

SciFi Tracker LHCb

—

By Joost van Dijk

Outline

- LHCb
 - SciFi Tracking Detector
 - Fiber and SiPM
 - CP (violation)
 - Why look for CPV
-

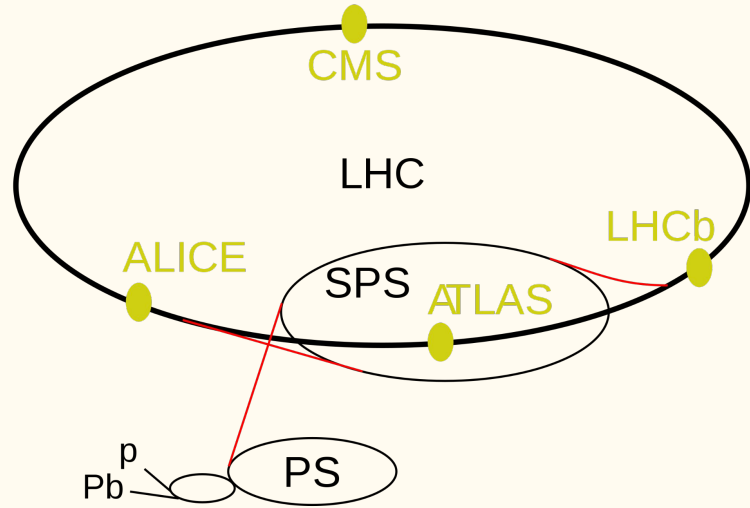
LHCb

—

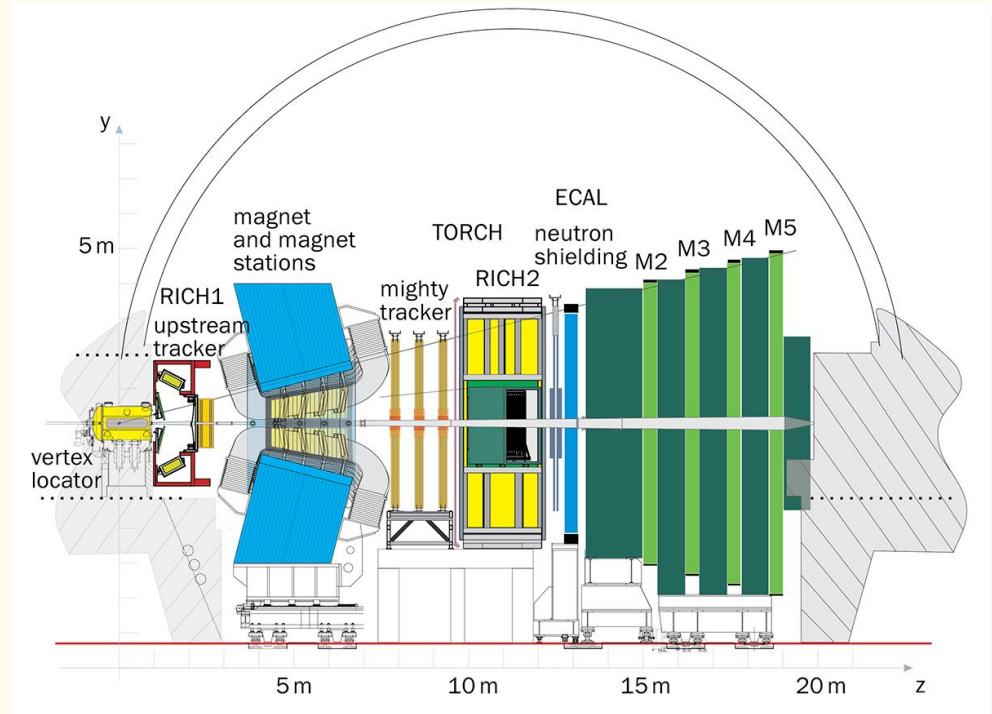


<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Lhcb-logo-new.svg>

Large Hadron Collider Beauty



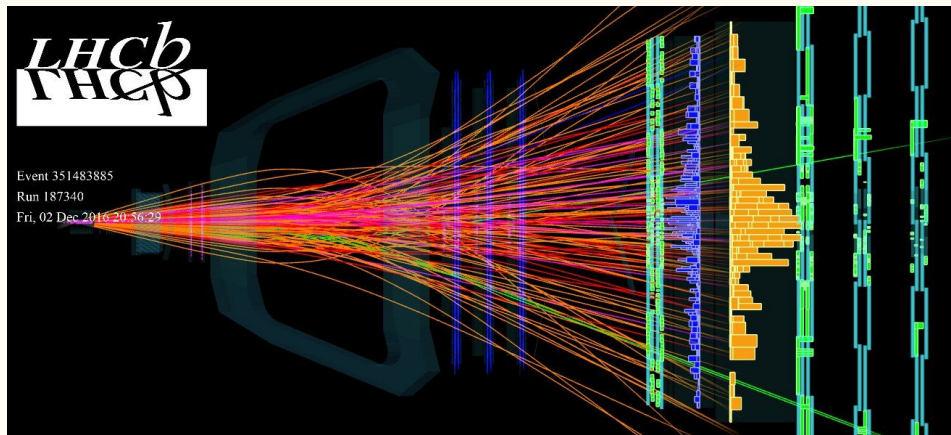
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LHCb_experiment#/media/File:LHC.svg



<https://cerncourier.com/a/lhcb-looks-forward-to-the-2030s/>

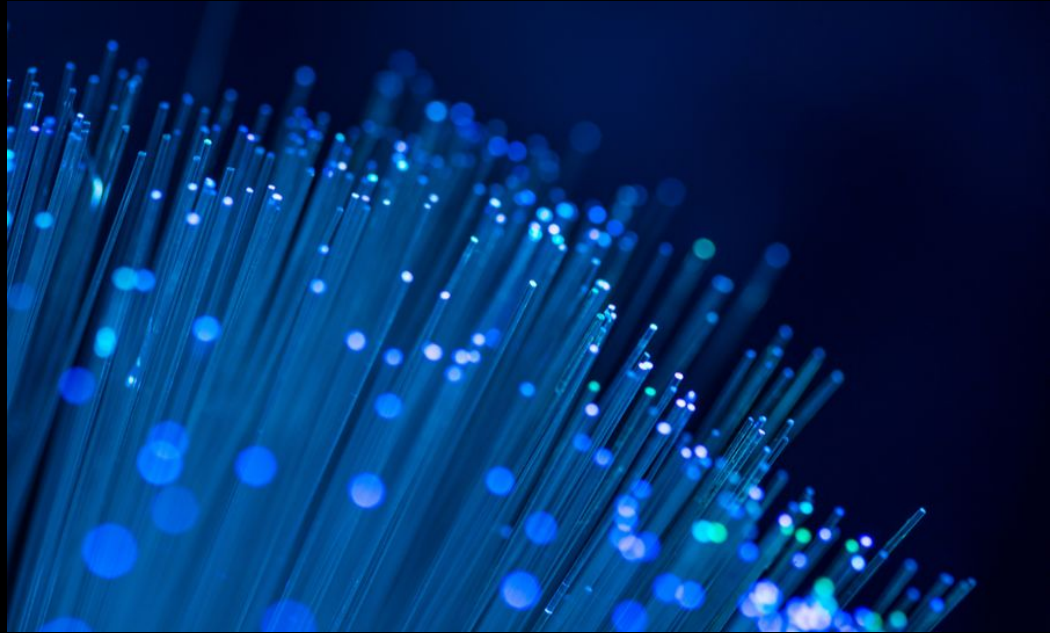
LHCb

- B-physics
- CP violation
- Forward Geometry (heavy quarks)
- Precision Measurements
- Rare decay (new physics?)



<https://twitter.com/LHCbExperiment/status/805890561156808704/photo/1>

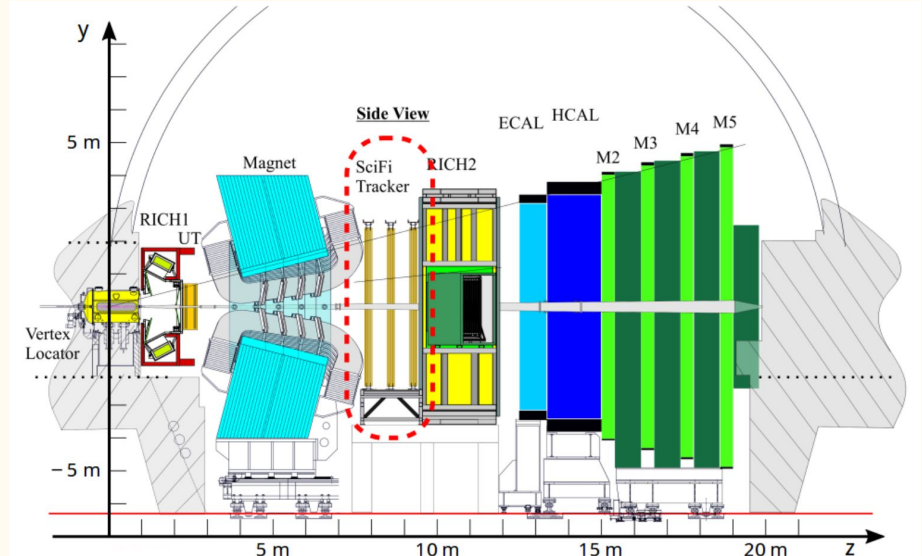
Scifi



[https://resources.altium.com/p/semiconductor-fibers-could-replace-fiber-optic-transmission-lines](https://resources.altium.com/p/semiconductor-fibers-could-replace-fiber-optic-cable-transmission-lines)

Scifi tracker

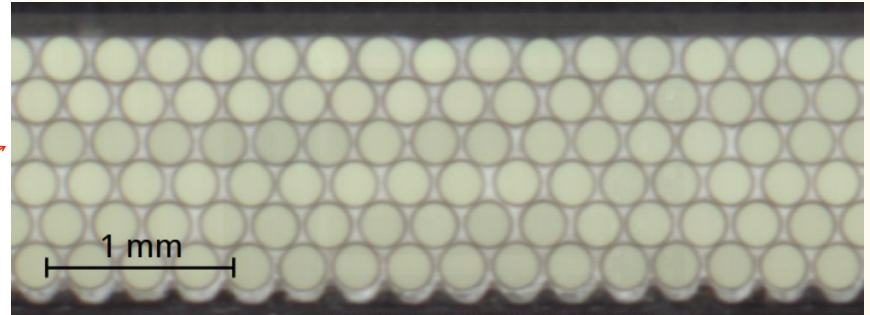
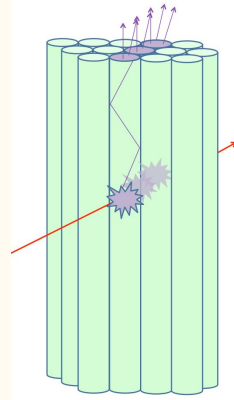
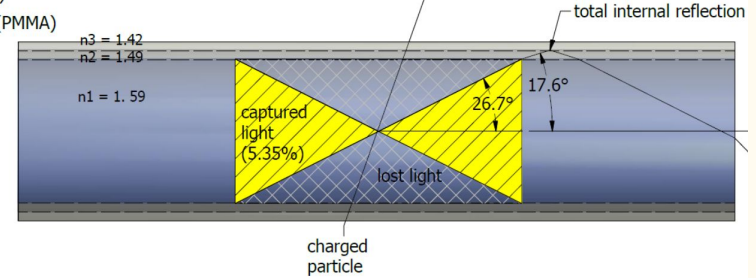
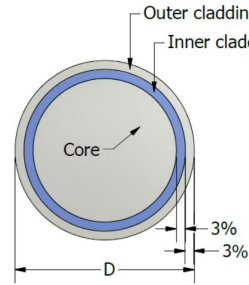
- 3 stations, 8 fiber mats, mirror in between
- Each mat has 6 layers of densely packed scintillating fibres
- 5 degrees angle
- Total of approx. 2500 fibers, 340 m²
- 250 μm fiber
- Scintillation recorded by SiPM
- Spacial 100 μm resolution
- Read-out of 40MHz
- Radiation (up to 35 kGy)
- Cooled to -40° C



<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1710.08325.pdf>

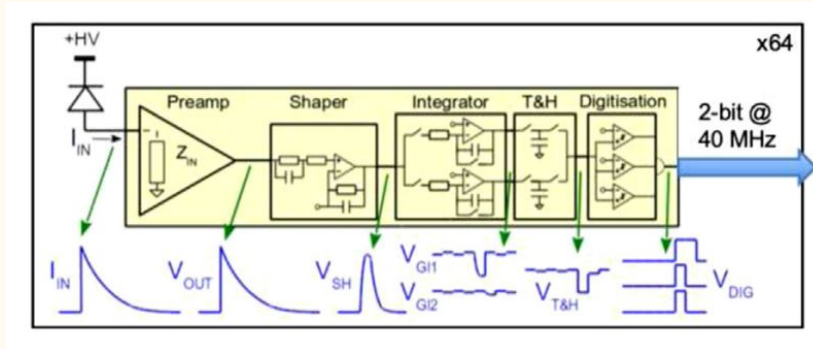
Scintillating fibers

- SCSF-78MJ polystyrene
- ~ 2.8 ns decay time
- Several thousands photons per MeV
- Wavelength shifting with activator
- 450 nm wavelength
- Replacement modules due to Radiation
- 40% loss of transmitted light after 10 years of radiation

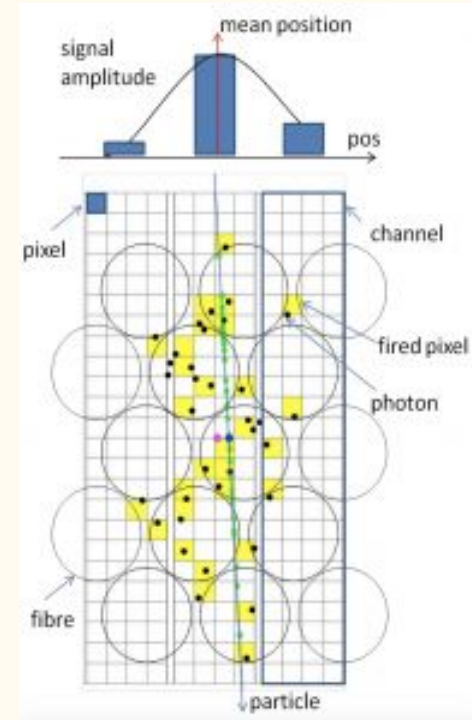


SiPM

- 45% photon detection efficiency
- Cooled to suppress dark noise



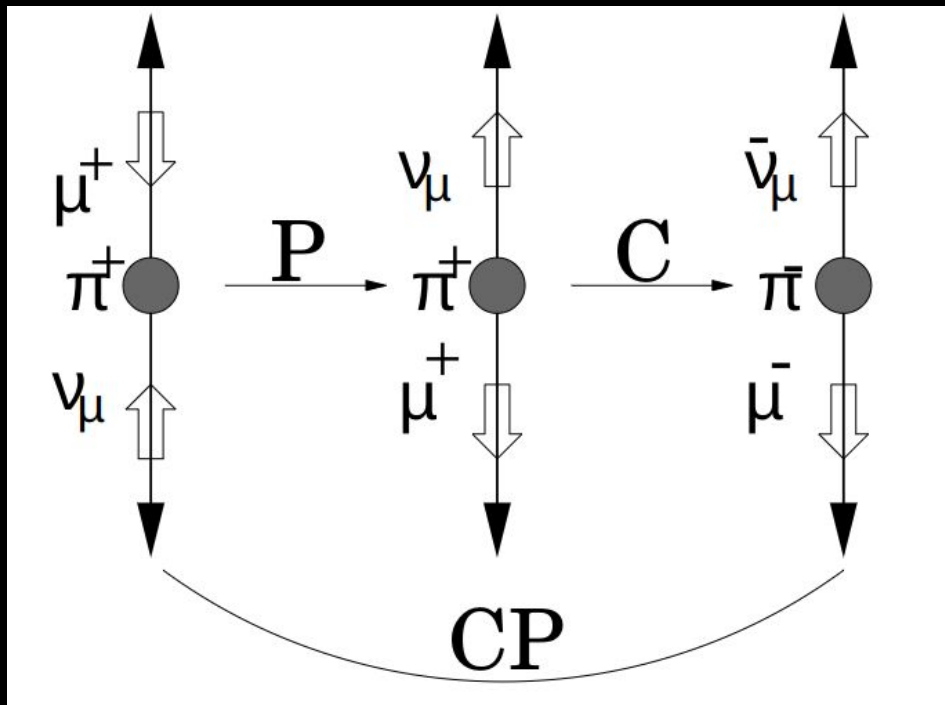
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S016890021930422X>



<https://www.epfl.ch/labs/lphe/en/lhcb/sipm/>

Image: Lecture notes on CP violation from N. Tuning

CP



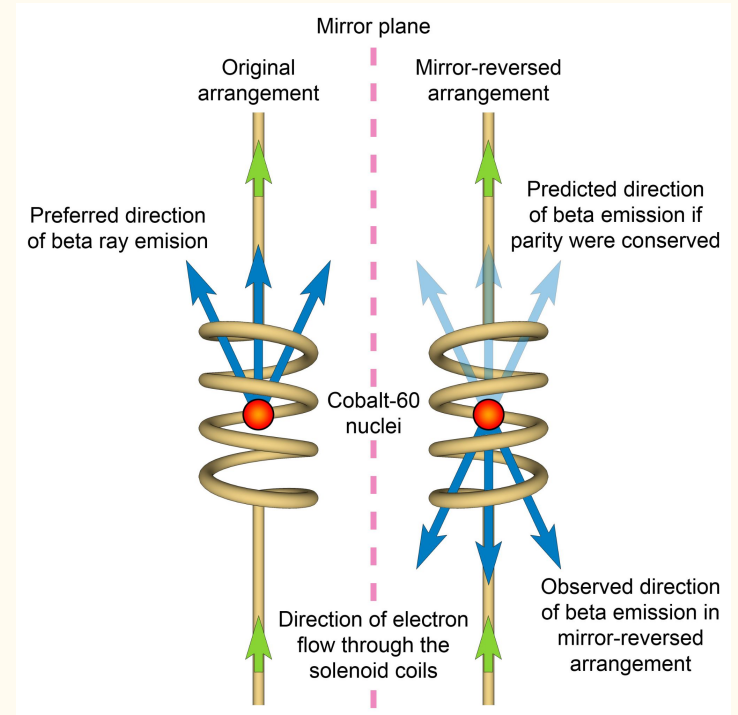
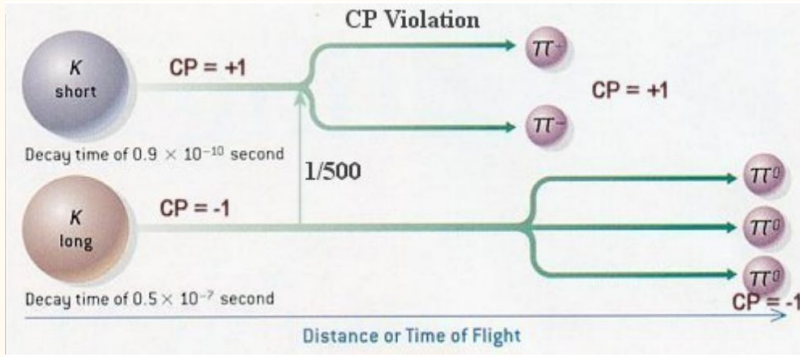
$$\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu$$

=

$$\pi^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \bar{\nu}_\mu$$

CP violation

- 1956 Wu's experiment
- 1957 Lee and Yang "for their penetrating investigation of the so-called parity laws which has led to important discoveries regarding the elementary particles"
- 1964 Cronin and Fitch

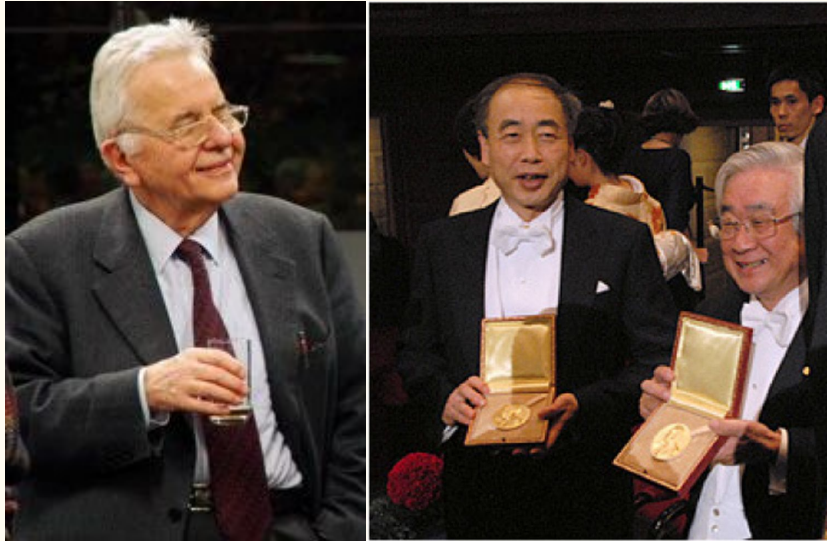


https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Parity_violation_principle_Wu_experiment_%28English%29.jpg

https://www.physi.uni-heidelberg.de/~reygers/seminars/2015/nobel_prizes_in_particle_physics/talks/paul_cp_violation.pdf

Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa

CP in Standard model



<https://www.nature.com/articles/nphys1791>

https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Makoto-Kobayashi-and-Toshihide-Maskawa-display-their-Nobel-Prize-Medals-after-the-awards_fig15_310428923

$$\begin{bmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{bmatrix} .$$

Unitary triangle and wolfenstein parametrization

$$V^\dagger V = V V^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud}^* & V_{cd}^* & V_{td}^* \\ V_{us}^* & V_{cs}^* & V_{ts}^* \\ V_{ub}^* & V_{cb}^* & V_{tb}^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_{ud} V_{ub}^* + V_{cd} V_{cb}^* + V_{td} V_{tb}^* = 0$$

$$V_{CKM} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda^2 & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1 - \rho - i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \delta V$$

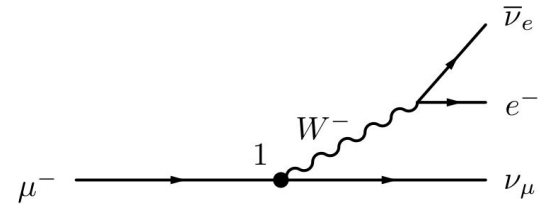
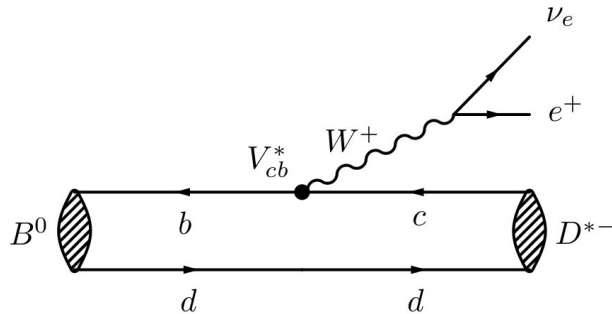
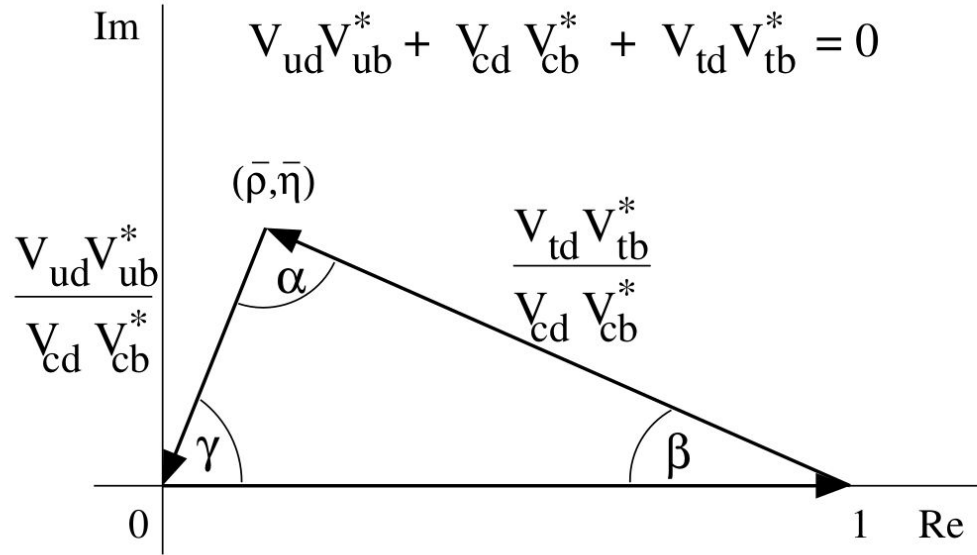
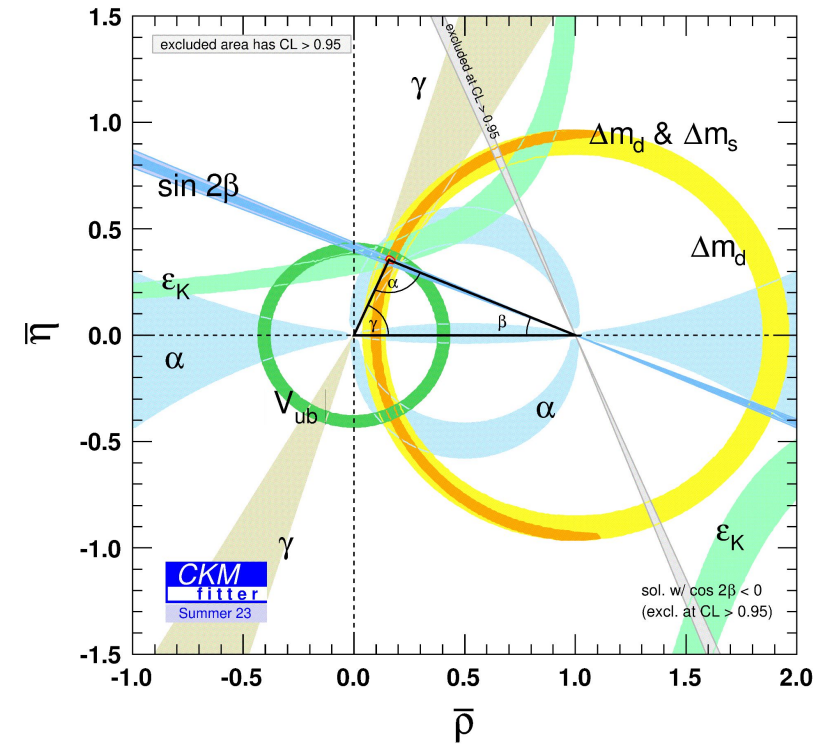


Image: Lecture notes on CP violation from N. Tuning

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.97373 \pm 0.00031 & 0.2243 \pm 0.0008 & 0.00382 \pm 0.00020 \\ 0.221 \pm 0.004 & 0.975 \pm 0.006 & 0.0408 \pm 0.0014 \\ 0.0086 \pm 0.0002 & 0.0415 \pm 0.0009 & 1.014 \pm 0.029 \end{bmatrix}$$



Why look for CPV?

—



Questions?

- Girard, O. "Silicon Photomultipliers for the LHCb Scintillating Fiber Tracker," LHCb SciFi Conference. Available at: https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/pub/LHCb/SciFiConference/OGirard_LHCb_SciFi_SiPM_proceeding_v2.pdf.
- Authors not listed. "The LHCb Scintillating Fiber Tracker," Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research Section A, 2019. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2019.03.042>. Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S016890021930422X?via%3Dihub>
- LHCb SciFi Conference Proceedings, Vienna. Available at: <https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/pub/LHCb/SciFiConference/Viennaproc.pdf>.
- EPFL Laboratory for High Energy Physics. "The SciFi Tracker at LHCb." Available at: <https://www.epfl.ch/labs/lphe/en/lhcb/the-scifi-tracker/>.
- "Overview of the LHCb Scintillating Fiber Tracker," presented on SlidePlayer. Available at: <https://slideplayer.com/slide/13061490/>.
- CERN LHCb Collaboration, "The LHCb Detector at the LHC," arXiv:1710.08325, 2017. Available at: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1710.08325.pdf>.
- LHCb Talk, "LHCb Scintillating Fibre Tracker," CERN Document Server (CDS), 2013. Available at: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/1603129/files/LHCb-TALK-2013-310.pdf>.