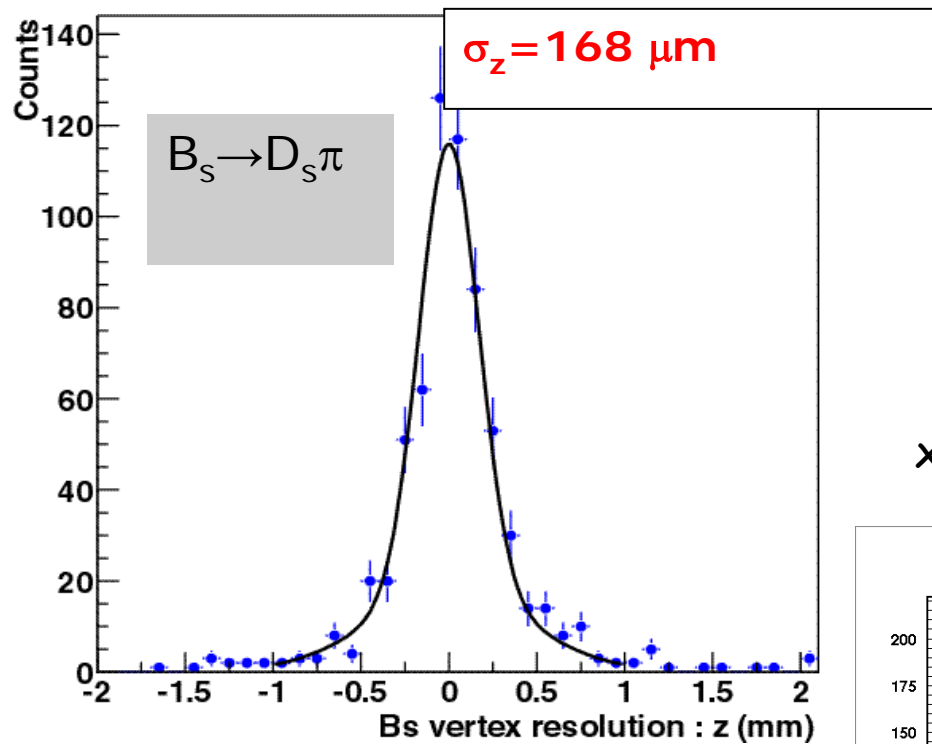
Resolution dominated by multiple scattering up to 80 GeV

Impact parameter resolution



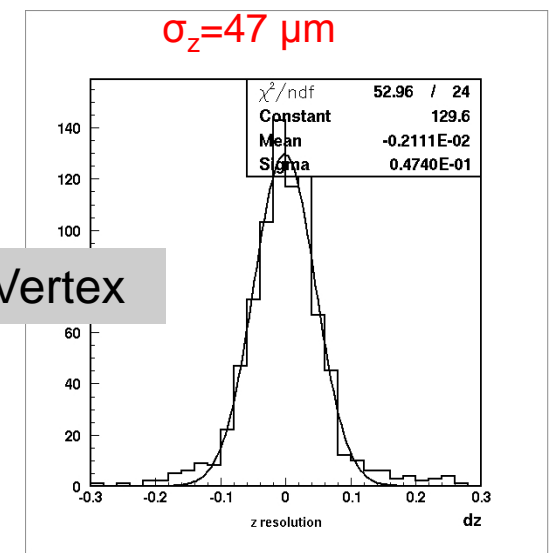
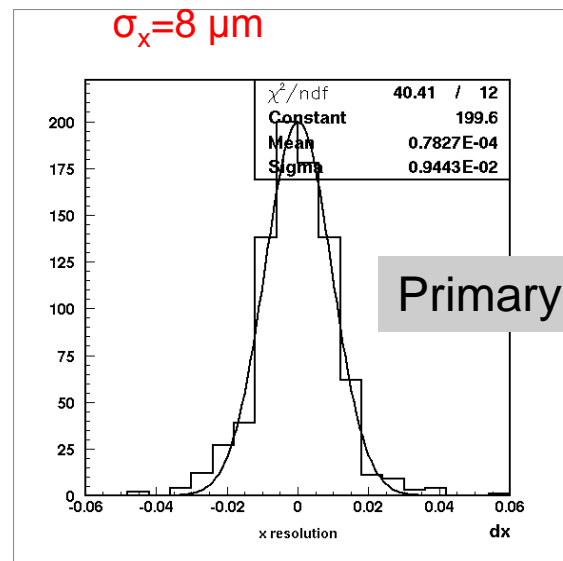
Dominated by material before first measured point

Vertexing Performance



x resolution

z resolution



Hadron Identification

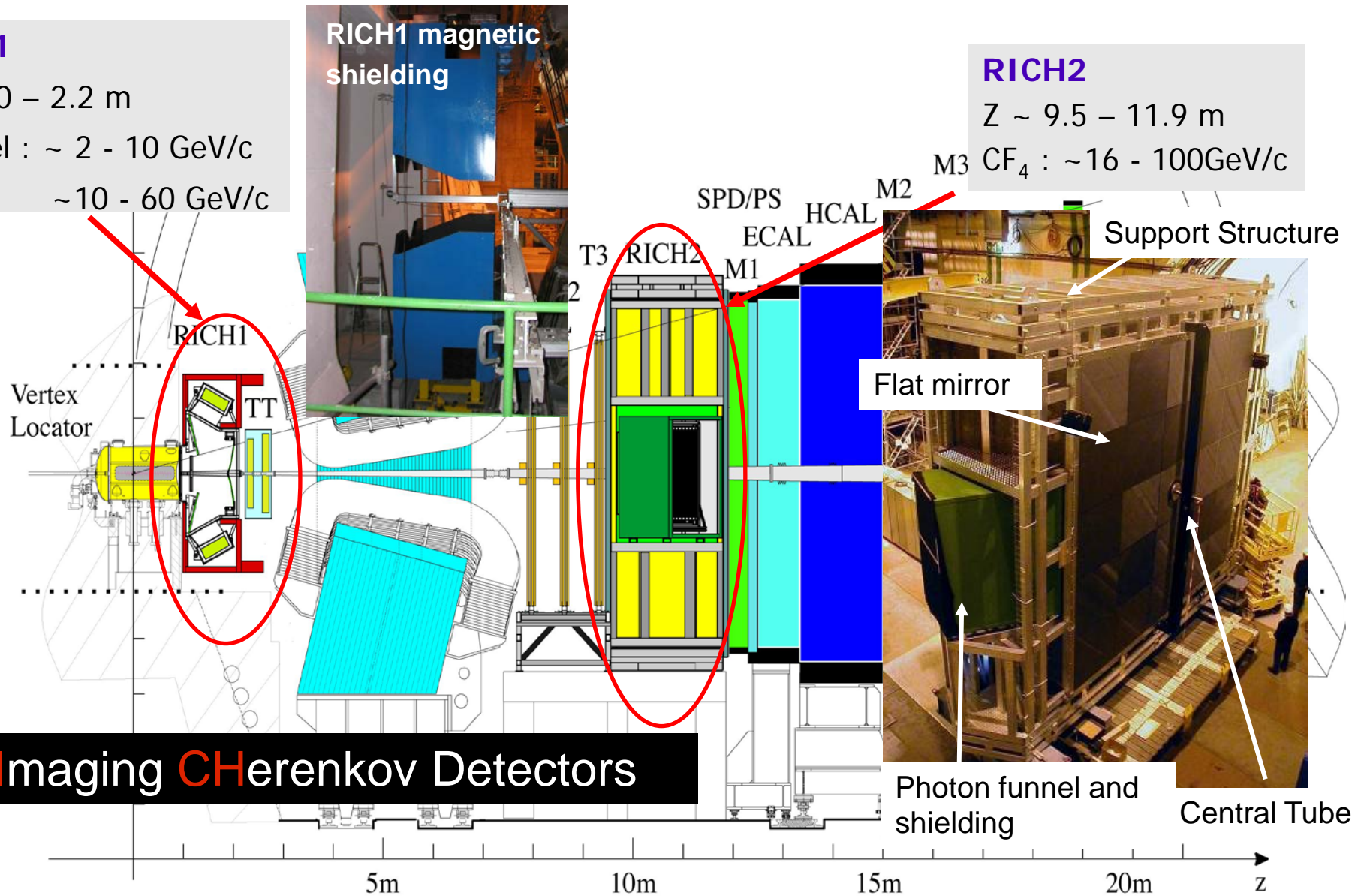
RICH1

$Z \sim 1.0 - 2.2 \text{ m}$
 aerogel : $\sim 2 - 10 \text{ GeV/c}$
 C_4F_{10} : $\sim 10 - 60 \text{ GeV/c}$

RICH1 magnetic shielding

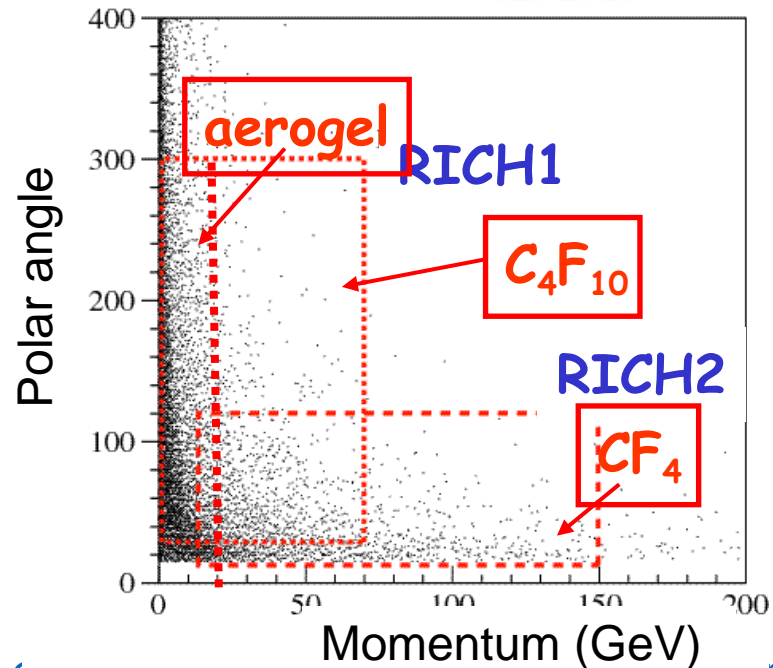
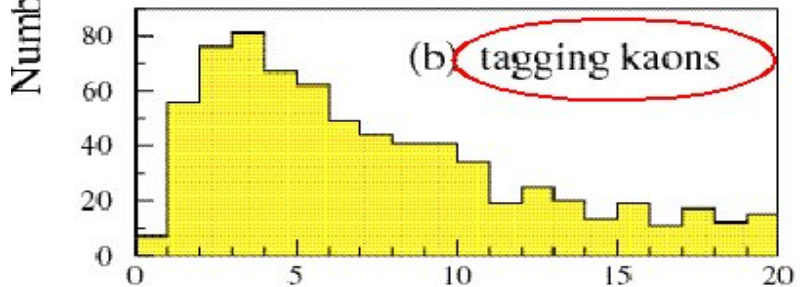
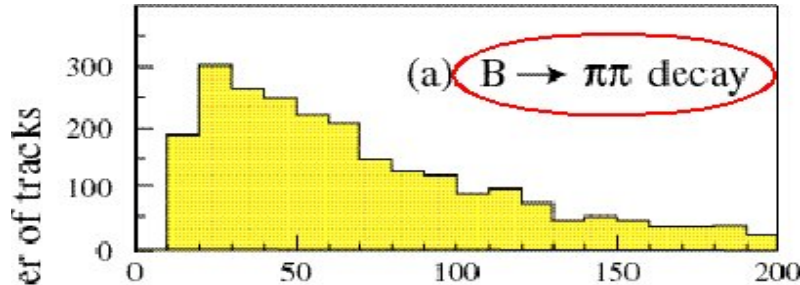
RICH2

$Z \sim 9.5 - 11.9 \text{ m}$
 CF_4 : $\sim 16 - 100 \text{ GeV/c}$



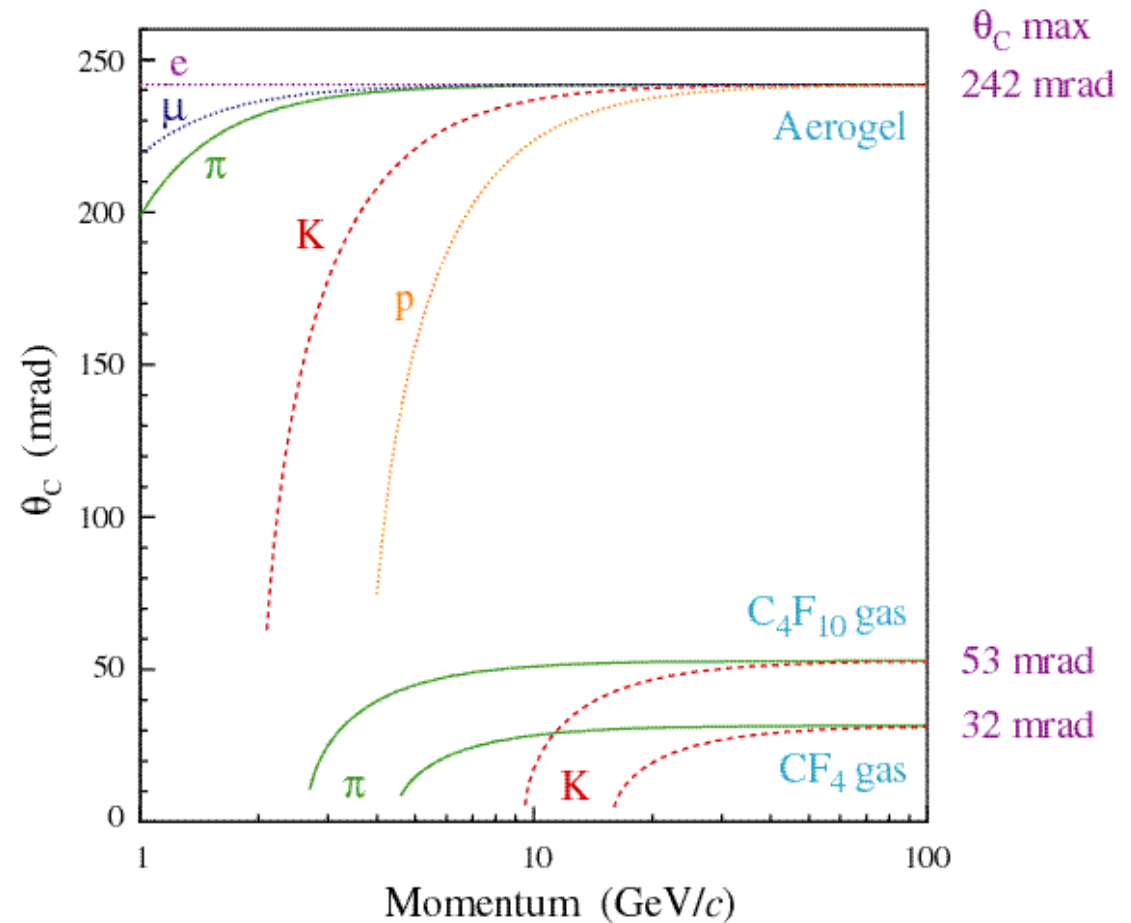
Ring Imaging Cherenkov Detectors

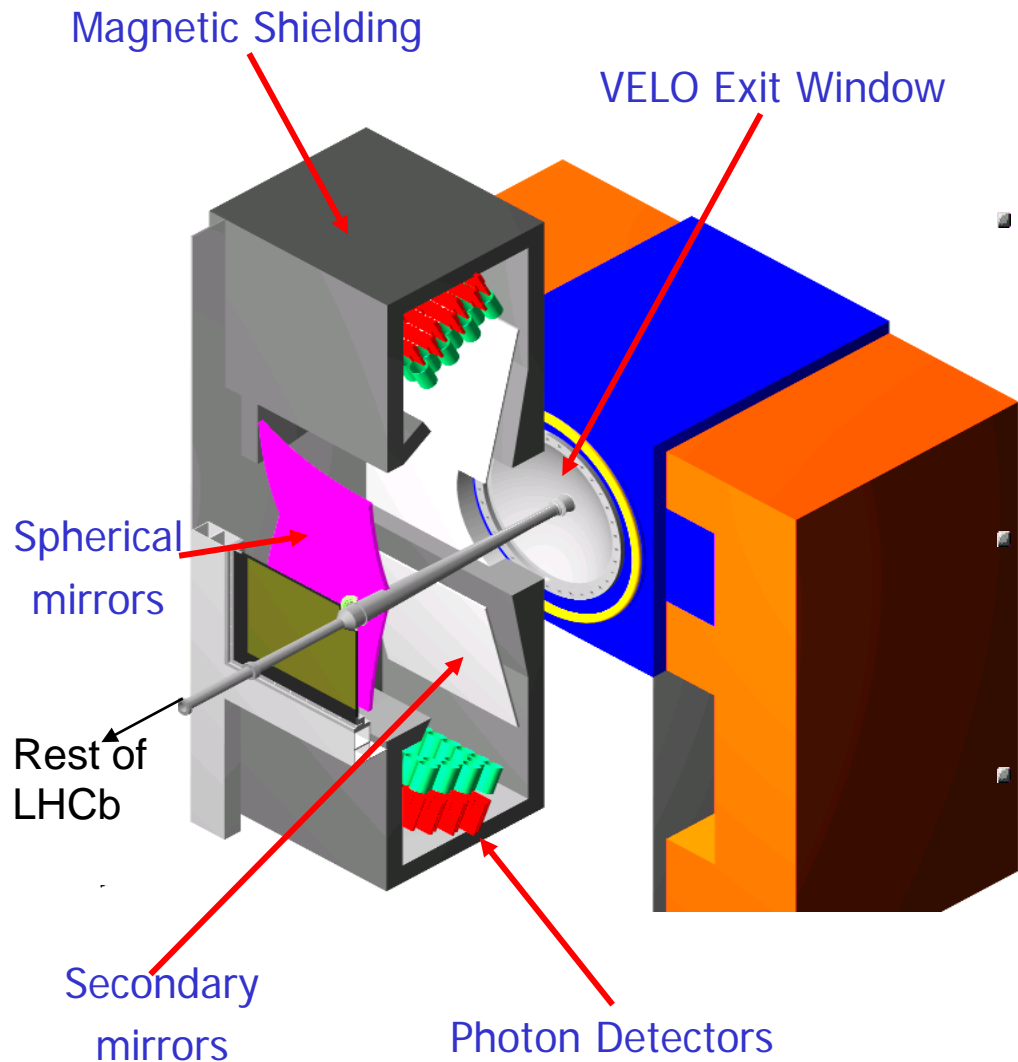
RICH Detector Requirements



- Requires π/K separation over momentum range $\sim 1 - 100$ GeV/c

- Two RICH detectors with three Cherenkov radiators





Spherical Mirrors

- Focus Cherenkov radiation
- Tilted to move detectors outside acceptance

Secondary Mirrors

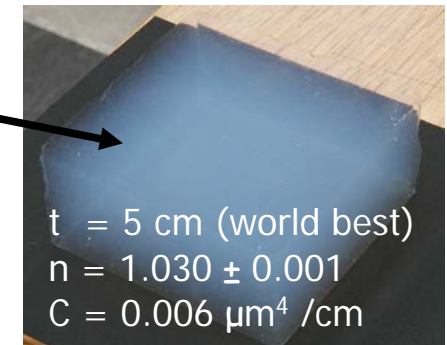
- Minimise detector length
- Move photon detectors further out acceptance

Magnetic Shielding

- B-field on axis for TT momentum measurement

Radiator Media

- C_4F_{10} and Aerogel
- $\sim 1-60$ GeV/c

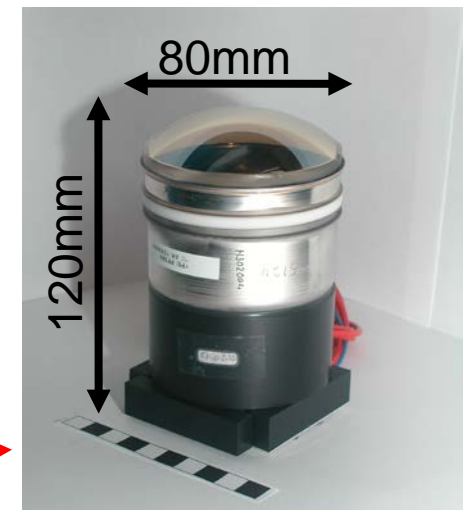
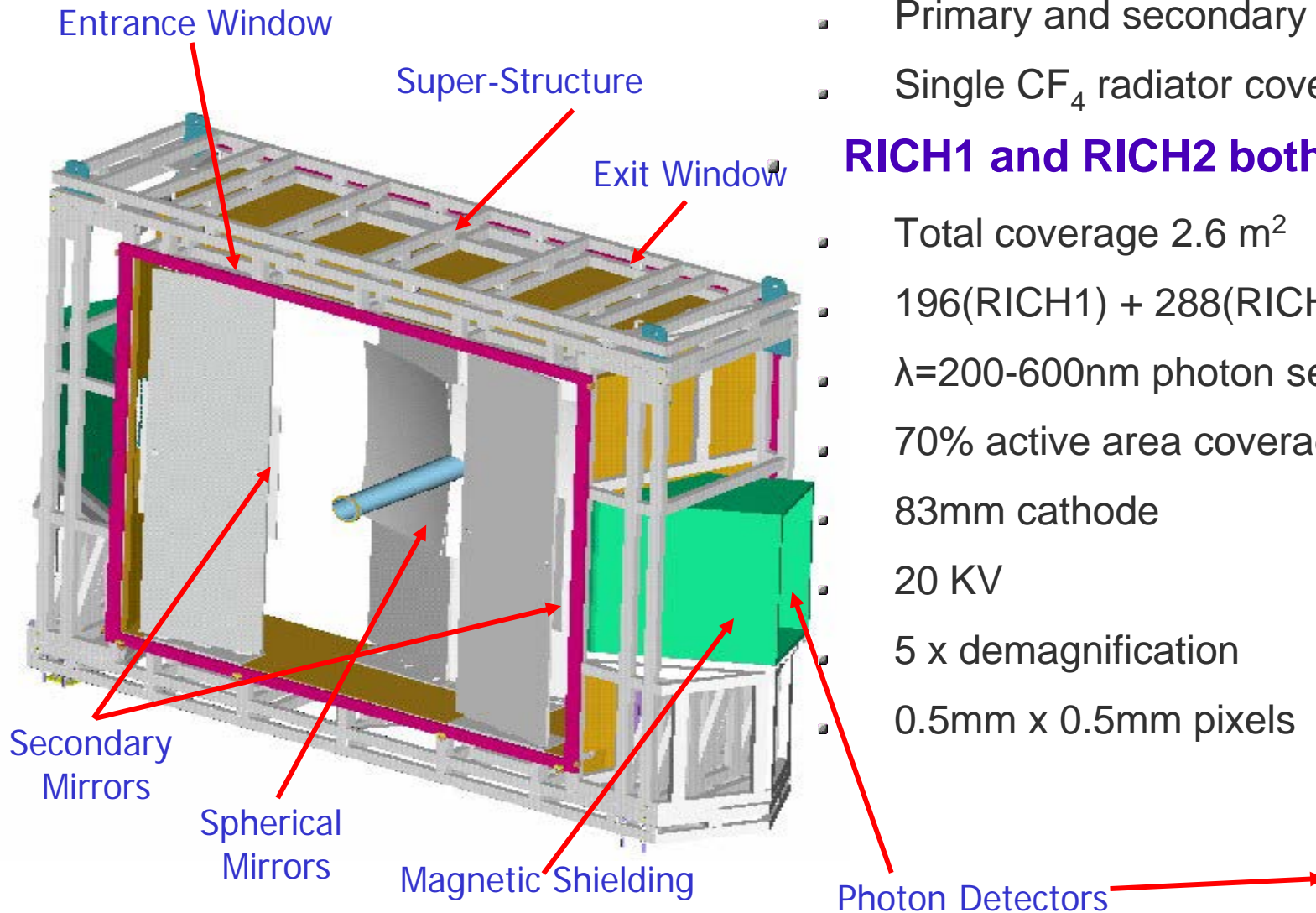


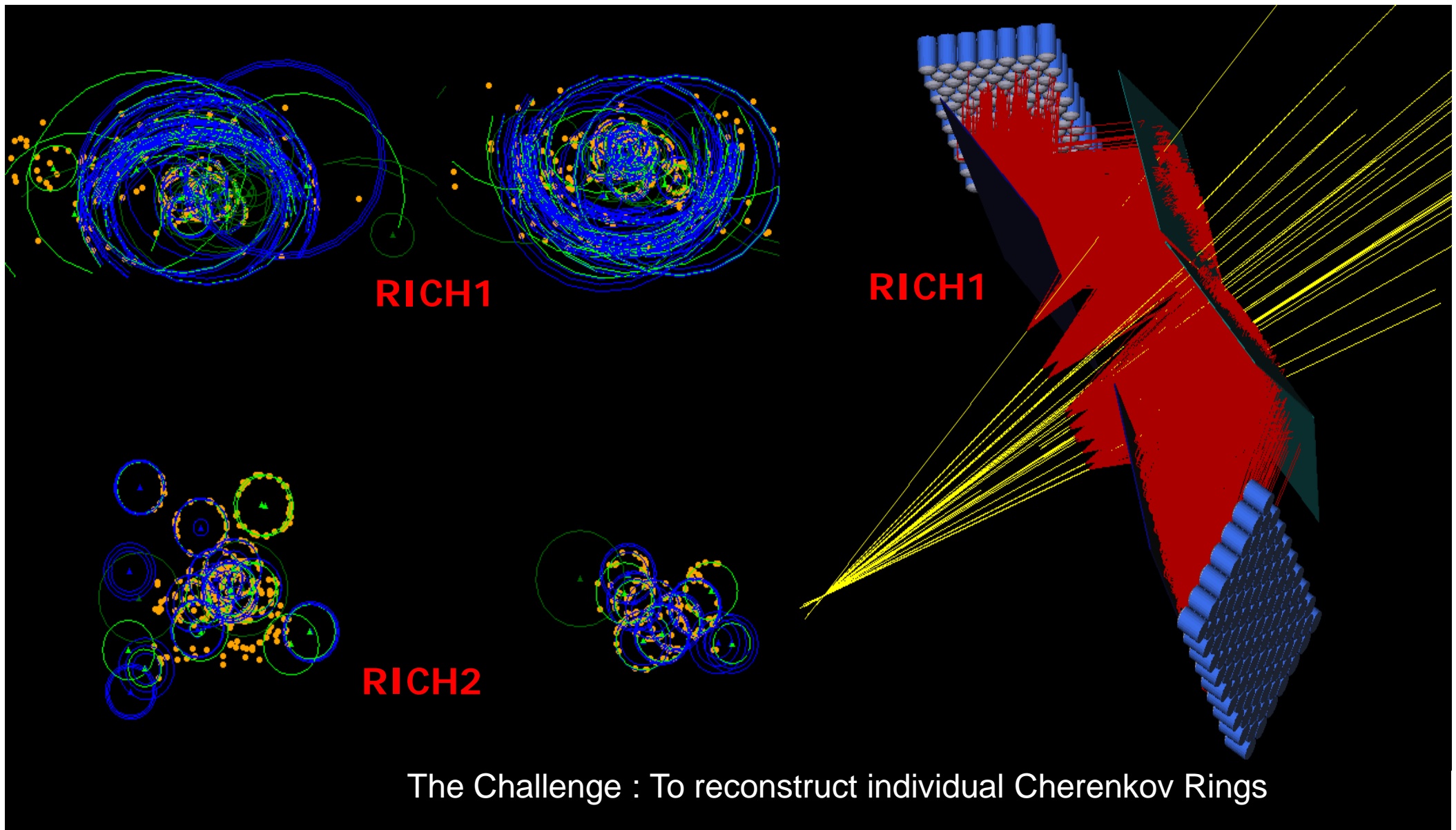
Optics follow similar principle to RICH1

- Primary and secondary mirror
- Single CF_4 radiator covers $\sim 20\text{-}100\text{ GeV}/c$

RICH1 and RICH2 both use HPDs

- Total coverage 2.6 m^2
- 196(RICH1) + 288(RICH2)
- $\lambda=200\text{-}600\text{nm}$ photon sensitivity
- 70% active area coverage
- 83mm cathode
- 20 KV
- 5 x demagnification
- 0.5mm x 0.5mm pixels





The Challenge : To reconstruct individual Cherenkov Rings

RICH Pattern Recognition

Pattern recognition approaches

Track based : Global

- Precise treatment of overall event
- Requires full tracking information

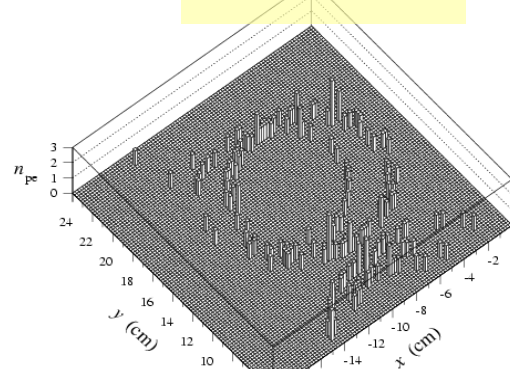
Track based : Local

- Fast single track approach

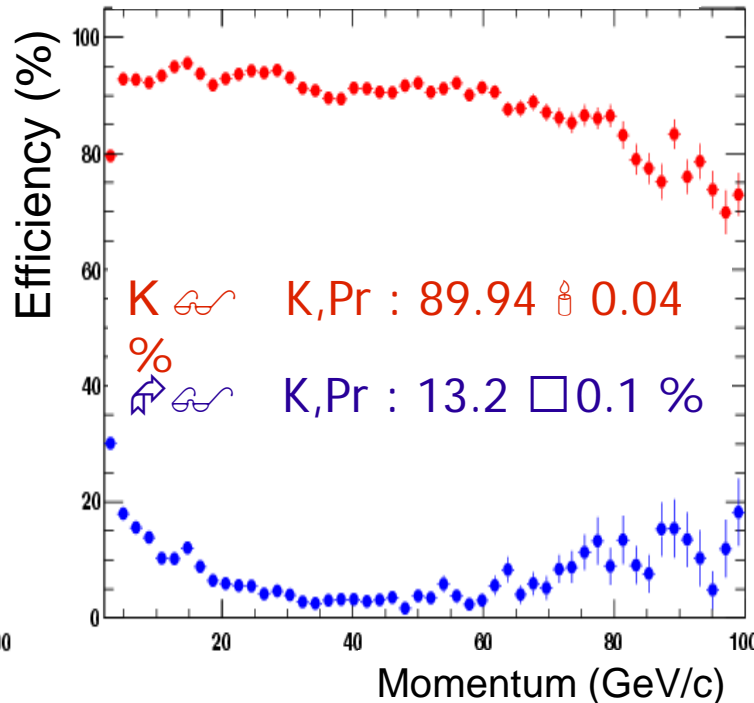
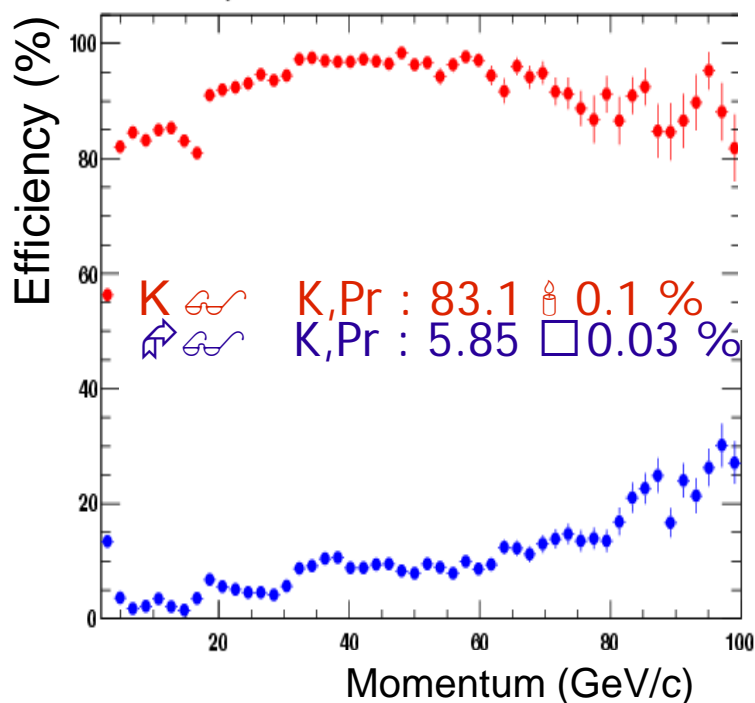
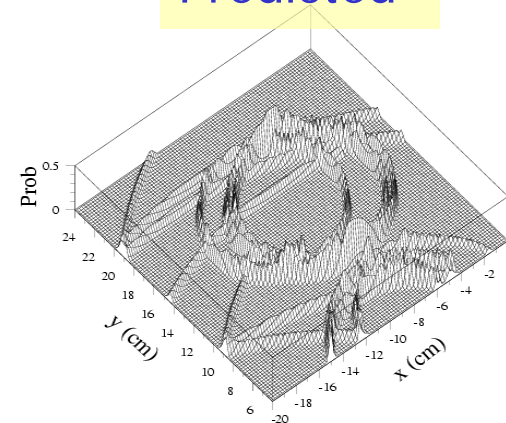
Other approaches also under study

- E.g Trackless Ring Finders

Observed



Predicted



Cherenkov Angle resolution (mrad)

- Aerogel 1.82
- C_4F_{10} 1.26
- CF_4 0.59

Detected Photons

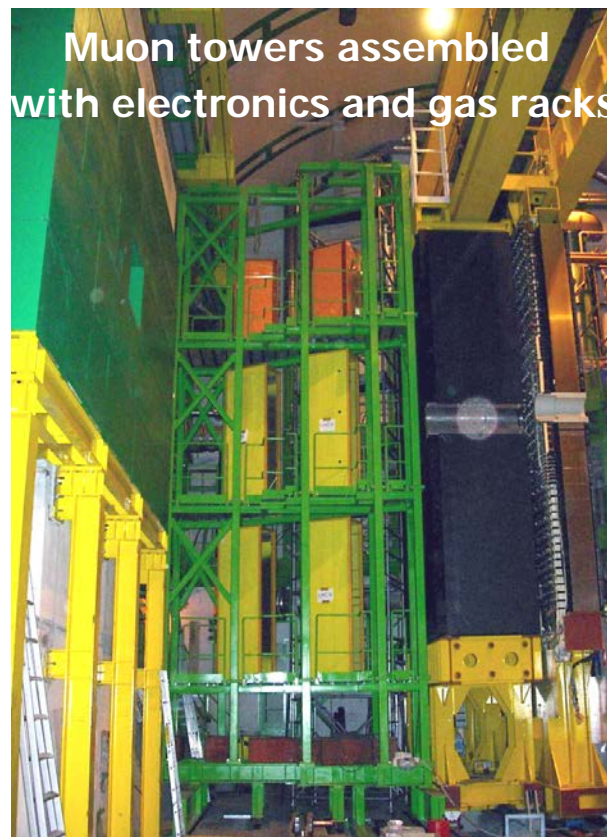
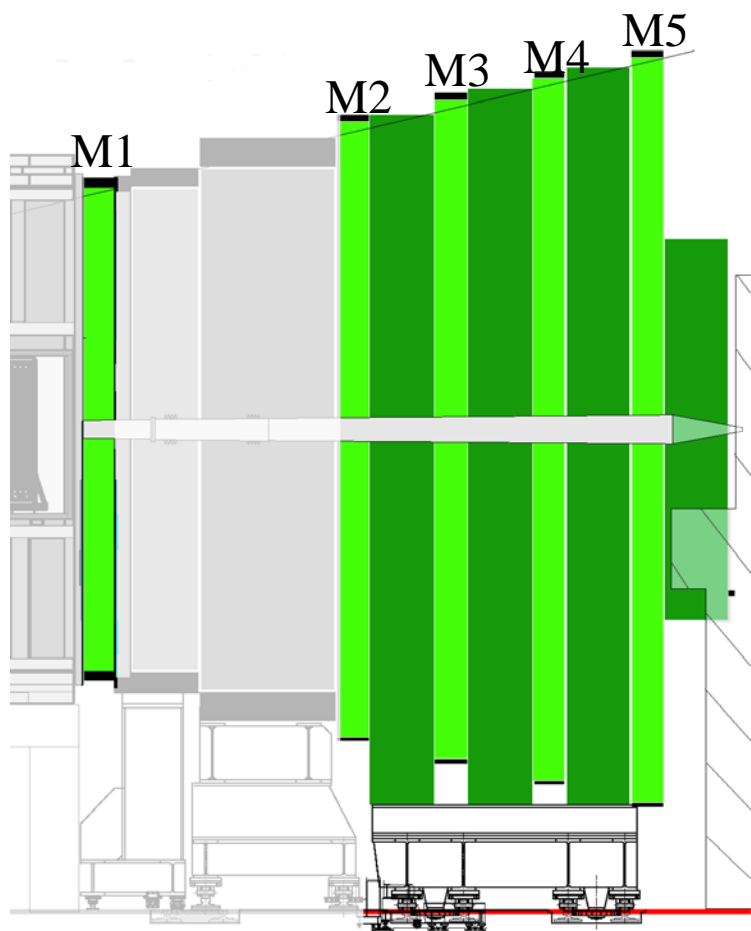
- Aerogel 7
- C_4F_{10} 30
- CF_4 23

MUON Systems

5 Stations

1368 MWPCs

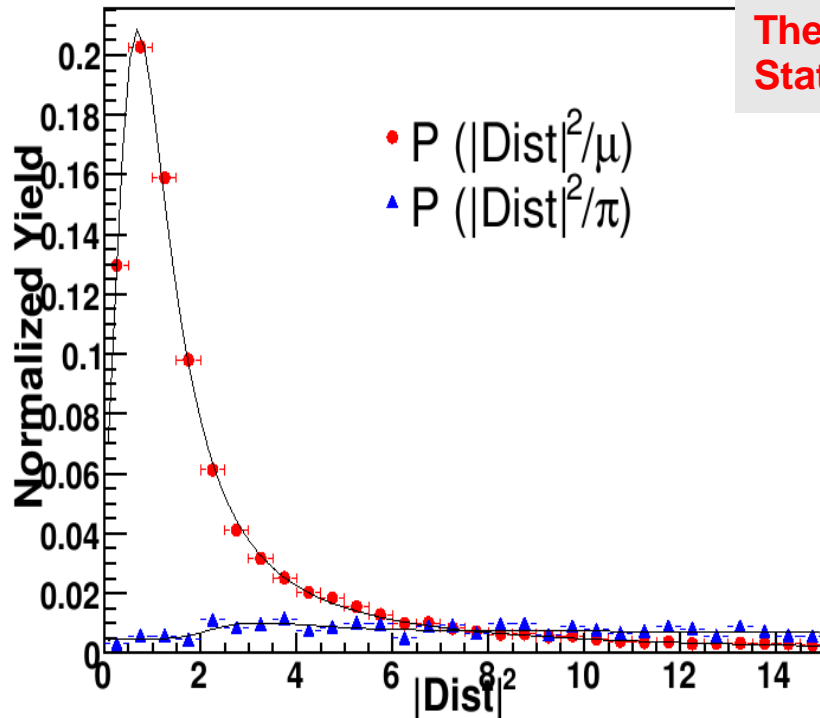
24 triple GEMs (high occupancy M1 regions)



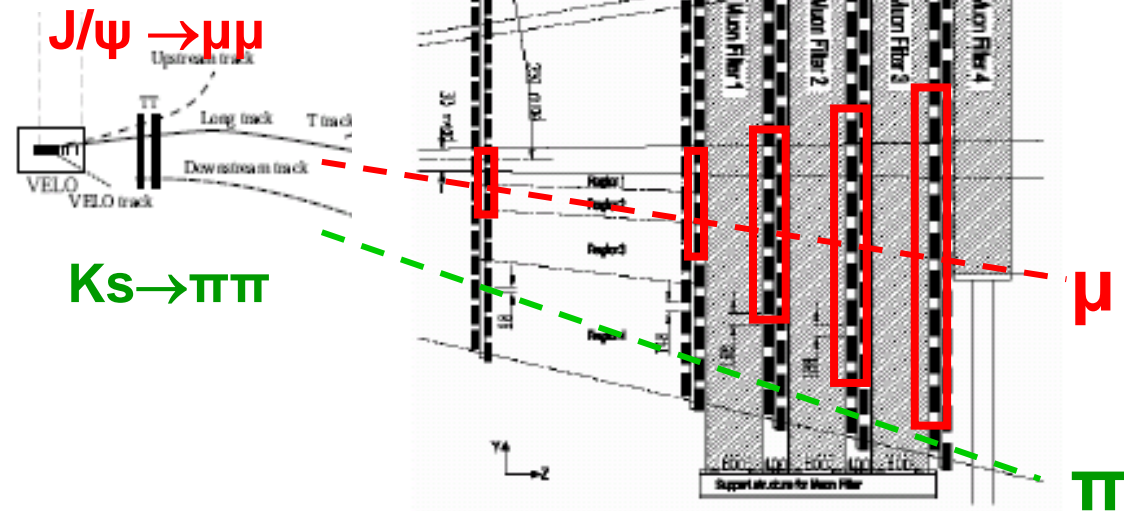
Muon Identification

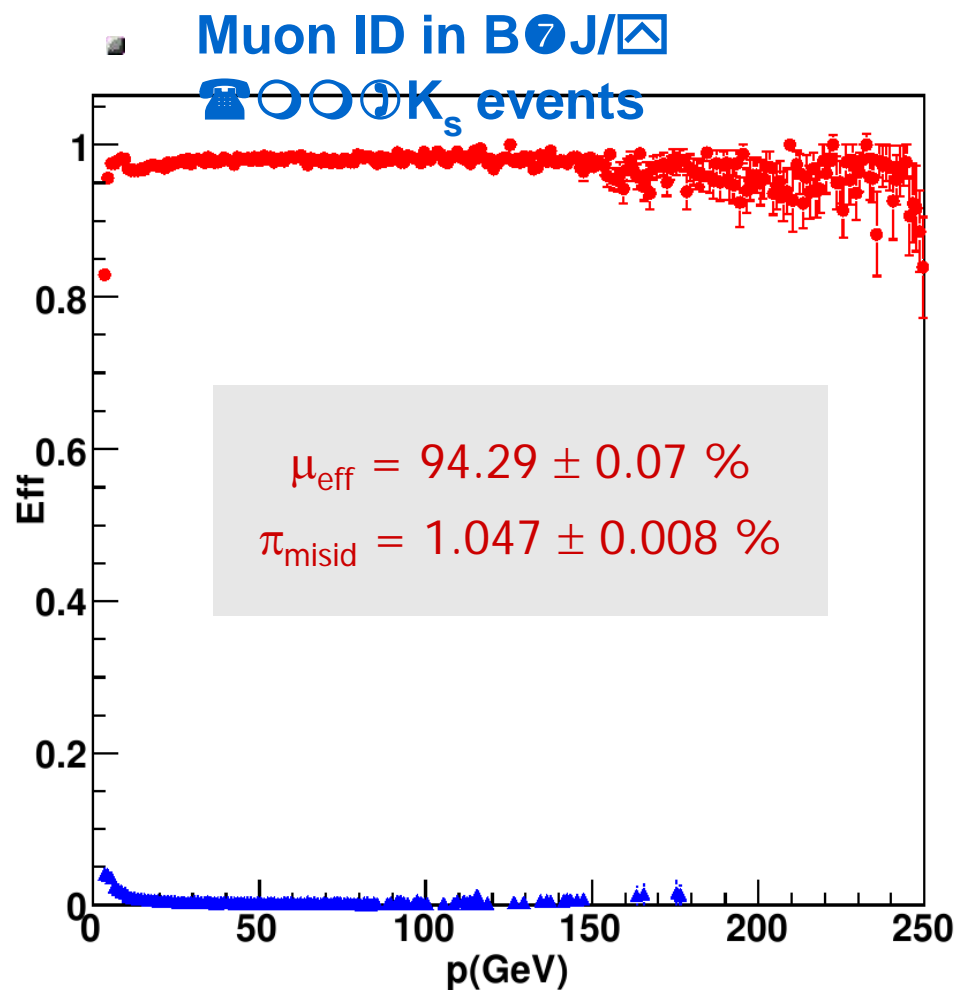
- Extrapolate well reconstructed tracks from tracking system to the Muon detector
- Look for hits in Field Of Interest (FOI) around the extrapolated track

<i>FOI pool: hit found in</i>	<i>track momentum</i>
M2 and M3	$p < 6 \text{ GeV}/c$
M2 and M3 and (M4 or M5)	$6 < p < 10 \text{ GeV}/c$
M2 and M3 and M4 and M5	$p > 10 \text{ GeV}/c$

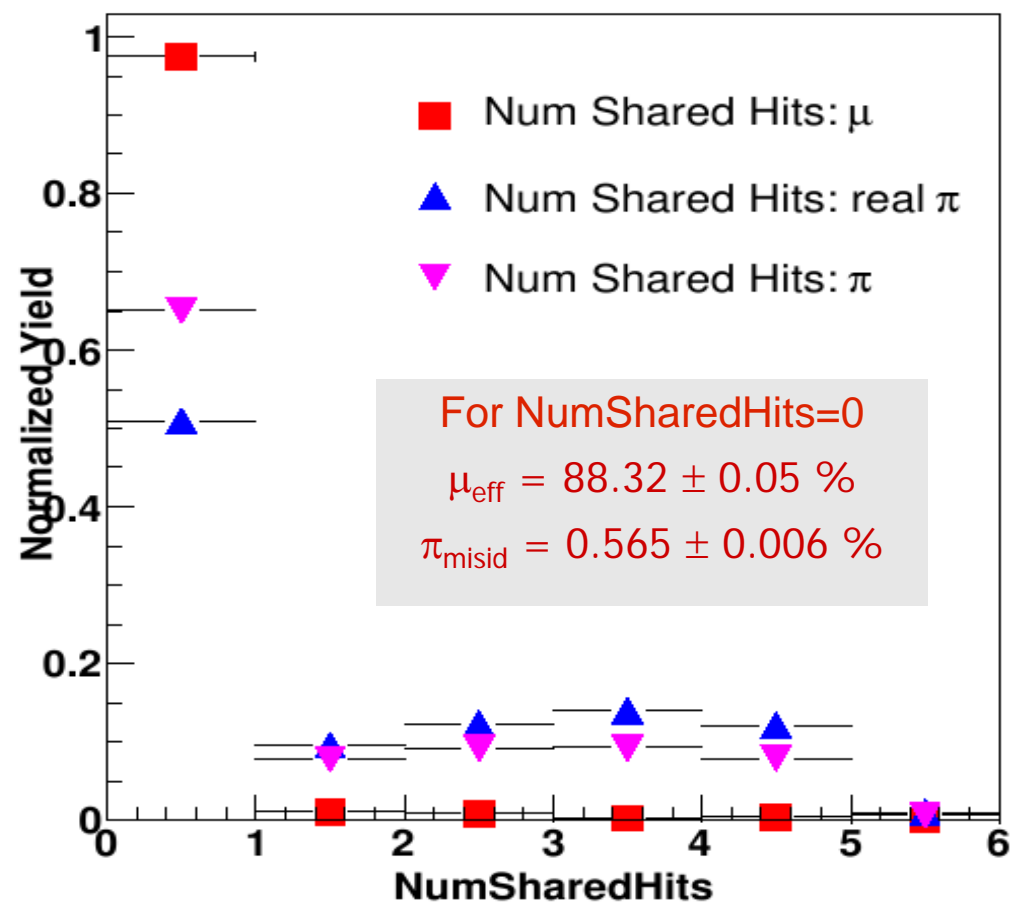


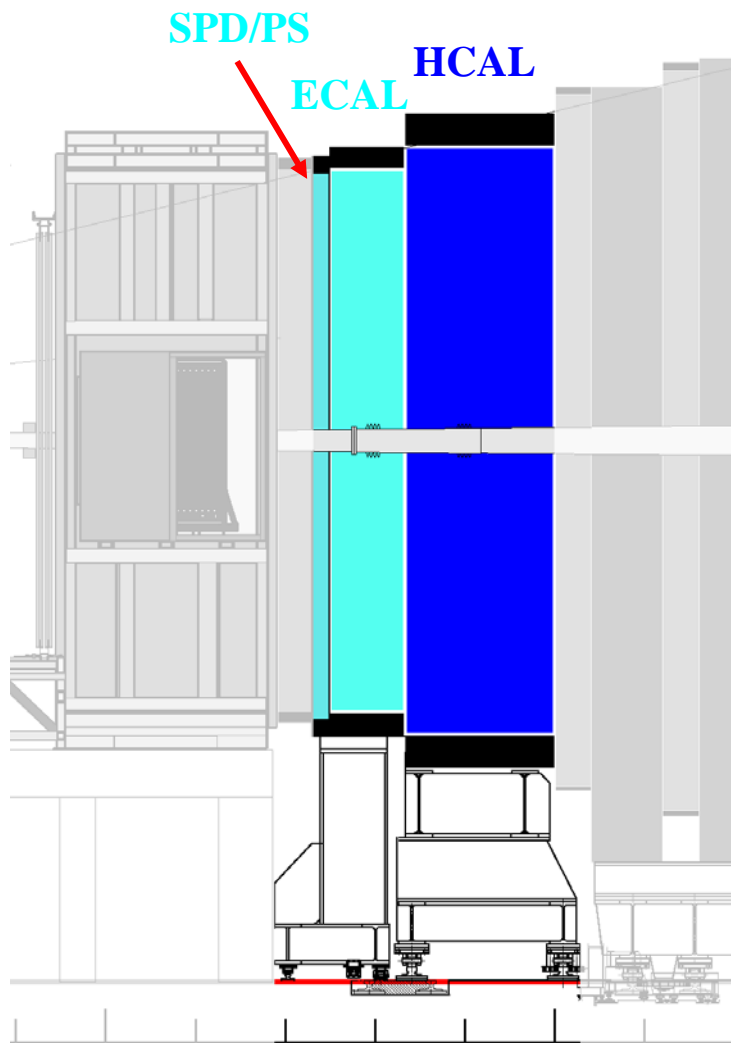
The FOI widths are functions of Stations, regions and momentum





Number of hits shared between tracks
 Increase purity at expense of efficiency





SPD/PS

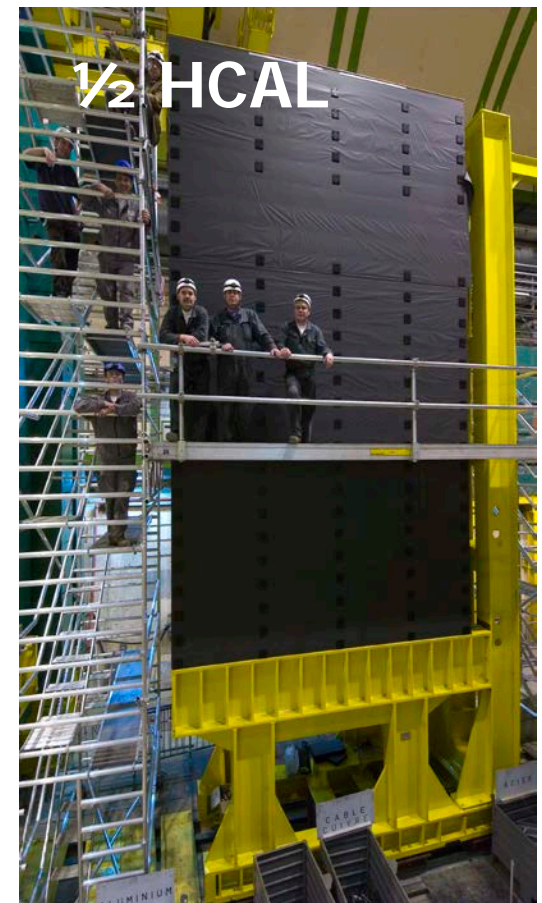
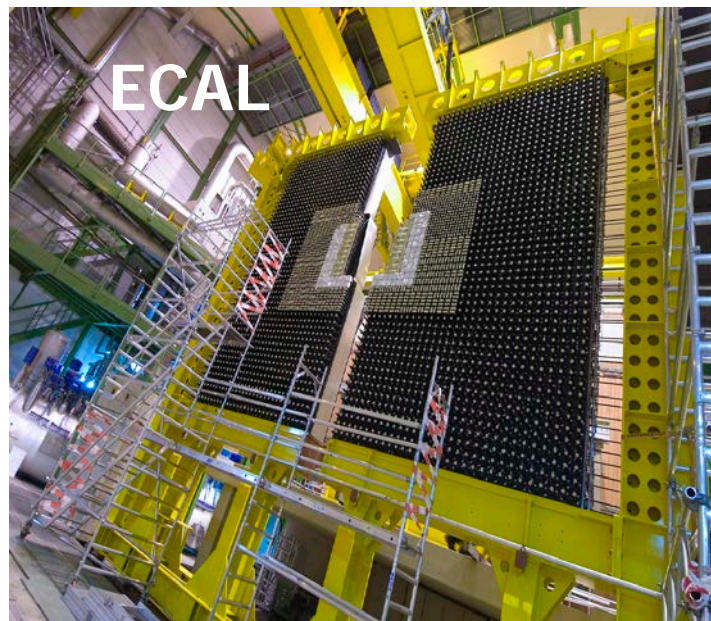
2 planes of Scintillating Pads,
Pb (1.5 cm) $2 X_0; 0.1 \lambda_I$

ECAL

Pb – scintillator Shashlik calorimeter
66 layers 2mm Pb/4mm scintillator
 $25 X_0; 1.1 \lambda_I$ $\sigma/E \sim 10\%/\sqrt{E}$

HCAL

Fe – scintillator tile calorimeter $5.6 \lambda_I$
 $\sigma/E \sim 80\% / \sqrt{E} \oplus 10\%$



Electron Identification

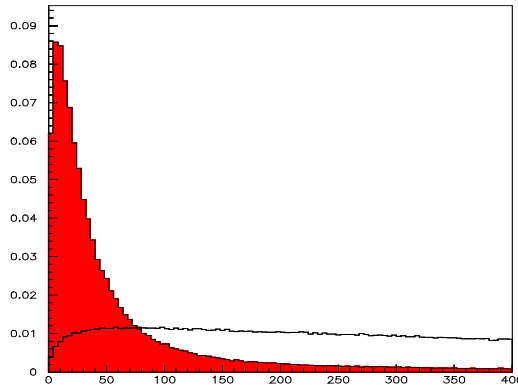
Based on four discriminating variables

χ^2 of energy-position match for charged track

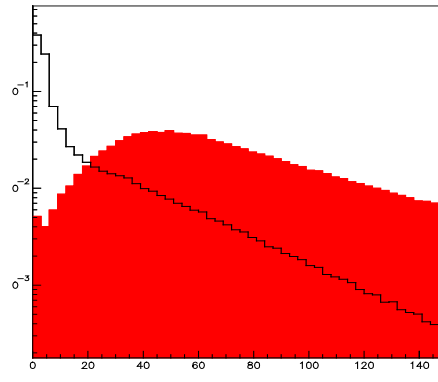
Energy deposited in Preshower

Bremstrahlung Correction

Energy deposited in HCAL

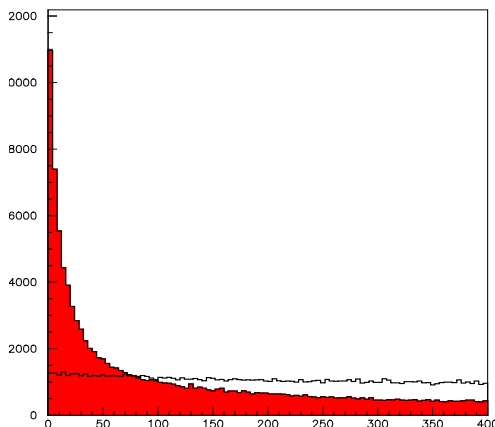


True Electrons χ^2_e
backgrounds

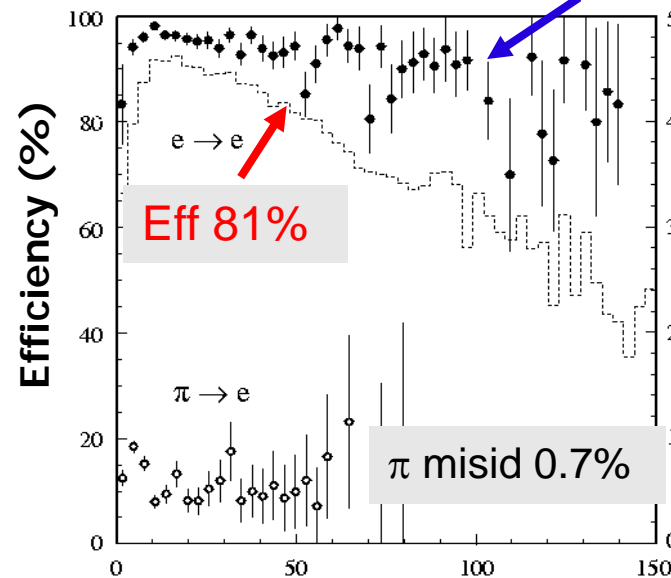


E_{PS} (MeV)

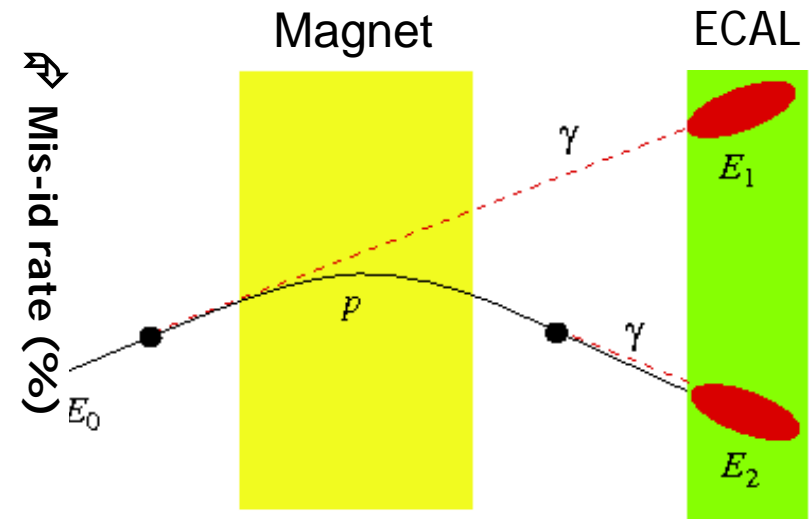
within calorimeter acceptance: Eff 95%



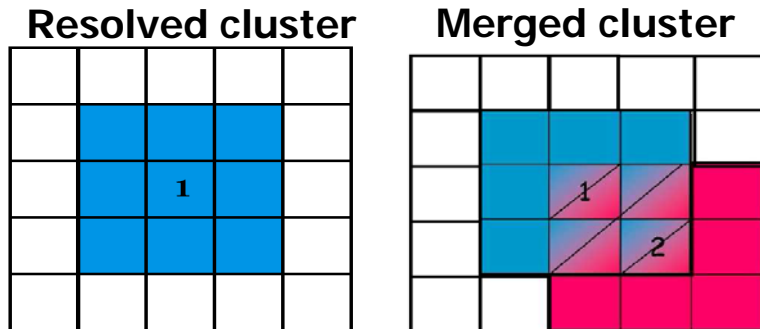
χ^2_{brem}



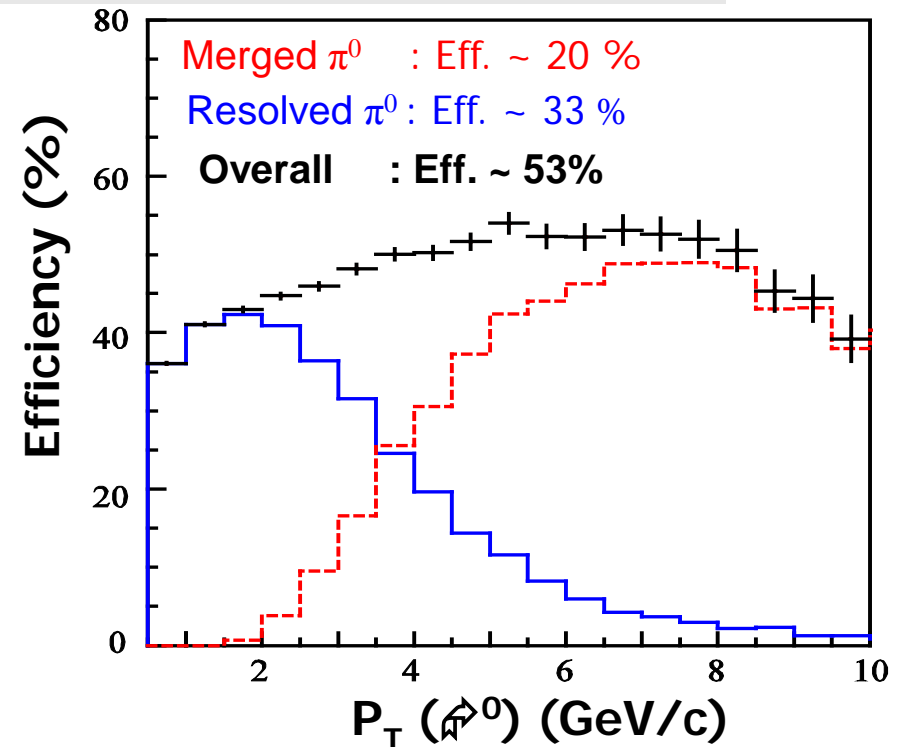
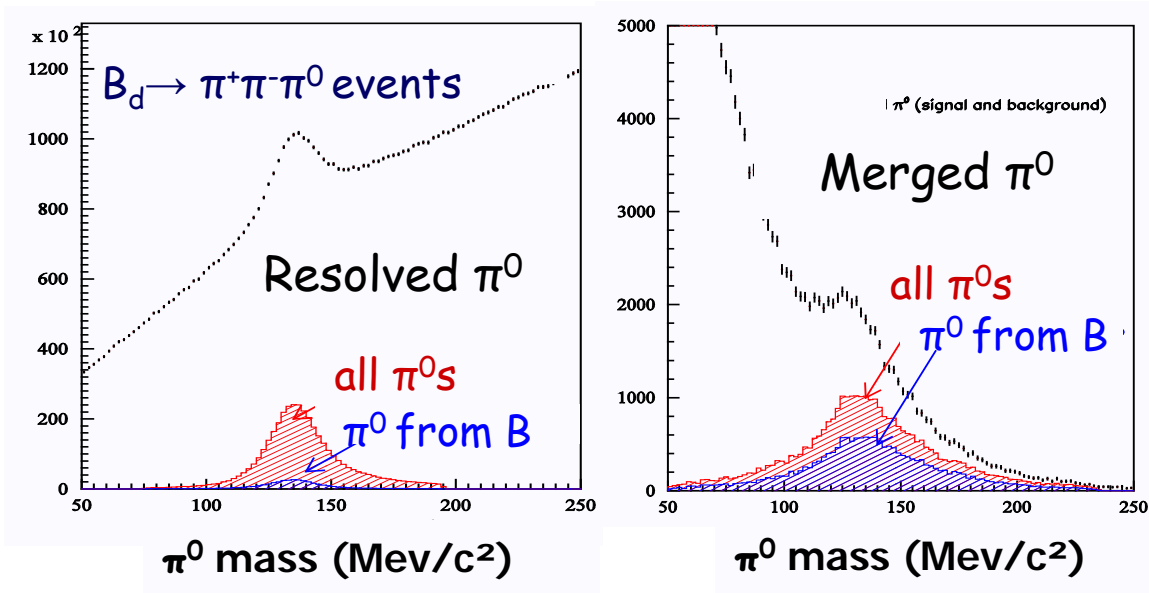
Momentum (GeV/c)



Reconstruction of π^0



- Resolved π^0
 - Reconstructed from isolated photon clusters
 - Mass resolution $\sim 10 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
- Merged π^0
 - High energy π^0 forms single merged cluster
 - Dedicated shower shape algorithm
 - Mass resolution $\sim 15 \text{ MeV}/c^2$



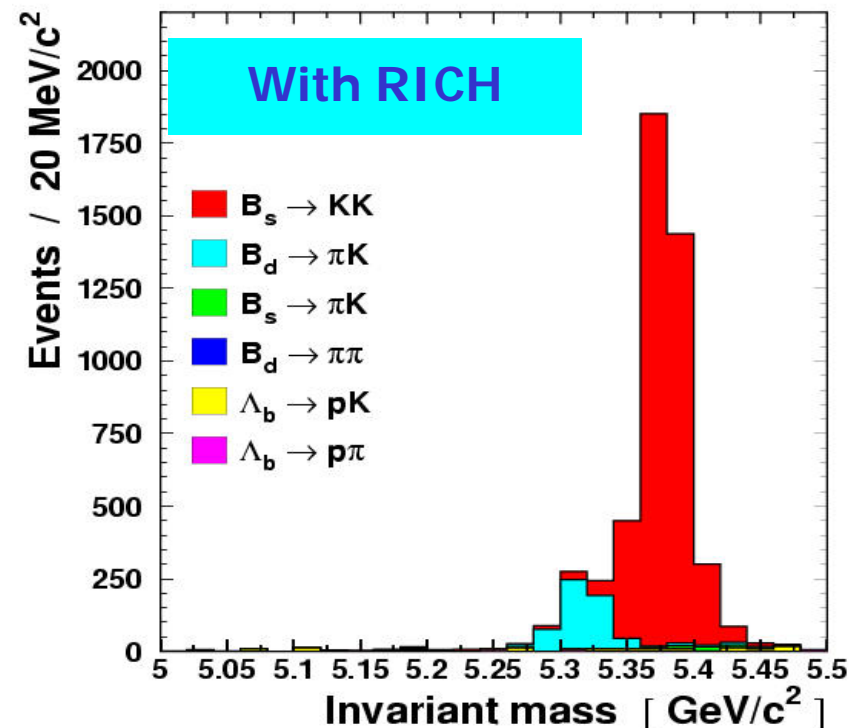
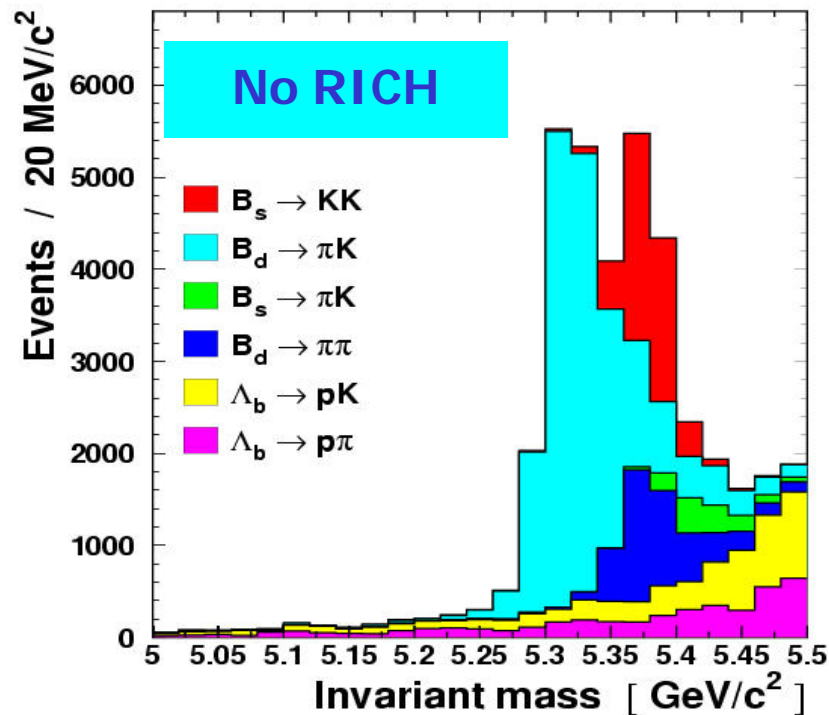
Tracking and Particle ID using is essential for the LHCb physics program

- **Tracking detectors**
 - **Velo, IT, TT and OT Production and commissioning ongoing**
- **Hadron Identification**
 - **RICH2 mirrors installed. RICH1 magnetic shields**
- **Muon Identification**
 - **MUON installation continuing**
- **Electron and Neutral Identification**
 - **ECAL/HCAL installation and commissioning well underway**

LHCb on schedule for first data at the LHC startup in 2007

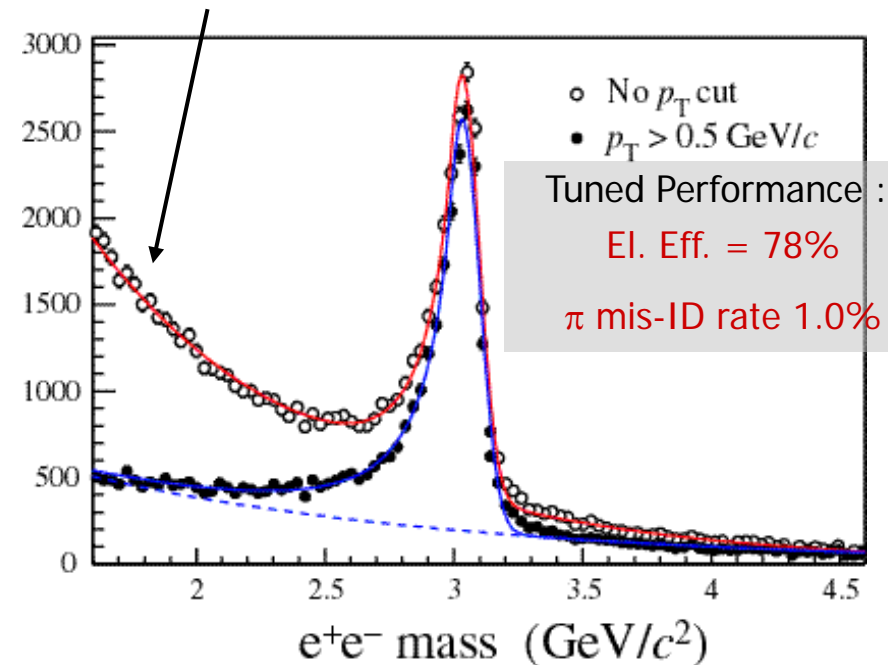
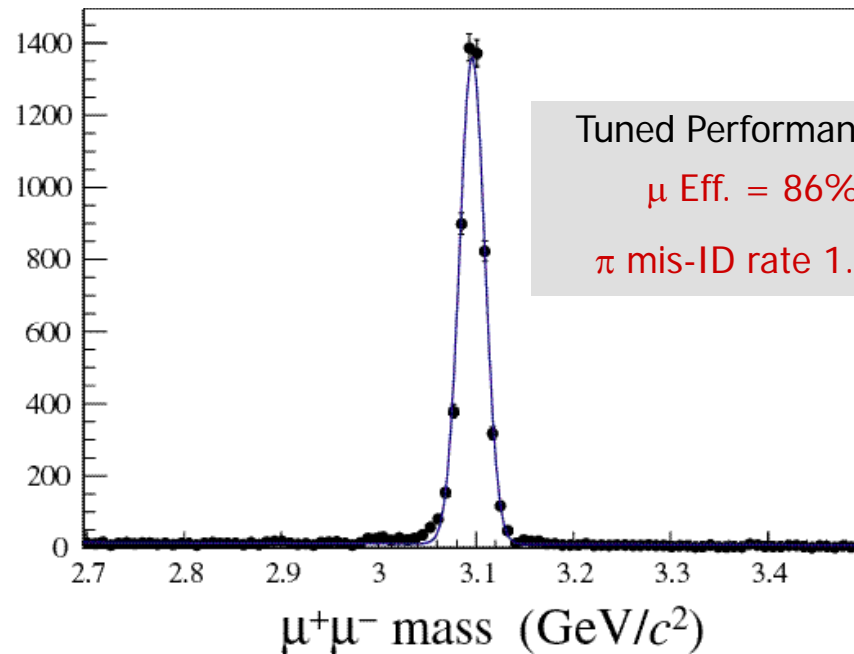
- RICH essential for hadronic decays
- Example : $B_s \rightarrow K^+K^-$
- Sensitive to CKM angle γ

- Signal Purity improved from 13% to 84% with RICH
- Signal Efficiency 79%



Lepton ID : $B_s \rightarrow (J/\psi \rightarrow l^+l^-) \phi$

- Electron background predominately secondary electrons and ghosts
- Rejected efficiently with P_T cut



RICH detectors can also discriminate leptons

- RICH alone has too high background
- Combine with CALO/MUON using likelihood approach

RICH Electron ID

