

# **Commissioning of the upgraded RICH system at the LHCb experiment**

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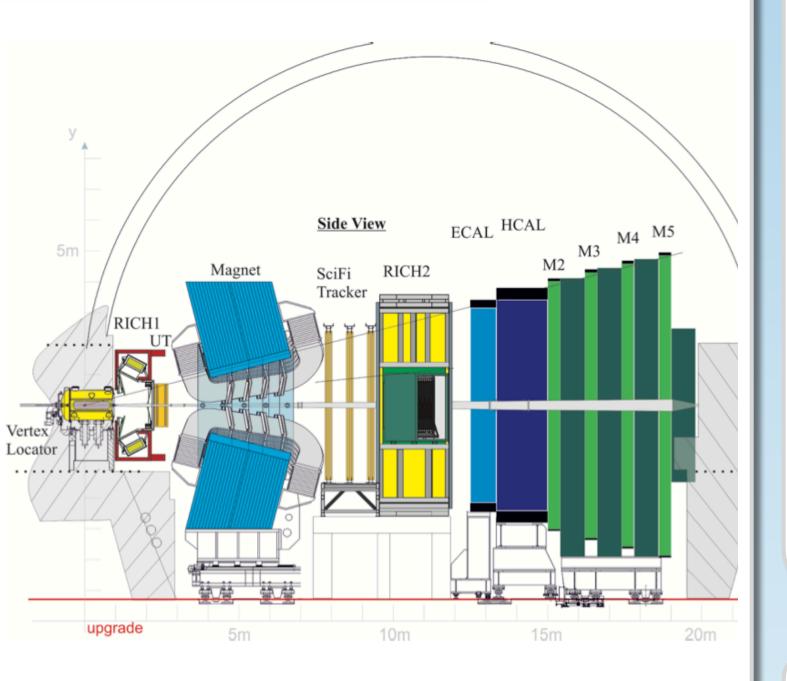


Università degli Studi di Ferrara

**Electronics** 

# LHCb RICH system upgrade

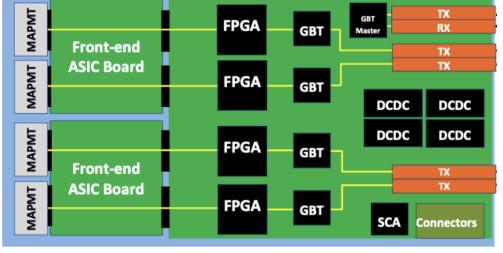
- LHCb is a general-purpose experiment optimized for the detection of c- and b-hadrons
- The RICH detectors are able to identify charged hadrons in the final state using Cherenkov radiation
- The emitted photons are focused by a system of **reflecting mirrors** into a **photo**detector plane made of MaPMTs
- PID is performed using a log-likelihood



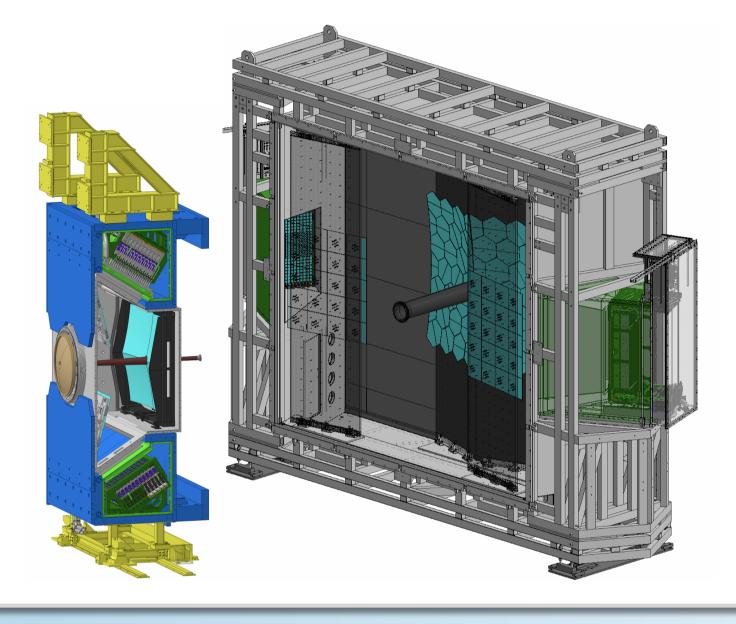
## **Photomultiplier Tubes** The upgraded photon detection chain

- **MaPMT**: Hamamatsu Multi-anode PMT, 8x8 pixels featuring super-bialkali photocathode with high quantum efficiency (QE)
- **CLARO ASIC:** 8 channel amplifier-discriminator designed with 0.35 µm CMOS and radiation-hard technologies and recovery time better than 25 ns
- **Xilinx FPGA**: provides the interface between the CLARO ASIC and the optical links
- **GBT**: GigaBit Transreceiver for Gata transmission





algorithm. A 'photon object' is created for each combination of a track and photon within spatial constraints

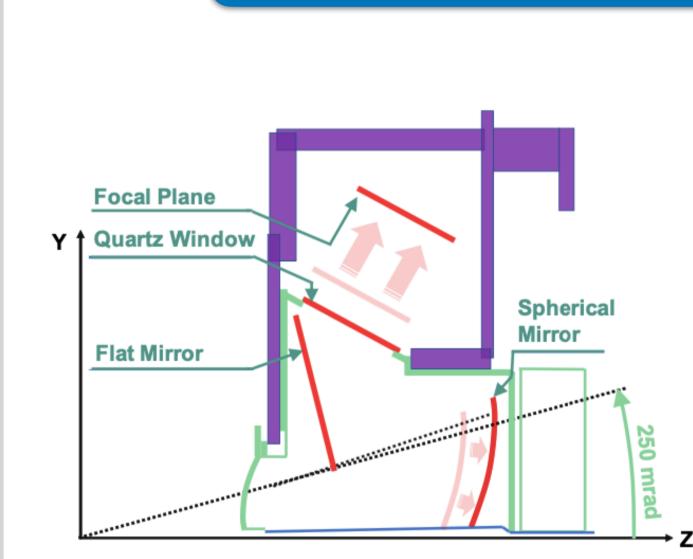


## Upgrade phase:

- Five-fold increase in instantaneous luminosity up to  $2 \times 10^{33}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>
- Read out data at a rate of 40 MHz.

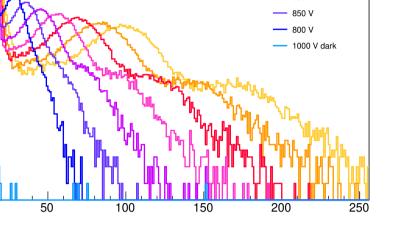
#### Challenges:

- Significant increase of the detector occupancy
- Larger radiation dose
- RICH detectors have been upgraded with a redesigned opto-electronic chain and new photon detectors



# **RICH1** new mechanics and

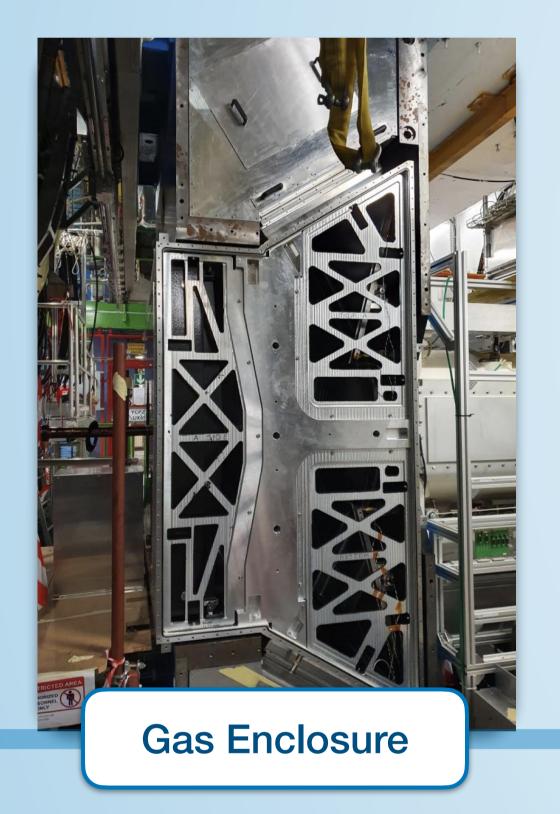
### Peak occupanc over the total



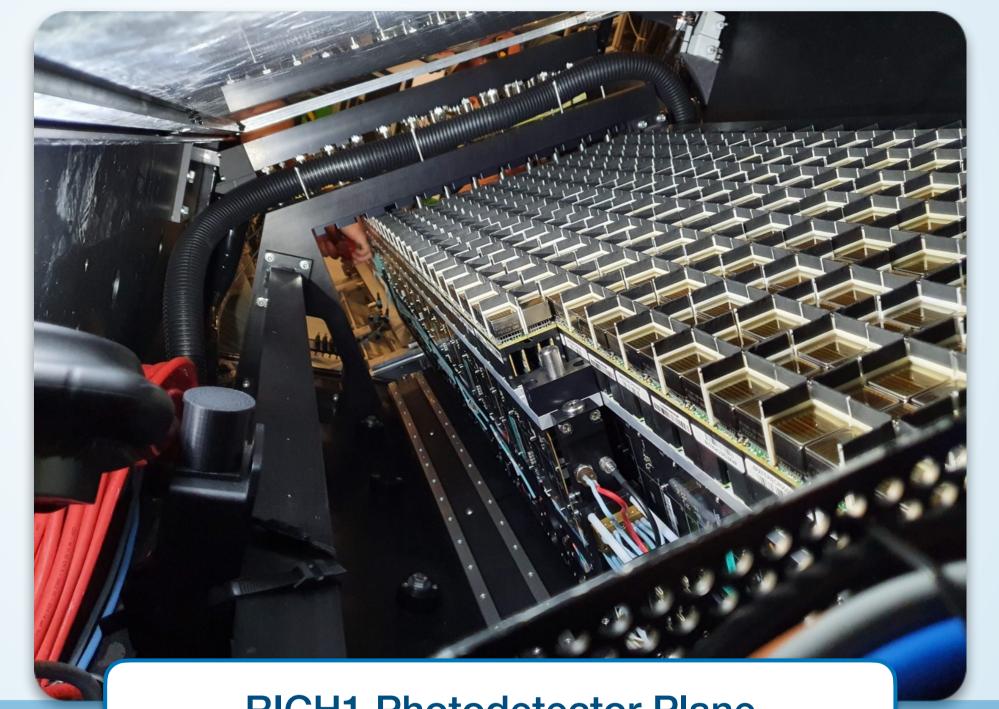
remain < 30 % to maintain PID performance [3]

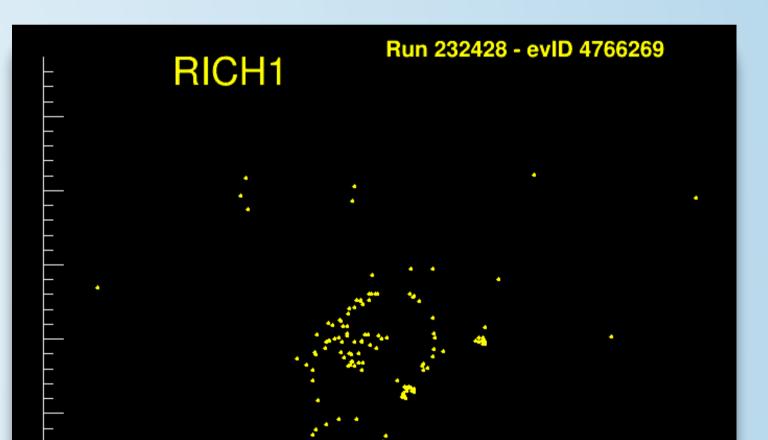
- New spherical mirrors with larger radius of curvature to increase ring size
- Focal plane and spherical mirror moved back to accommodate longer radius of curvature
- Larger gas enclosure

Compact photo-detection system







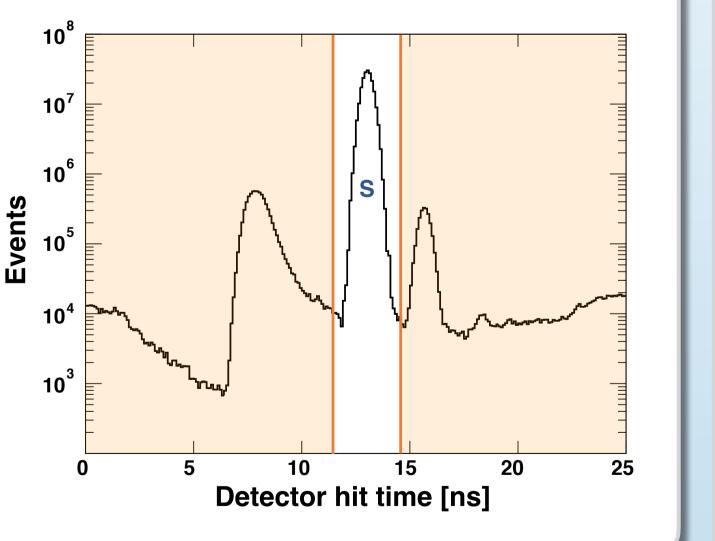


## **RICH1** Photodetector Plane



# Timing for background reduction

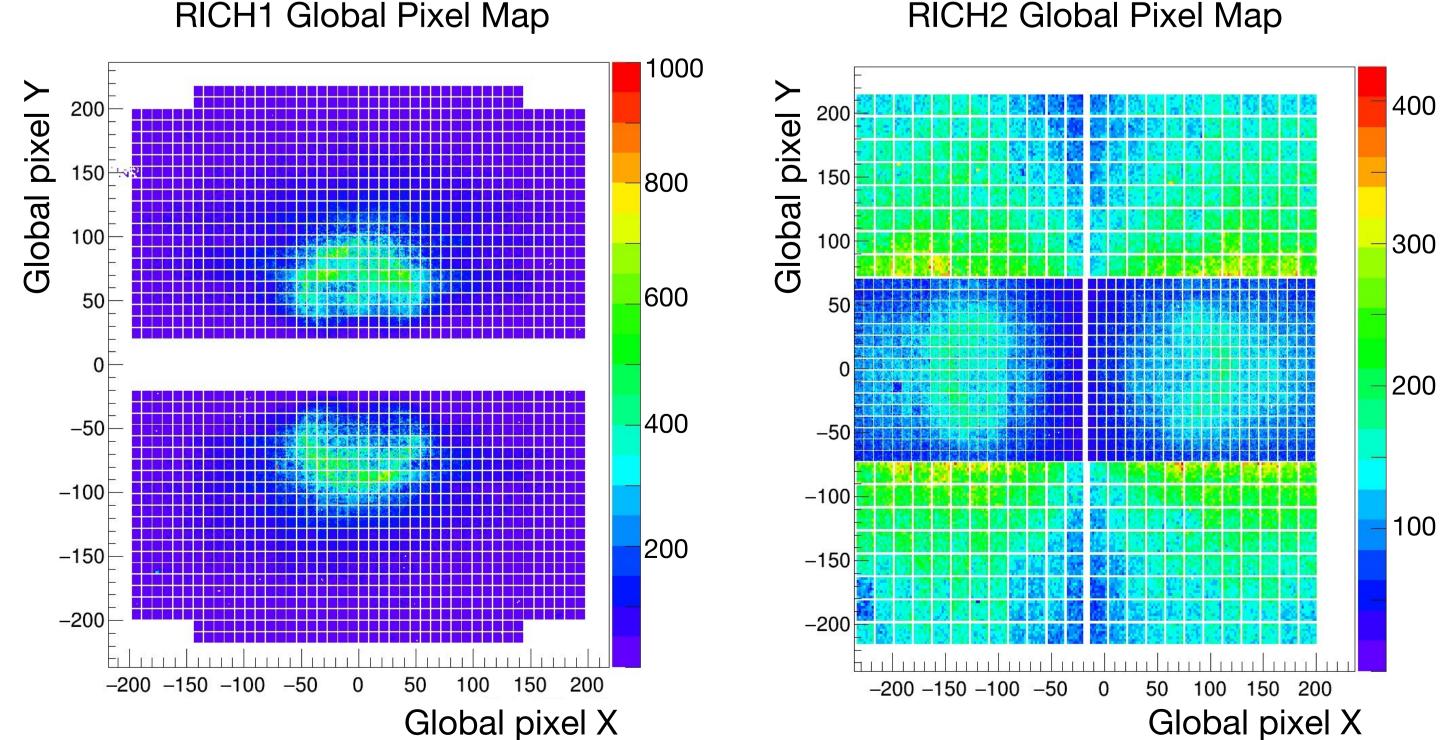
- Time gate of a few nanoseconds can be applied to collect all the signal while rejecting out-of-time background [4]
- The time gate can applied using the FPGA on the front-end digital board
- Programmable FPGA logic samples the CLARO signals at 320 Mbit/s
- Possibility to detect specific signal patterns and apply a time gate of 3.125 or 6.25 ns



# Quality assurance and commissioning

- All the new components have been tested individually following a precise quality assurance protocol [5]
- The detector assembly took place at CERN, where the assembled detectors were commissioned in the lab, before their integration in the LHCb environment.
- RICH1 and RICH2 fully installed: commissioning activities well advanced and progressing in parallel with machine schedule
- Time alignment calibration is ongoing at the moment

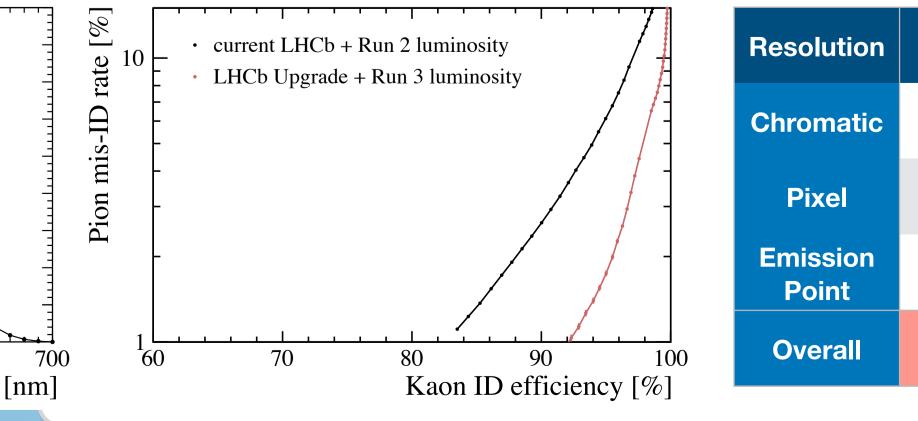
#### RICH1 Global Pixel Map 1000 $\succ$ 200 <sup>200</sup> X 0 150 pixel

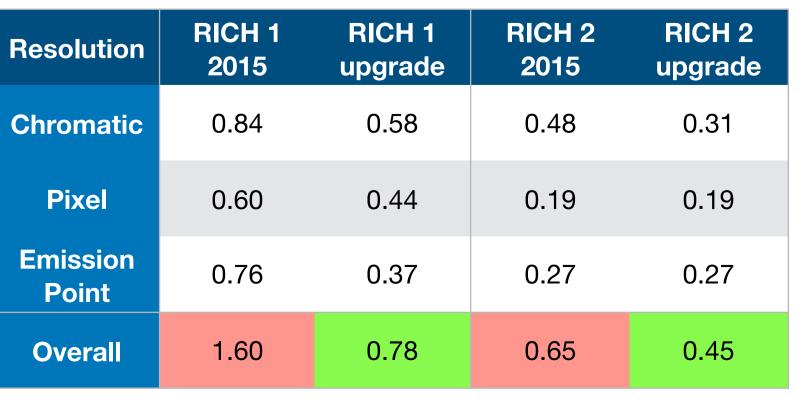


## **Expected performance**

#### Improvement in PID performance

Improvements by a factor 2 in Cherenkov angle resolution of RICH1





# References

[1] LHCb Collaboration, LHCb PID Upgrade Technical Design Report, CERN-LHCC- 2013-022, (2013)

[2] Papanestis A., et al, The upgrade of the LHCb RICH system for the LHC Run 3, J. Instrum., 15 (2020)

[4] Keizer F., Sub-nanosecond Cherenkov photon detection for LHCb particle identification in highg for muon scattering tomography, PhD Thesis, (2020) supancy = 14

[3] D'Ambrosio C., et al, The Future of RICH Detectors through the Light of LHCb RICH, CERN-LHCb-PUB-2017-014, (2017)

[5] Gizdov K., et al, Strategy and automation of the quality assurance testing of MaPMTs for the LHCb RICH upgrade, N. Instrum. 952 (2020)