

Background measurements and simulation for CODEX-b

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Abstract

Include abstract here.

1 List of changes between versions

- 2 ● version 1
3 – Start version.
4 ● version 1.01
5 – Add figures in each section and rewrite.

6 1 Introduction and motivation

7 This is the reference [1]

8 There is no clear observation of new physics (NP) at the LHC as yet. The NP portal is
9 considered in weakly coupled sector with long lifetime. The long lifetimes are very generic
10 in any theory with multiple mass scales, broken symmetries and so on. Standard Model
11 (SM) is a good example since it contains low mass particles with long lifetime such as
12 electron, neutrino, proton and neutron.

13 1.1 Compact Detector for Exotics at LHCb

14 The Compact Detector for Exotics at LHCb (CODEX-b) was proposed to observe weakly
15 coupled LLPs in LHCb cavern. Since ATLAS and CMS focused on high p_T and large
16 QCD backgrounds and restricted lifetime of LHCb, current detectors can miss signals
17 from weakly coupled LLPs. By following the fig. 1, the DAQ racks will be moved to the
18 surface before run 3 and the CODEX-b will be placed at the site with 10 X 10 X 10 m
19 size. The CODEX-b apart 25 m from the impact point 8. If the DELPHI is removed,
20 the size can be expanded to 20 X 10 X 10 m.

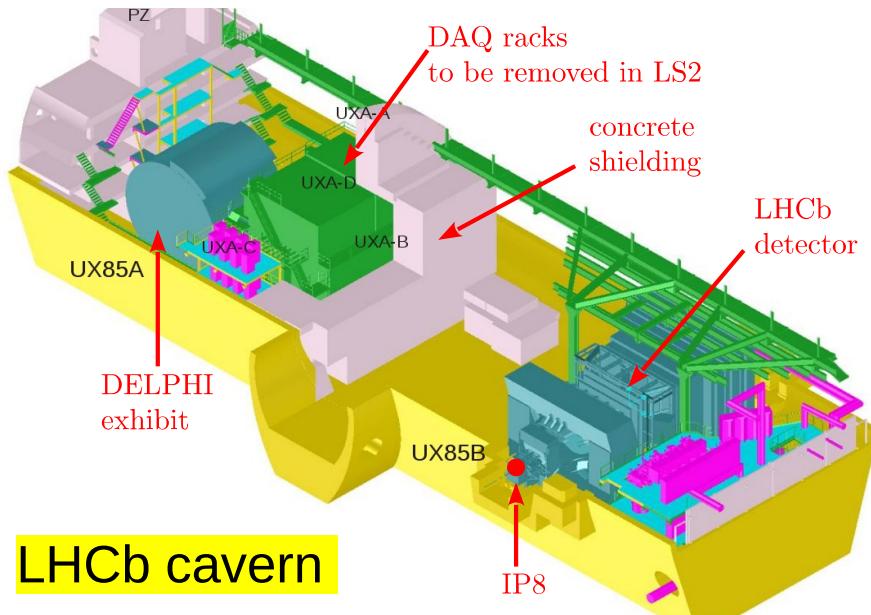


Figure 1: Schematic plot of LHCb cavern

21 2 Measurement

22 2.1 Background measurement

23 2.2 Test-bench

24 We used Herschel detector. For PMT, model: R1828-01 Because, it has high anode current
25 upper limit, wide range of gain variation, fast time response to fit in 25 ns, large entry
26 window to increase light yield, good single electron separation. The test-bench includes
27 cosmic stand, scope with extended functions (auto save waveforms, coincidence logic),
28 high voltage power supplies (1.5 kV, bias 350 V), current-voltage meter, laptop to remote
29 connect to scope.



Figure 2: Test-bench photo

30 2.3 Trigger

31 Simple 2x fold coincidence. Distance between two scintillators 2 cm. Discrimination
32 (scope) threshold 30 mV. When first scintillator receive a signal and the other scintillator
33 also receives a signal in 5 ns, scope counts. The scope automatically saved two waveforms
34 from each scintillator and the number of minimum ionizing particles (mip) counted during
35 the run.

36 2.4 Detail Configuration

37 The background measurement was taken at the LHCb cavern on D3 platform. The
38 equipment had been set at 3 positions between DAQ racks and the concrete shield wall
39 and the position between the DELPHI and DAQ racks. We basically placed the scintillator
40 stand parallel to the beam line but also rotated 45° and perpendicular to the beam line.
41 Fig 4. shows the positio



Figure 3: Trigger setup using coincidence occurrence of two signals in 5 ns.

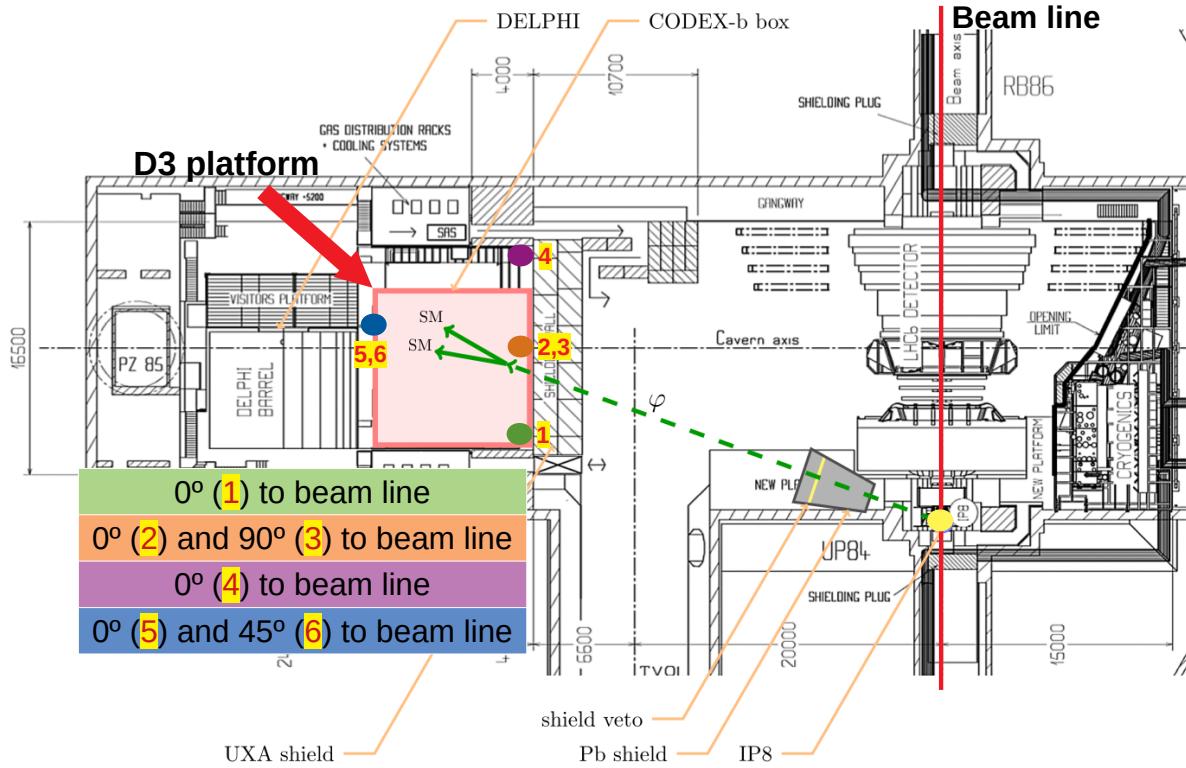


Figure 4: Four measurement positions at the LHCb cavern

42 2.5 Results

- 43 The measurement campagin spanning 17 days in July-Aug 2018. The scope performed
 44 52036 triggers during the run.

45

Position	Description	Hit rate [mHz]
P1	shield, right corner, \parallel to beam	1.99 ± 0.07
P2	shield, center, \parallel to beam	2.76 ± 0.03
P3	shield, center, \perp to beam	2.26 ± 0.03
P4	shield, left corner, \parallel to beam	3.11 ± 0.03
P5	shield + D3 racks, center, \parallel to beam	1.95 ± 0.03
P6	shield + D3 racks, center, 45° to beam	2.22 ± 0.02

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Position	Description	Hit rate [mHz]
P1	shield, right corner, \parallel to beam	38.99 ± 0.99
P2	shield, center, \parallel to beam	167.10 ± 1.43
P3	shield, center, \perp to beam	82.81 ± 1.55
P4	shield, left corner, \parallel to beam	517.45 ± 3.52
P5	shield + D3 racks, center, \parallel to beam	73.58 ± 1.18
P6	shield + D3 racks, center, 45° to beam	15.71 ± 0.33

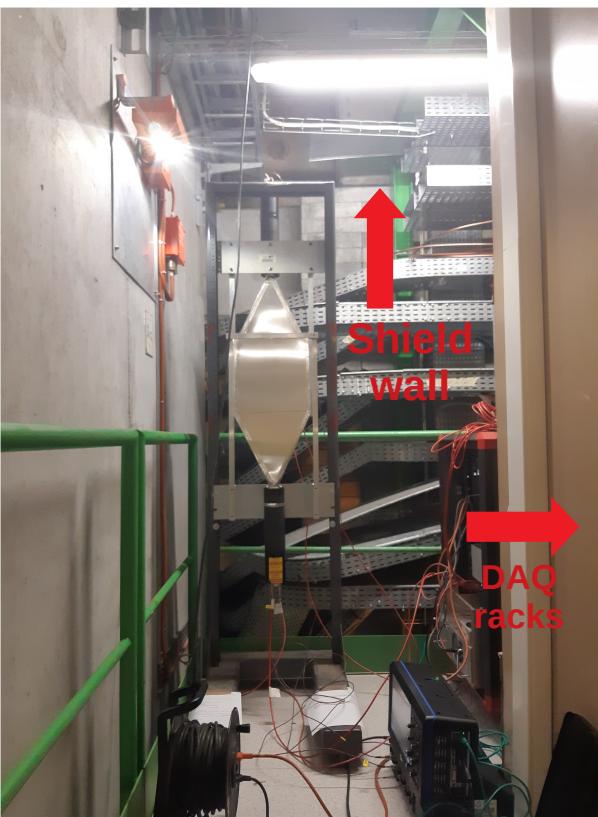


Figure 5: Photos from each position

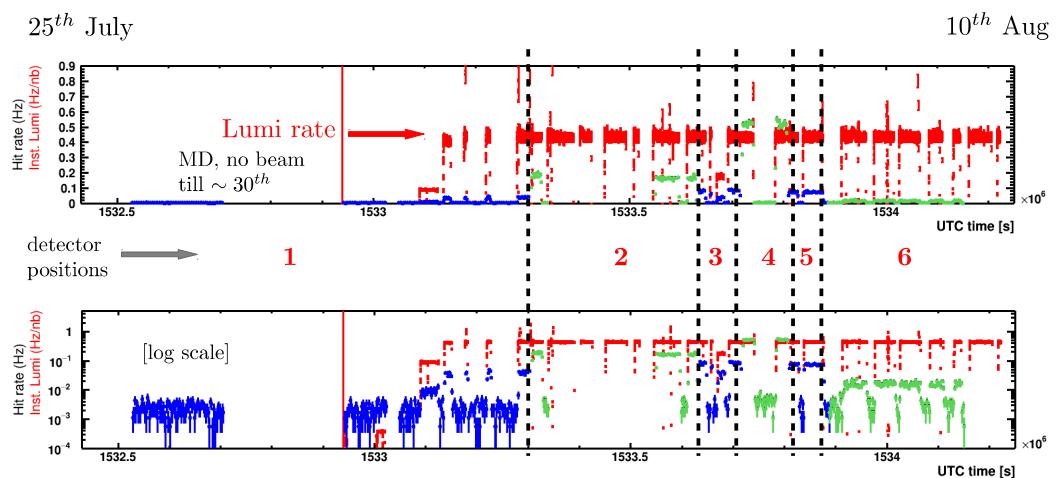


Figure 6: Hit rate plots during the run based on 6 positions/configurations linear and log scale. Red dots mean the lumi rate of LHCb, blue and green dots mean hit rates.

47 3 Simulation

48 3.1 Detector Description for High Energy Physics

49 I used Detector Description for High Energy Physics (DD4hep) standalone version. DD4hep
50 is a simulation program I learn how to make geometry: layer, station, super station, envelope
51 (hierarchy). I define materials for our detector and CODEX-b geometry such as concrete,
52 Herschel detector. Layer consists of silicon, station consists of aluminum. There is a
53 veto cone with two lead and one silicon. Also just in front of CODEX-b, concrete wall
54 exists to veto muons. First of all, using muon particle gun with high energy, test our
55 geometry. And then using HepMC to generate pp collisions and do the same process as
56 muon particle gun. I made hierarchy system to build CODEX-b (envelope, super station,
57 station, layer). I could check energy deposits and positions of CODEX-b hits.

58 3.2 Simulation geometry

59 To make coincidence setup with test-bench, I made two Herschel plates with the same
60 positions where all equipment have set. Two plates with $30 \times 30 \text{ cm}^2$ size, 2 cm thickness.
61 There is a concrete wall in front of scintillators. 3 m thickness to suppress particles from
62 pp collisions. Roughly in 1000 events, it has hits on scintillators 4 - 9 events. There is a
63 proposed veto cone. It consists of two lead absorbers and one silicon tracker. There is
64 also concrete wall which blocks radiations (or particles) to reach CODEX-b box. It has
65 3.2 m thickness.

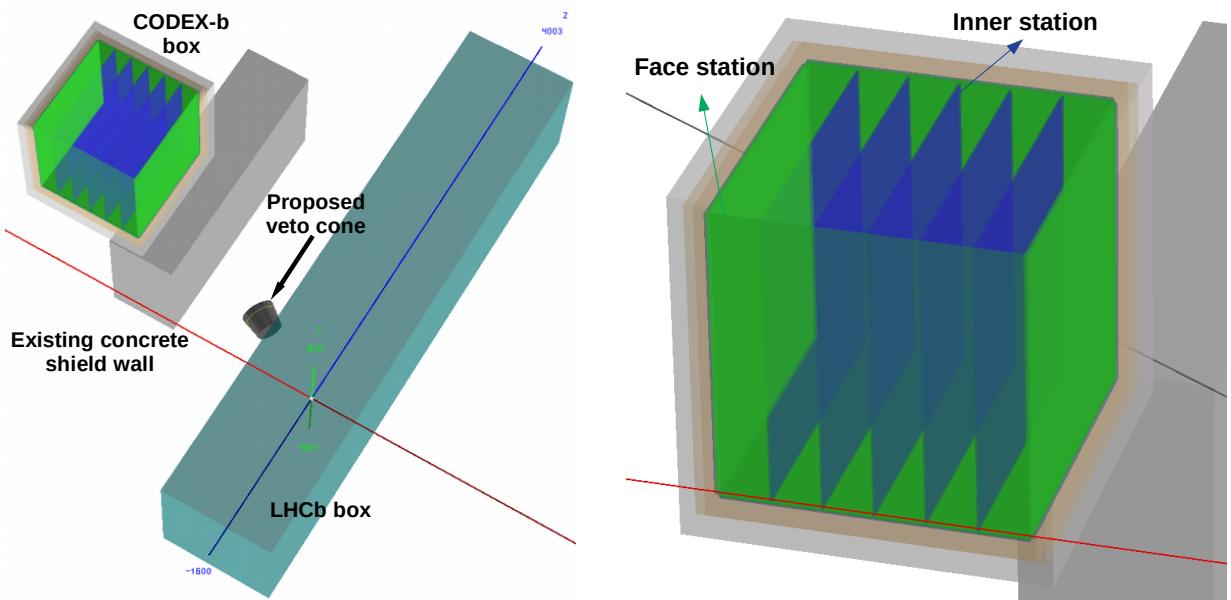


Figure 7: Wide view of CODEX-b simulation geometry

66 3.3 Simulation status

67 We designed two different detectors based on similar geometry, one is the CODEX-b
68 and the other is scintillator. Both were tested with μ particle gun with 1 TeV and the
69 minimum bias events generated from the standalone Gauss.

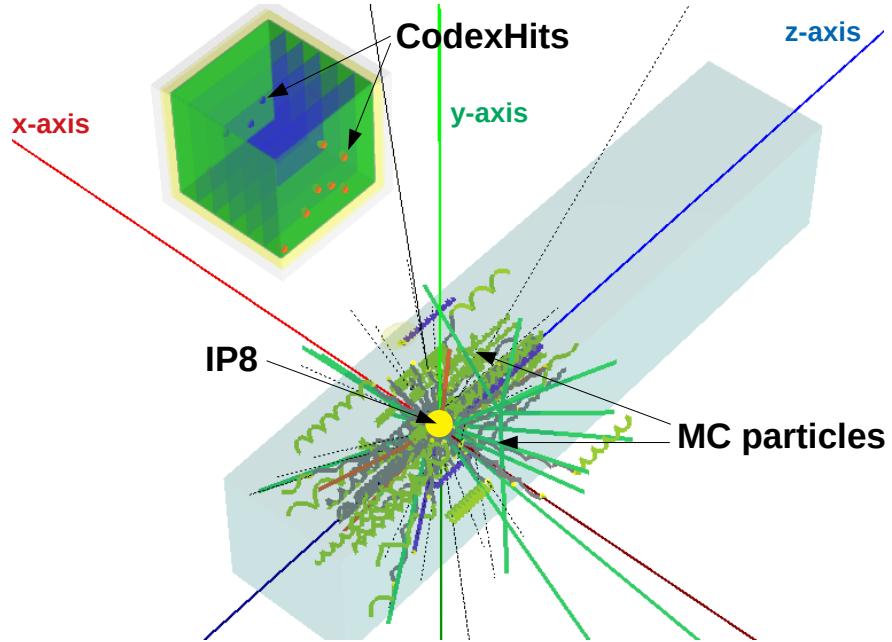


Figure 8: Validation of the CODEX-b simulation by removing the concrete shield wall with minimum bias events

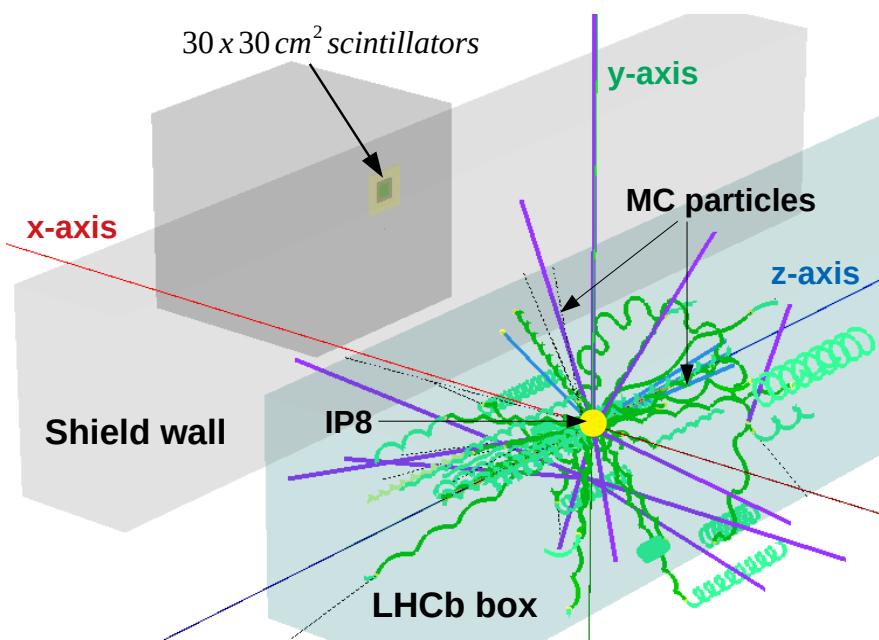


Figure 9: Test of the scintillitor configuration with minimum bias events

70 4 Summary

⁷¹ **References**

- ⁷² [1] V. V. Gligorov, S. Knapen, M. Papucci, and D. J. Robinson, *Searching for Long-lived*
⁷³ *Particles: A Compact Detector for Exotics at LHCb*, Phys. Rev. **D97** (2018) 015023,
⁷⁴ arXiv:1708.09395.