

Adding timing to the VELO

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Summer Student Project

Supervisor: Mark Williams

LHCb - CERN

August 1, 2017



Outline

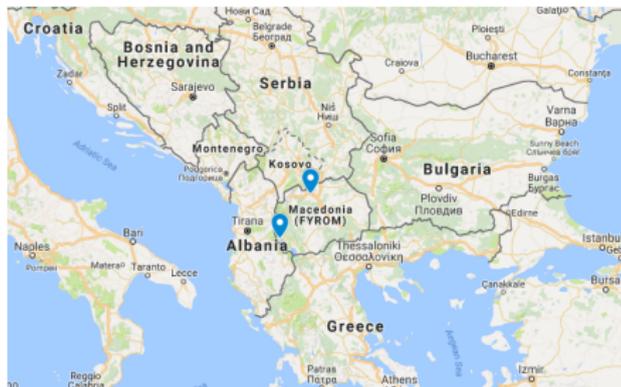
- 1 About me
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About me

- Bachelor student at Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Skopje, Macedonia

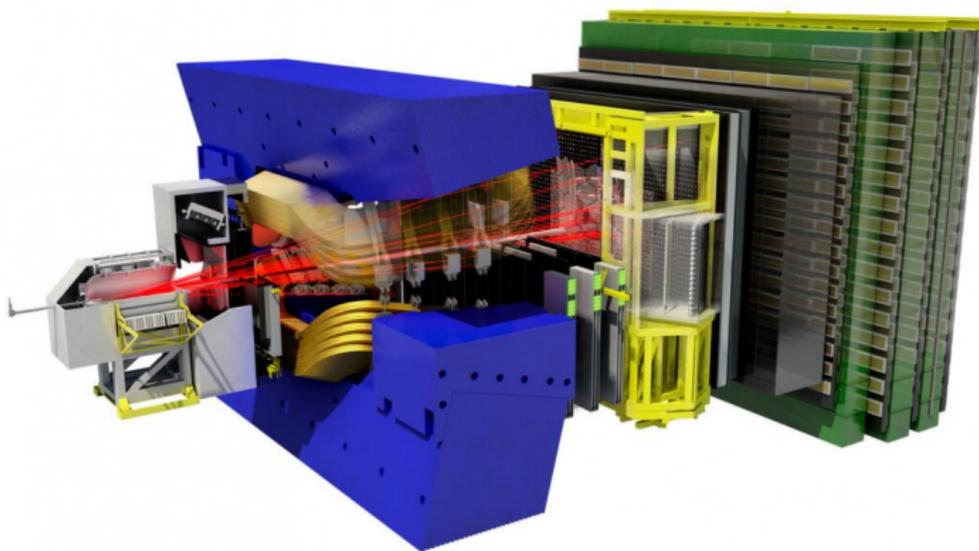


- beside physics... swimming, biking and running
- enthusiastic about hiking

Outline

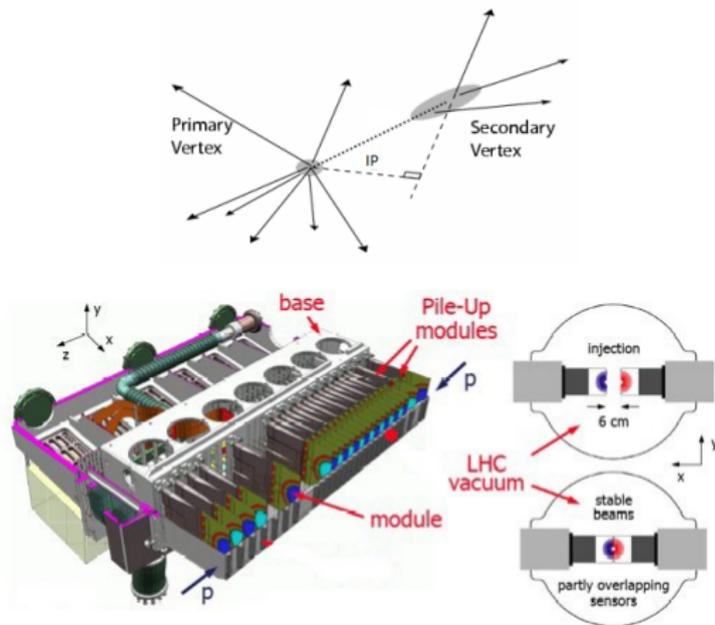
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LHCb experiment

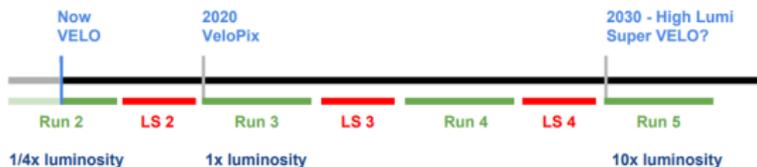


VELO-Vertex Locator

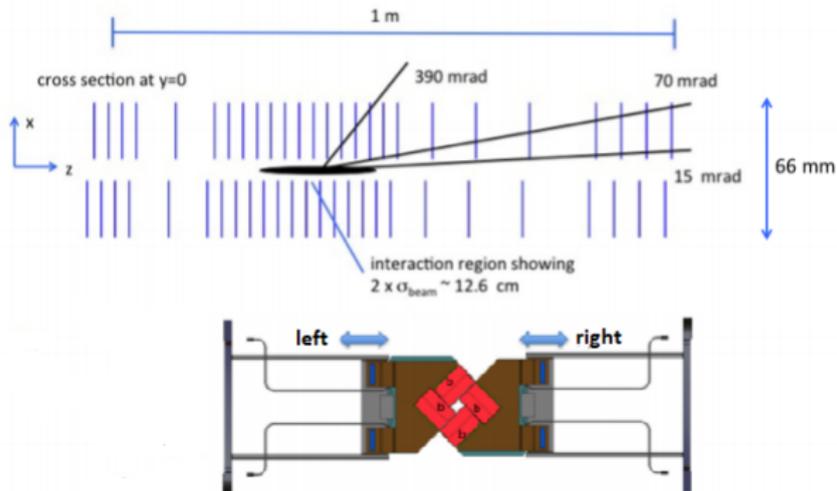
- locating primary vertices(PVs)
- decay product - secondary vertex(SV)



VELO upgrade plan



● Phase 1

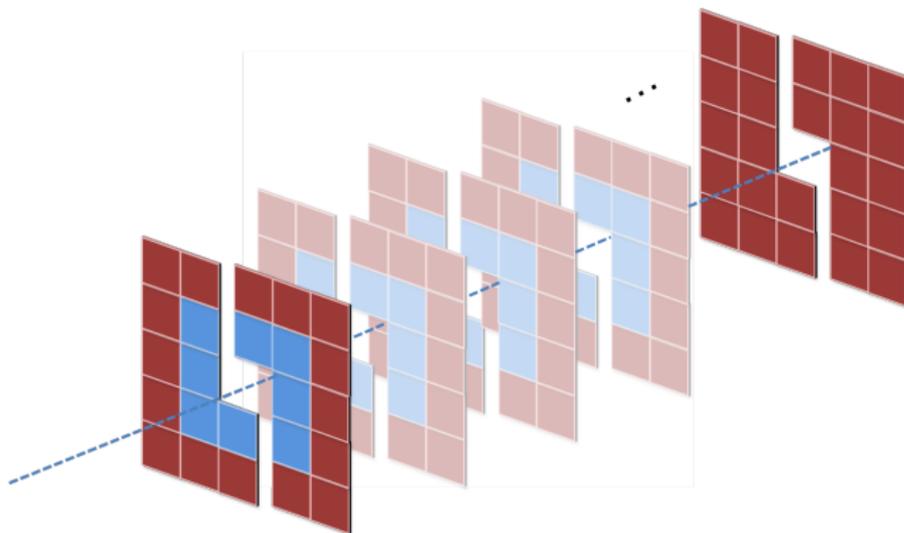


VELO upgrade plan

- Phase 2

- For this study Phase-I VELO design was used:

- 55 μm pixels
- module positions are based on previous upgrade - Phase 1
- modules have timing information of different precision



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Project goals

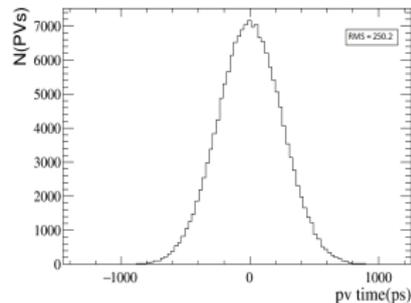
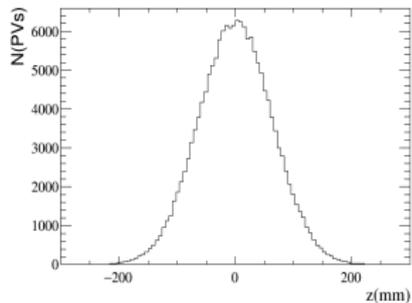
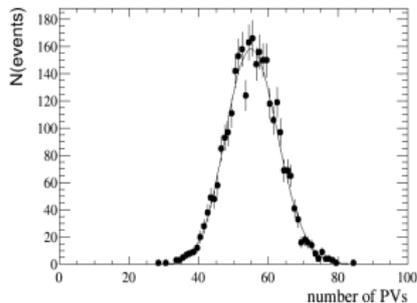
- study the VELO performance at 50x current luminosity(10x Phase-I luminosity)
- perform a Monte Carlo simulation to study the PV mis-association
- using spatial + timing information
- determine the PV mismatch fraction for b mesons

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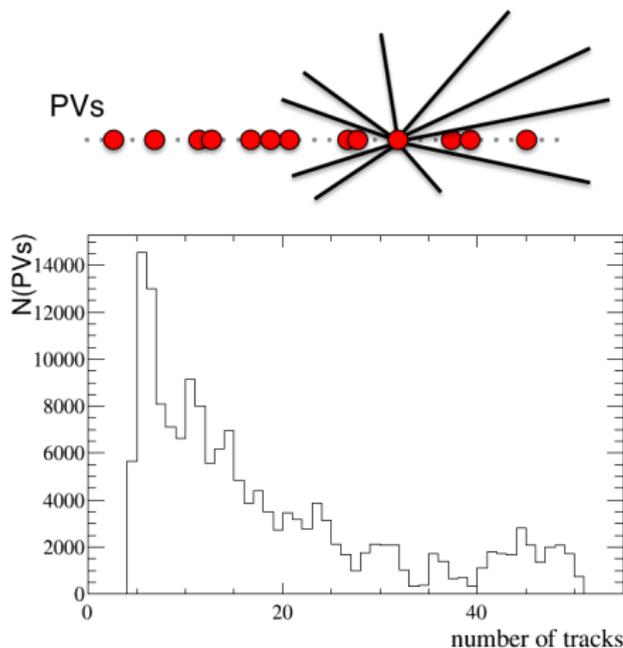
Event generation

- generate primary vertices along the beam line



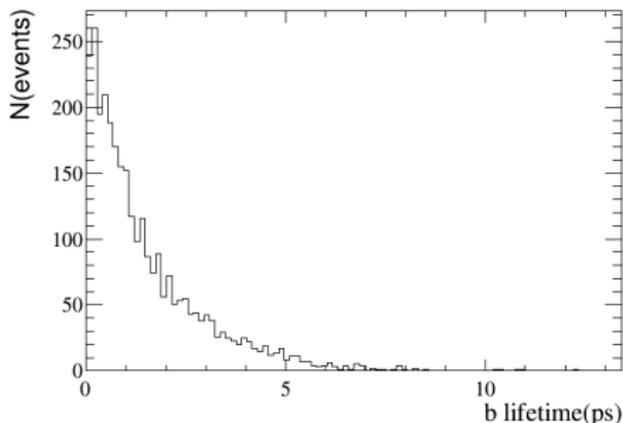
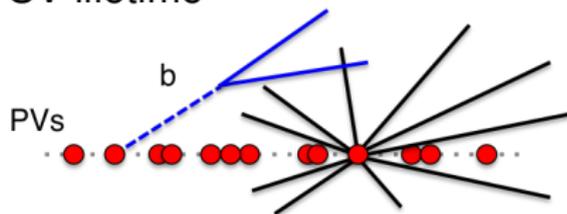
Event generation

- generation of particles from each PV
 - η values between 2 and 5 (taken from full LHCb simulation)
 - ϕ uniform distribution



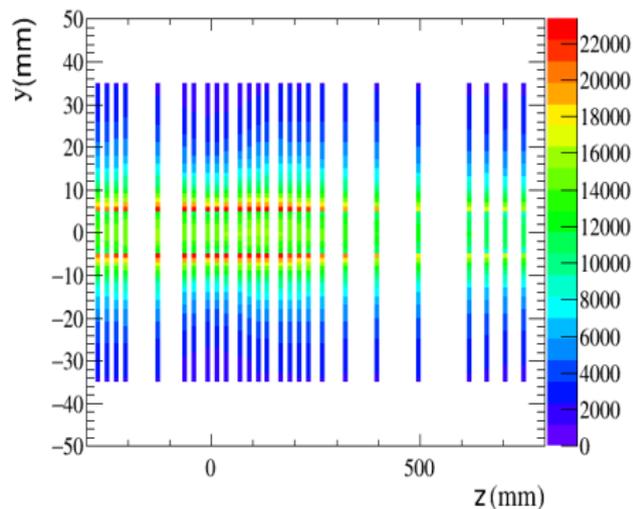
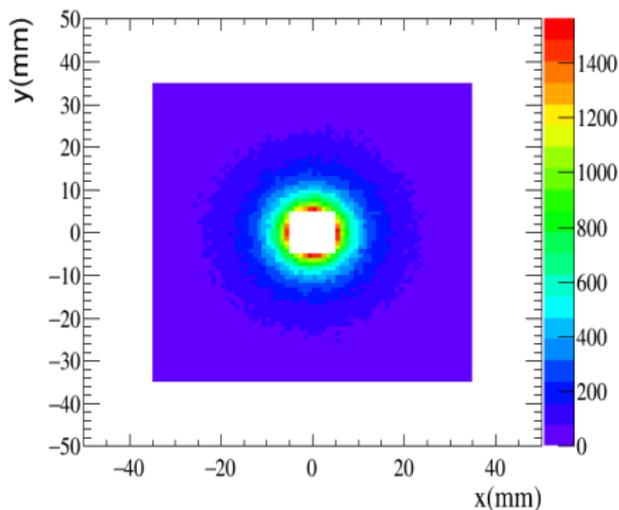
Event generation

- one PV is chosen as the SV parent (b hadron parent)
- distribution of the SV lifetime



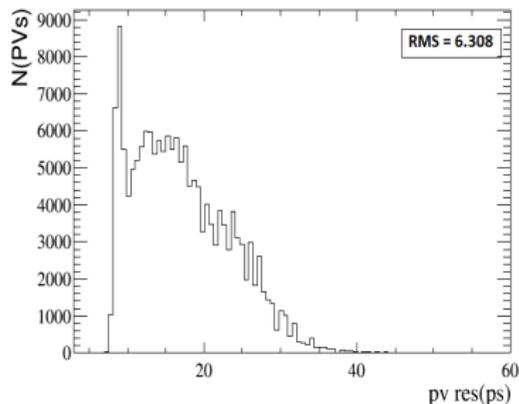
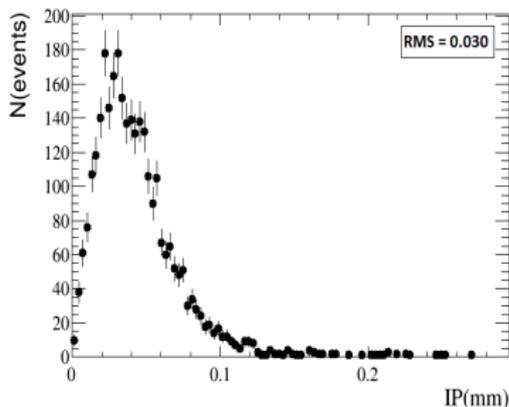
Event generation

- All tracks with hits > 3 are reconstructed



Event generation

- PVs and SV reconstructed using track sample
- The Impact parameter(IP) of every PV is calculated

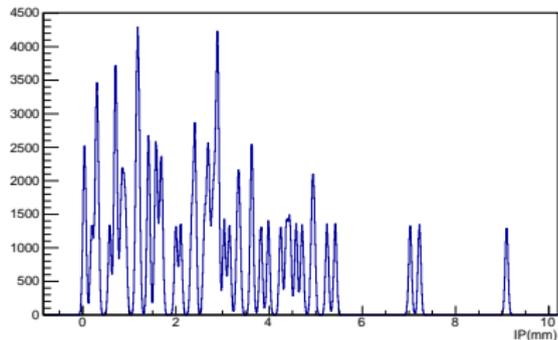


Event generation

Compare two methods to associate b to PV

1. using IP

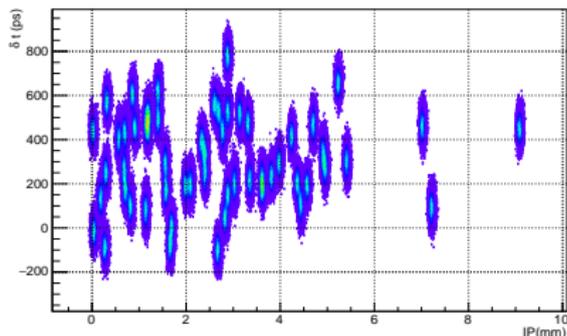
⇒ PV with min IP



2. using IP + timing

⇒ PV with min

$$\sqrt{\frac{(IP)^2}{\sigma_{IP}^2} + \frac{(\delta t)^2}{\sigma_t^2}}$$



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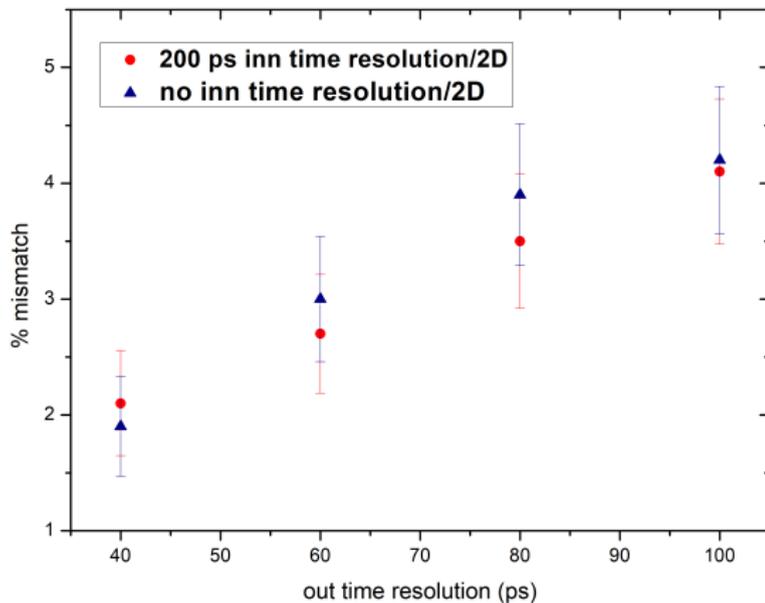
PV mismatch comparison (without timing)

- During Phase 1 upgrade 1% mis-association predicted
- During Phase 2 expected results are $\approx 15\%$ mismatch
- **How to improve this?**

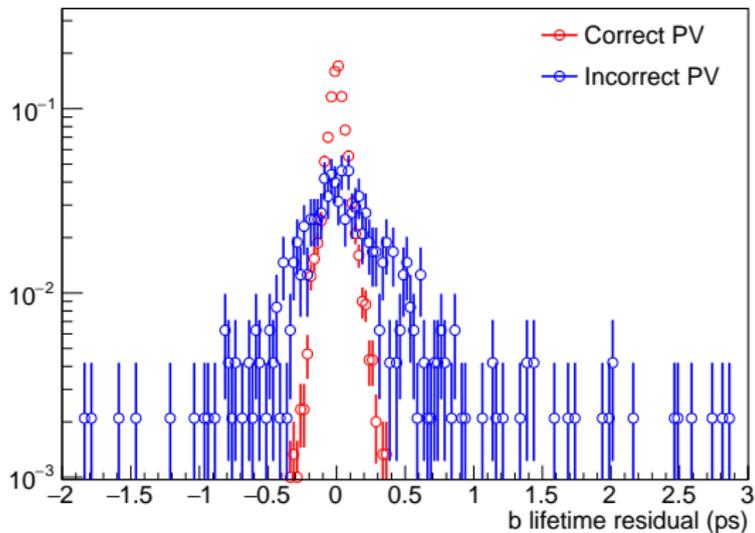
Adding timing information...

- inner and outer part of the detector have precise timing resolutions

Adding timing information...



Adding timing information...



Adding timing information...

- Expected $< 5\%$ mismatch under HL conditions using spatial + timing info

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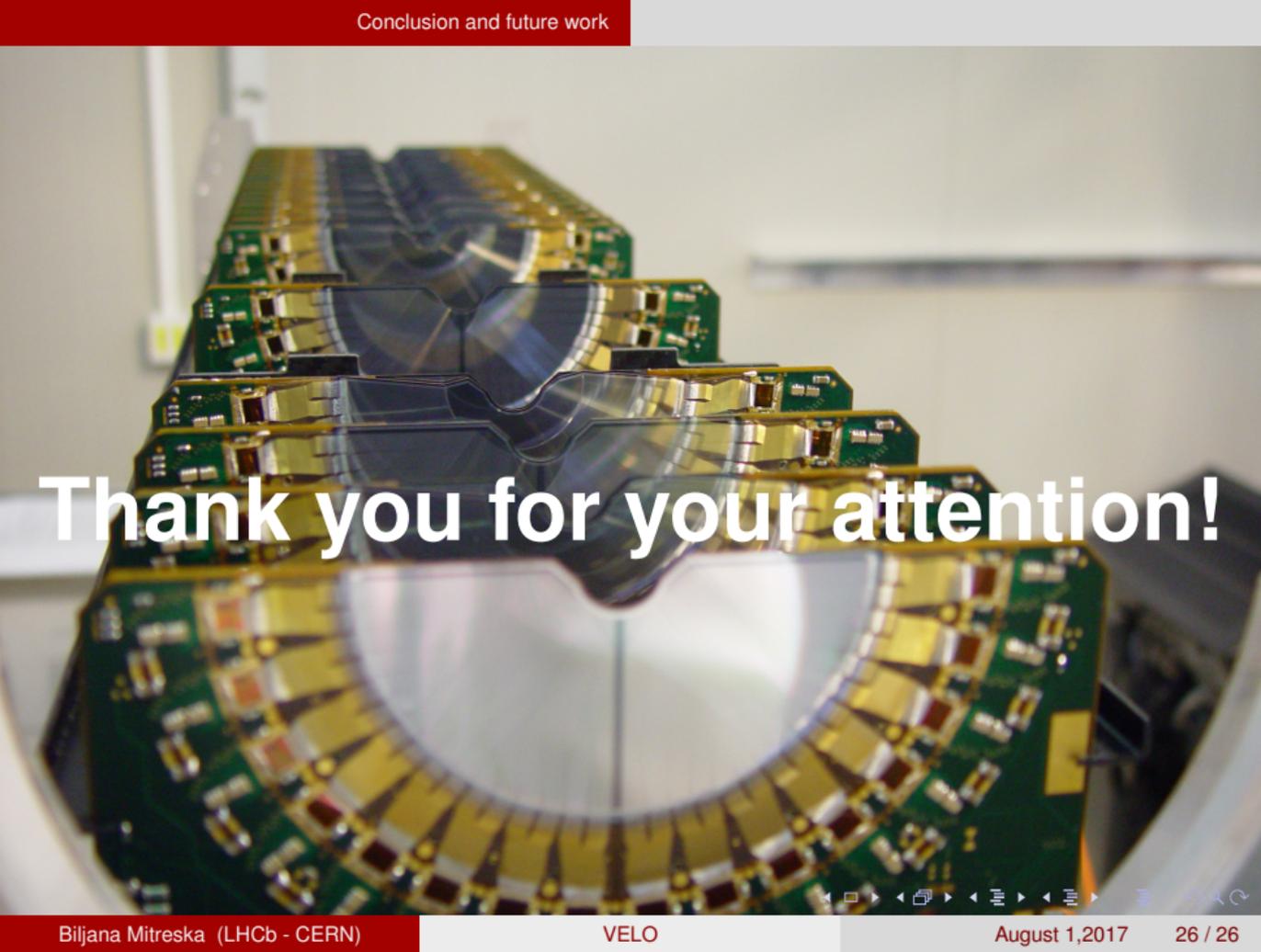
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Summary

- a Monte Carlo study was conducted
- new detector model was developed
- pixel detector with timing resolution(inner and outer region)
- Adding modest timing precision to the detector at large radius reduces PV mis-association rate from 15% to 5%

Future work

- accounting for different pixel sizes in the inner/outer detector region
- optimising the PV selection algorithm by improving the 2D distance approach



Thank you for your attention!