

# Performance of the particle identification system at LHCb

on behalf of the LHCb Collaboration

*12th Edition of the Large Hadron Collider Physics Conference*

Boston, June 7 2024



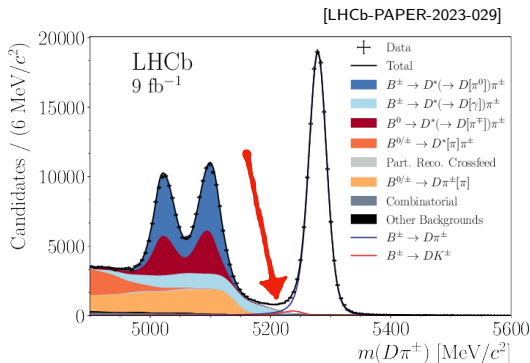
Massachusetts  
Institute of  
Technology

Michele Atzeni



# Introduction

- LHCb's main purpose is the search for New Physics in heavy-flavour and CP violating decays
- Excellent Particle Identification (PID) performance is fundamental:
  - e.g. distinguish final states with identical topologies



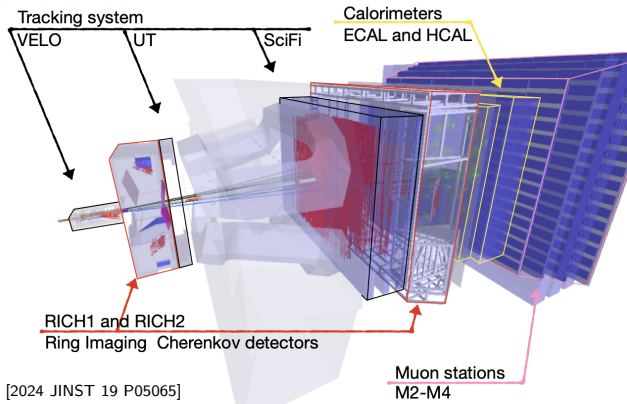
# The LHCb Upgrade I detector

Single-arm forward spectrometer with excellent performance in:

- PID
- vertex, tracking and momentum resolution

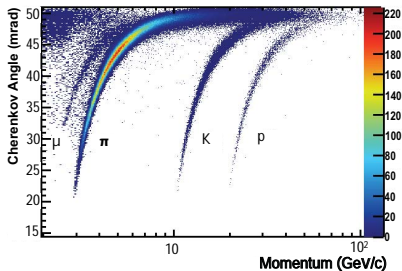
LHCb recently had a major upgrade:

- higher luminosity and avg number of  $p$ - $p$  collisions ( $\mu$ )
- upgrade of all sub-systems
- full-software trigger

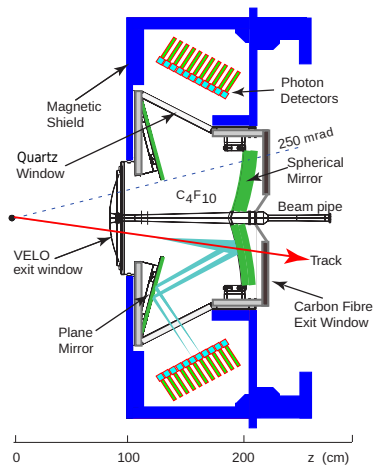


# The Ring Imaging Cherenkov detectors

- Excellent PID for charge hadrons
- Fully new RICH1 detector
- New photon detectors (MaPMTs) and readout in RICH2



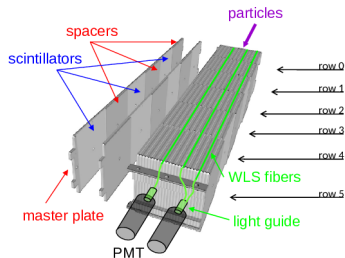
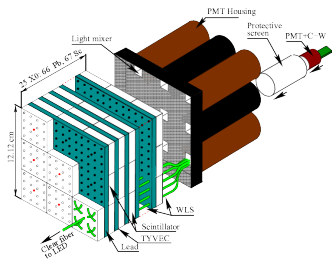
[Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 30 (2015) 15300223]





# The Calorimeters

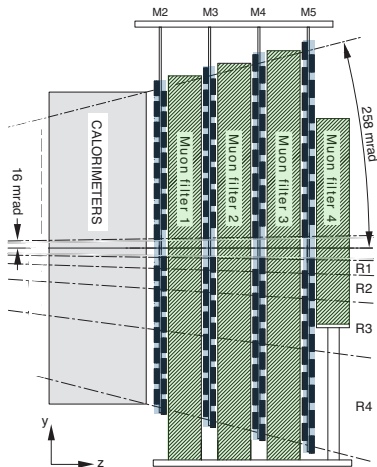
- Sampling calorimeters with scintillator tiles alternated to Pb/Fe spacers
- Measurement of energies and position of the e.m. and hadronic showers
- PID for photons, electrons and hadrons (neutral and charged)



[LHCb-DP-2020-001]

# The Muon system

- Four stations with Multi-Wire Proportional Chambers (MWPC) interleaved by thick iron "filters"
- Hits around the track extrapolation provide performant muon ID criteria (IsMuon)



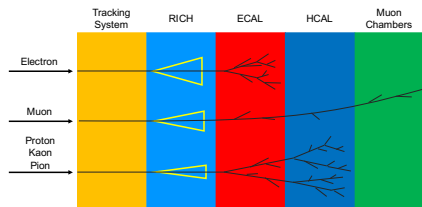
[JINST 3 (2008) S08005]

# PID variables

The information obtained from the subsystems can be gathered in a set of charged and neutral PID variables:

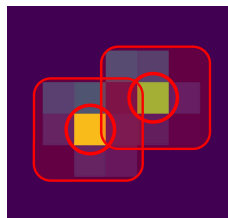
$\Delta LL(x-\pi)$  or **PIDx**

- difference in log-likelihood for a track to be  $K$ ,  $p$ ,  $e$ ,  $\mu$  or  $\pi$
- $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{RICH}} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{\text{CALO}} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{\text{MUON}}$



IsNotH and IsPhoton

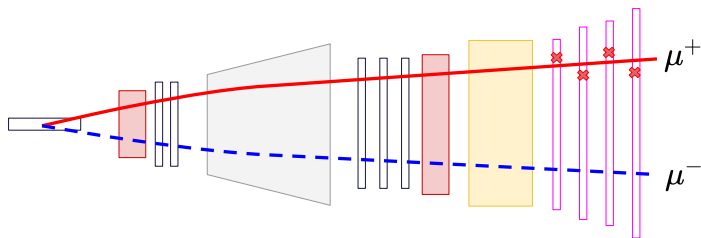
- Dedicated Neural Networks for  $\gamma/h$  and  $\gamma/\pi^0$  separation
- Challenges: cluster pile-up and  $\gamma/e$  separation



[EPJ Web Conf. 214 (2019) 06011]

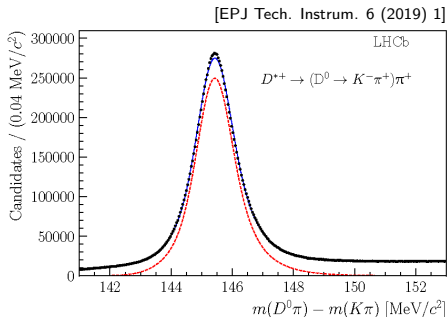
# PID strategy in LHCb

- PID performance to sub-permille level to keep systematics sub-dominant
- Collect data samples of high rate, pure modes for each species
  - $\sim 10$  kHz of trigger lines handled centrally (TURCAL) dedicated to calibration
  - Online alignment and calibration, offline reconstruction quality
- PID performance obtained using the tag-and-probe method, e.g.  $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

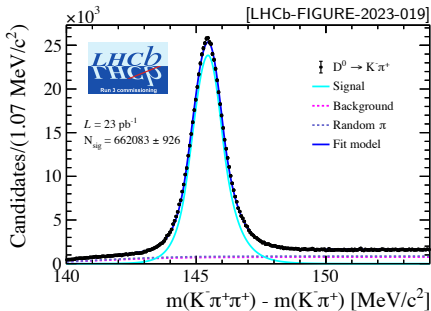


# Charged PID calibration samples

- Mass fits to extract PID performance
- Discussed today →
- e.g.  $K, \pi$  samples **before** and **during** Upgrade I



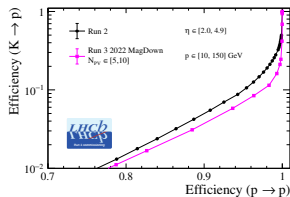
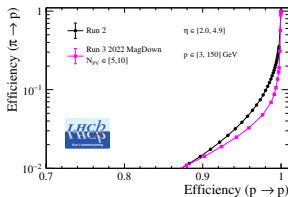
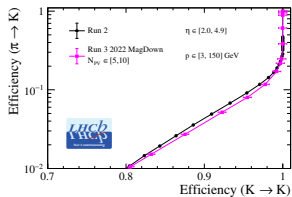
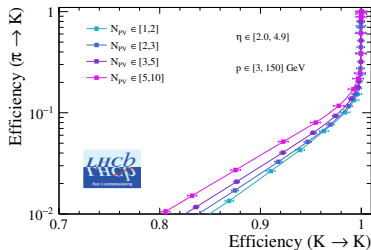
Species	Primary channels
$e$	$B^+ \rightarrow K^+ J/\psi (\rightarrow e^+ e^-)$
$\mu$	Detached $J/\psi \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
$\pi$	$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 (\rightarrow K^- \pi^+) \pi^+$
$K$	$D^{*+} \rightarrow D^0 (\rightarrow K^- \pi^+) \pi^+$
$p$	$\Lambda \rightarrow p \pi^-$



# Charged hadron PID performance

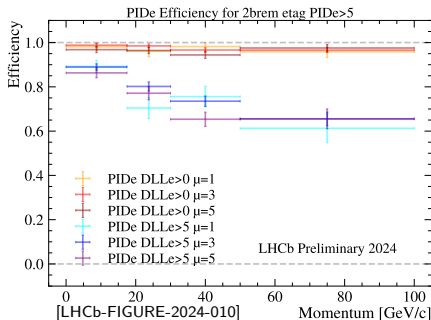
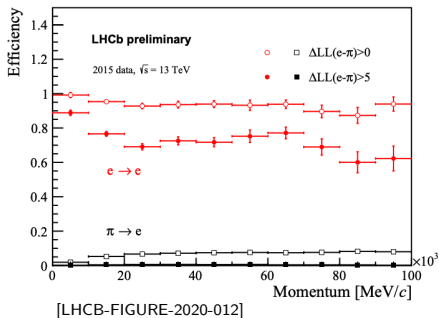
- Expected performance as a function of  $N_{PV}$
- Current  $h$ PID outperforms results obtained before Upgrade I (even at higher  $\mu$ !) as detector design point

[LHCb-FIGURE-2023-019]



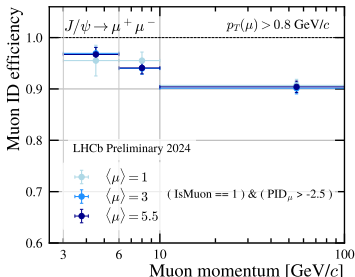
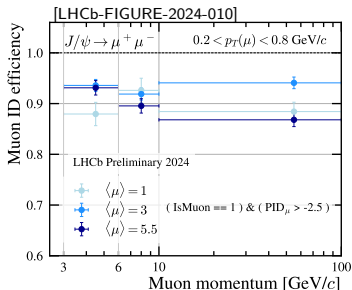
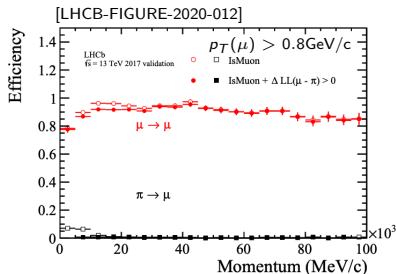
# Electron PID performance

- Bremsstrahlung clusters compatible with an electron  $\mu$  track provide additional PID
- Similar ePID performance for 2015(all) and 2024(with brem only)
- No significant dependence on  $\mu$



# Muon PID performance

- Removal of hardware trigger allows for low  $p_T$  muons
- $\mu$ PID comparable to 2017 performance
- Stable performance at different  $\langle \mu \rangle$





# Conclusions

- Excellent PID is fundamental for LHCb's physics goals during Upgrade I
- Key sub-detectors for PID: RICH, Calorimeters and Muon stations
- Features of the sub-detector response are combined in powerful charged and neutral PID variables
- Precise data-driven calibrations ensure a performant PID
- Preliminary results show that LHCb's charged PID:
  - Performs similarly to Run 1-2, but in busier conditions
  - Small sensitivity to  $\mu$  variations
  - Increased coverage in kinematics with software trigger
- Studies on neutral PID ongoing - more updates soon!

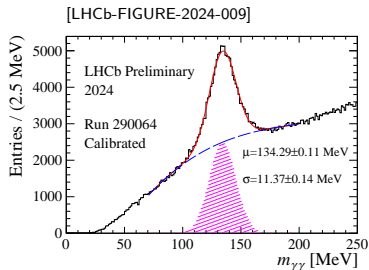
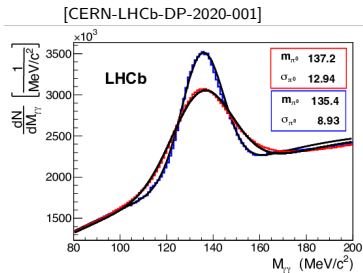
# Backup

The image depicts a futuristic digital space. The background consists of several vertical panels, some of which are illuminated with a bright blue glow, while others are a solid green. The floor is a dark, reflective blue. In the foreground, there is a complex 3D wireframe architectural model of a building, rendered in a golden-yellow color. The overall aesthetic is clean, modern, and high-tech.

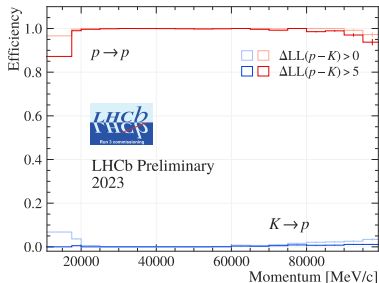
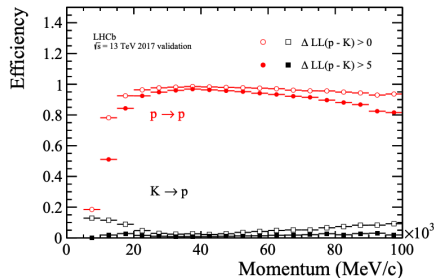
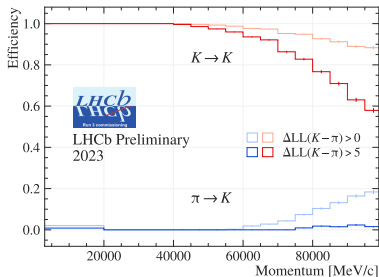
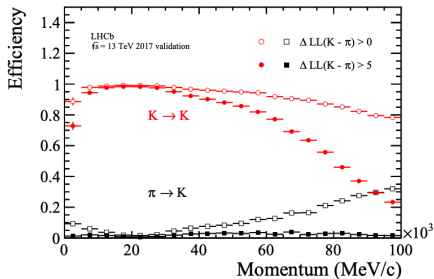


# Neutral PID

- Dedicated NN aiming to provide:
  - $\gamma/h$  separation: IsNotH
  - $\gamma/\pi^0$  separation for  $E_T^\gamma > 2\text{GeV}/c^2$ : IsPhoton
  - Challenges: cluster pile-up and  $\gamma/e$  separation
- PID calibration as before Upgrade I:
  - $\gamma$ :  $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\gamma$ ,  $D_s^+ \rightarrow \eta'(\rightarrow \rho\gamma)\pi^+$ ,  $D_s^{*+} \rightarrow D_s^+\gamma$
  - $\pi^0$ :  $D^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-\pi^0$
- Neutral PID performance is WIP, needs good understanding of ECAL
  - ECAL calibration: getting closer to performance before Upgrade I



# Charged hadron PID performance



# Mis-ID in muon PID performance

