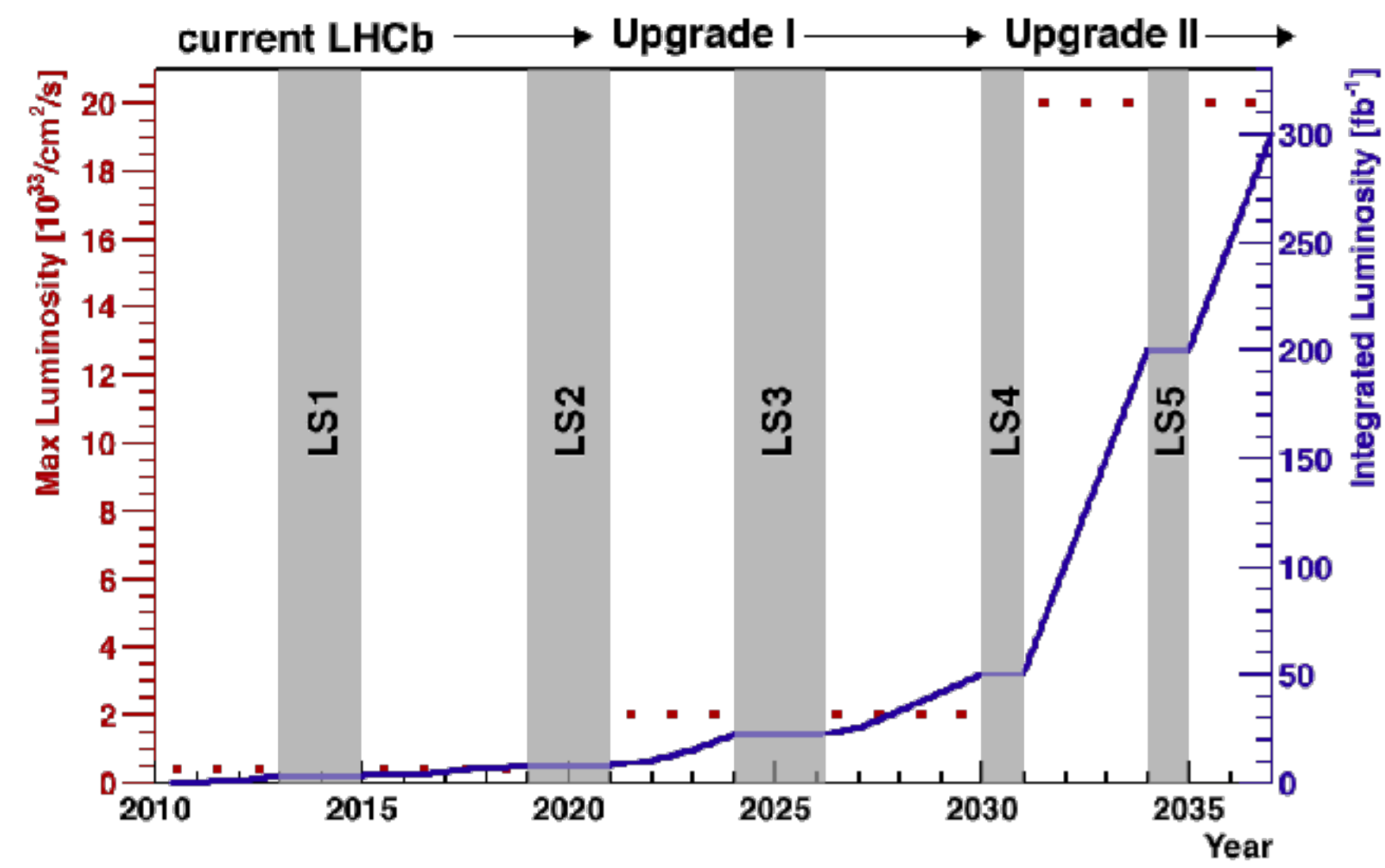


Motivation



arXiv:1808.08865

The LHCb Collaboration is planning an Upgrade II, a flavour physics experiment for the high luminosity era. This will be installed in LS4 (2030) and targets an instantaneous luminosity of 1 to $2 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$, and an integrated luminosity of at least 300 fb^{-1} . Modest consolidation of the current experiment are also planned for LS3 (2025).

LHCb Upgrade II will allow for a broad spectrum of important flavour-physics measurements such as:

- Semileptonic $b \rightarrow s l^+ l^-$ and $b \rightarrow d l^+ l^-$ transitions, many not accessible in the current experiment or Upgrade I;
- CP-violating phases γ and φ_s with a precision of 0.4° and $3 \mu\text{rad}$;
- CP-violation studies in charm with 10^{-5} precision;
- $R \equiv B(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) / B(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$ with an uncertainty of 20%;
- Lepton-universality tests in $b \rightarrow c l^- \bar{\nu}$ decays, exploiting the full range of b-hadrons.

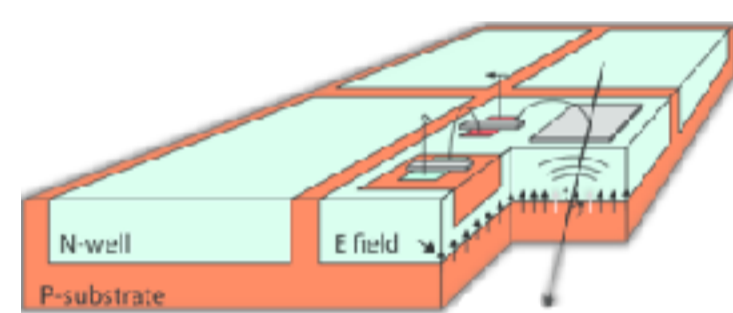
Tracking system

Two general design challenges:

- Track segment matching
- Occupancy

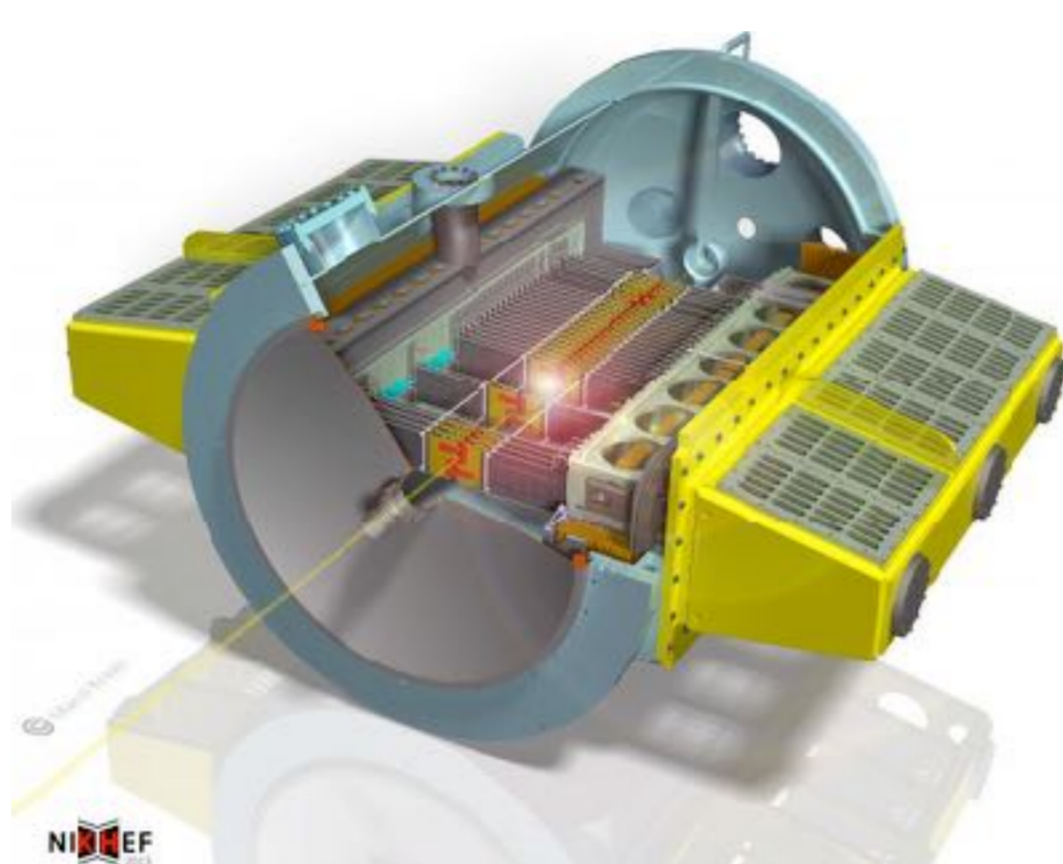
To meet this challenge it is foreseen to:

- Increase the granularity
- Reduce the amount of material
- Exploit the use of precision timing



High Voltage (HV) / High Resistance CMOS

Vertex Locator



To achieve performant operation:

- In a high pile-up environment
- Under high-radiation conditions

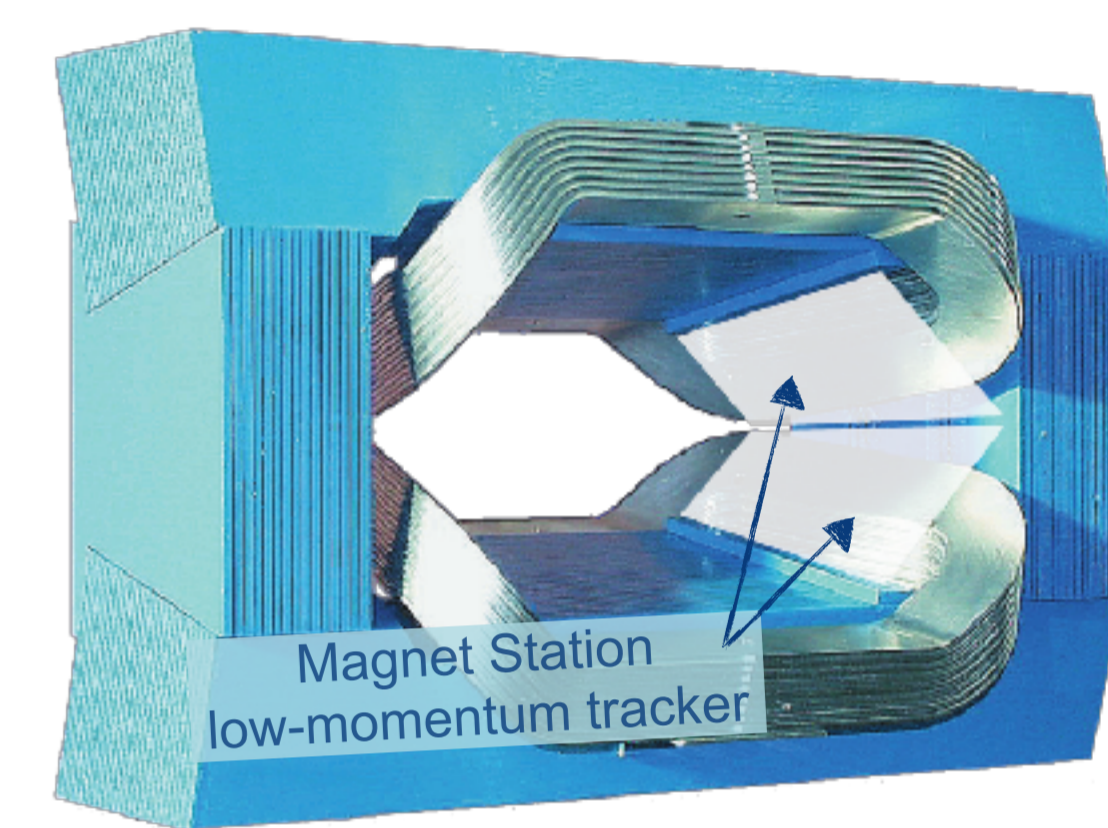
We should:

- Reduce the pixel pitch size, sensor thickness
- Use detector with the timing resolution (e.g. LGAD)
- Remove the RF foil
- Use "hot-swap" mechanics

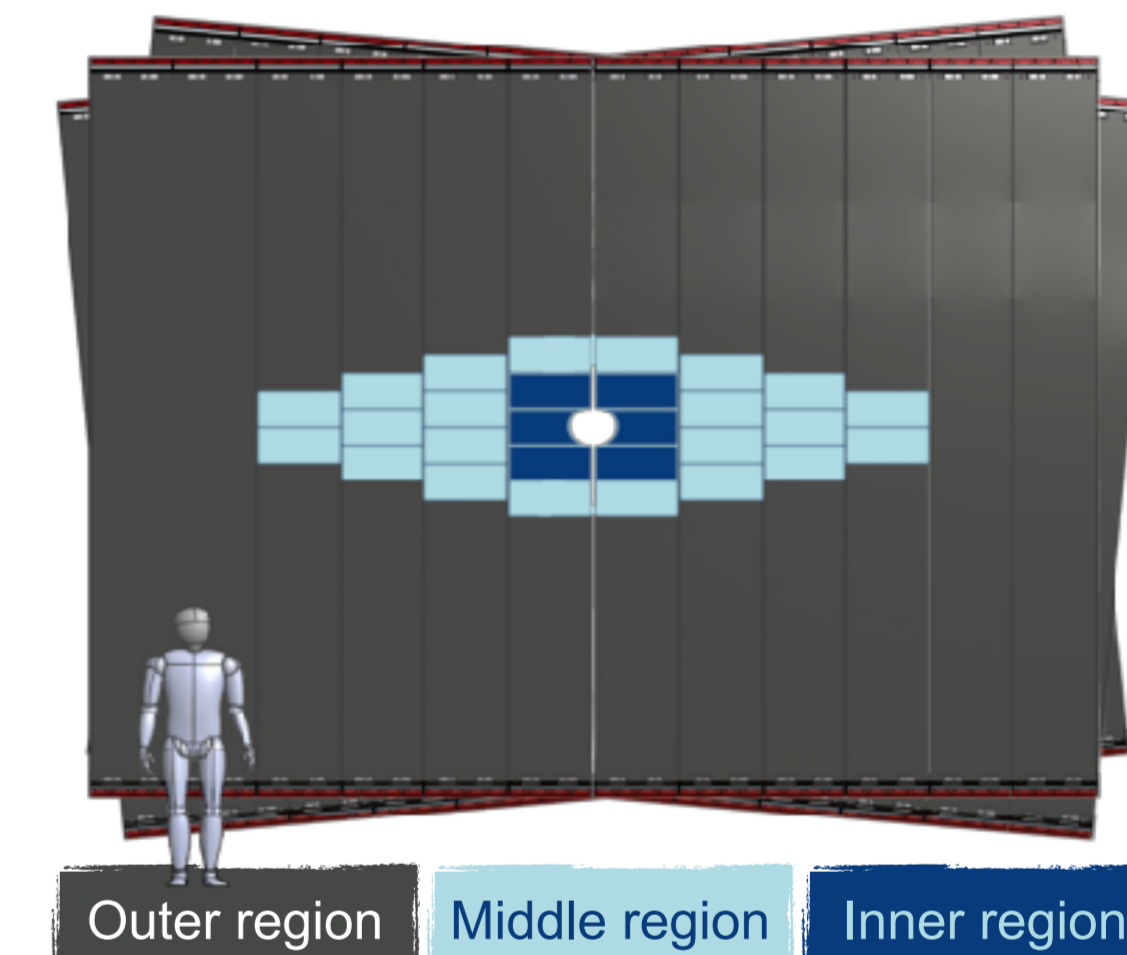
Magnet Station

Instrument internal surfaces:

- Extruded scintillator bars with WLS fibres or scintillating fibres
- Readout by SiPMs



Mighty Tracker



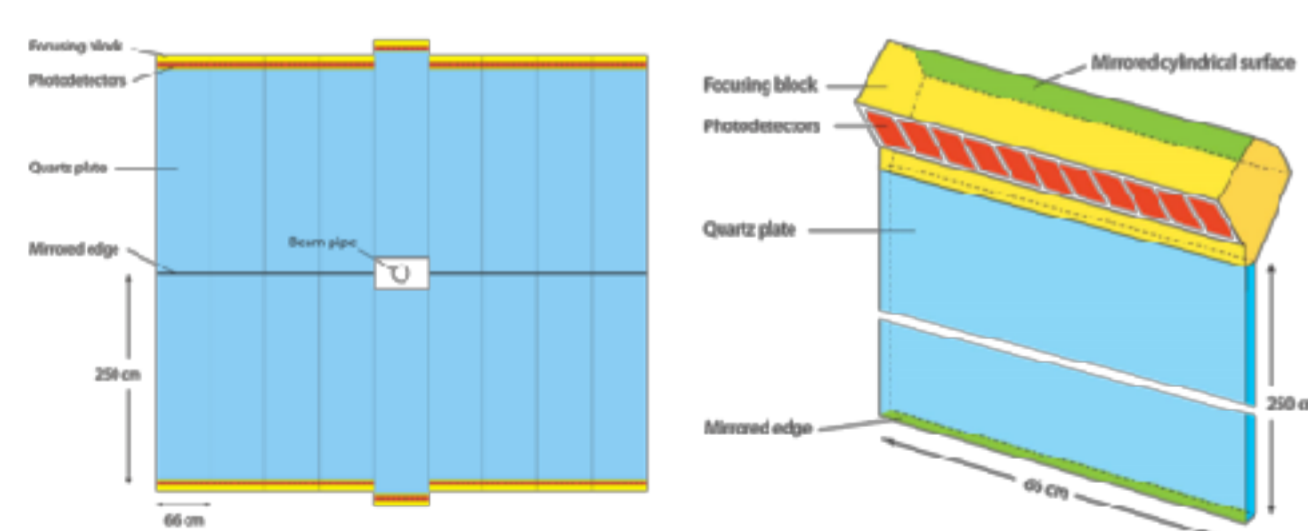
The Outer region:

Vertical scintillating fibres

The Inner and Middle region:

Silicon detectors (HVMOS)

TORCH



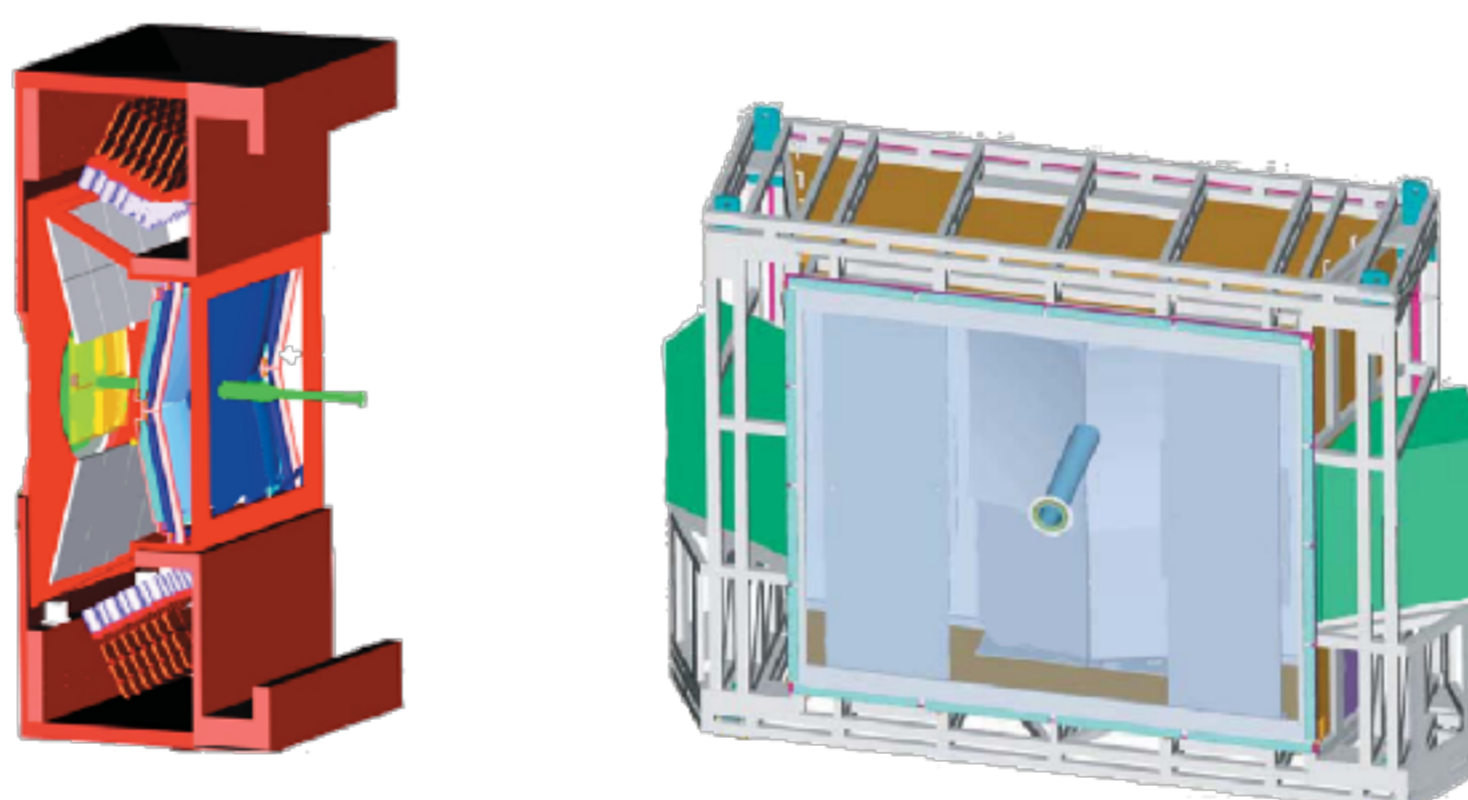
New time-of-flight system with Micro-Channel Plate PMTs:

- Time resolution: 70 ps/photon
- Expected yield: ~30 photons/track

Significant improvement for:

- flavour tagging
- reconstruction of multi-body final states
- physics with baryons
- spectroscopy studies

RICH system

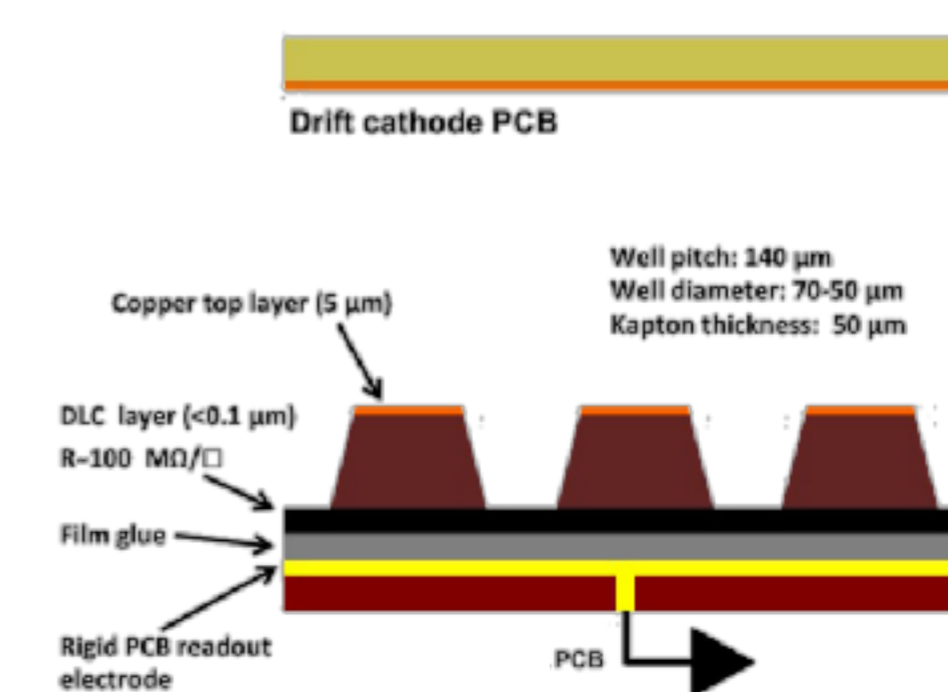


Technologies under study:

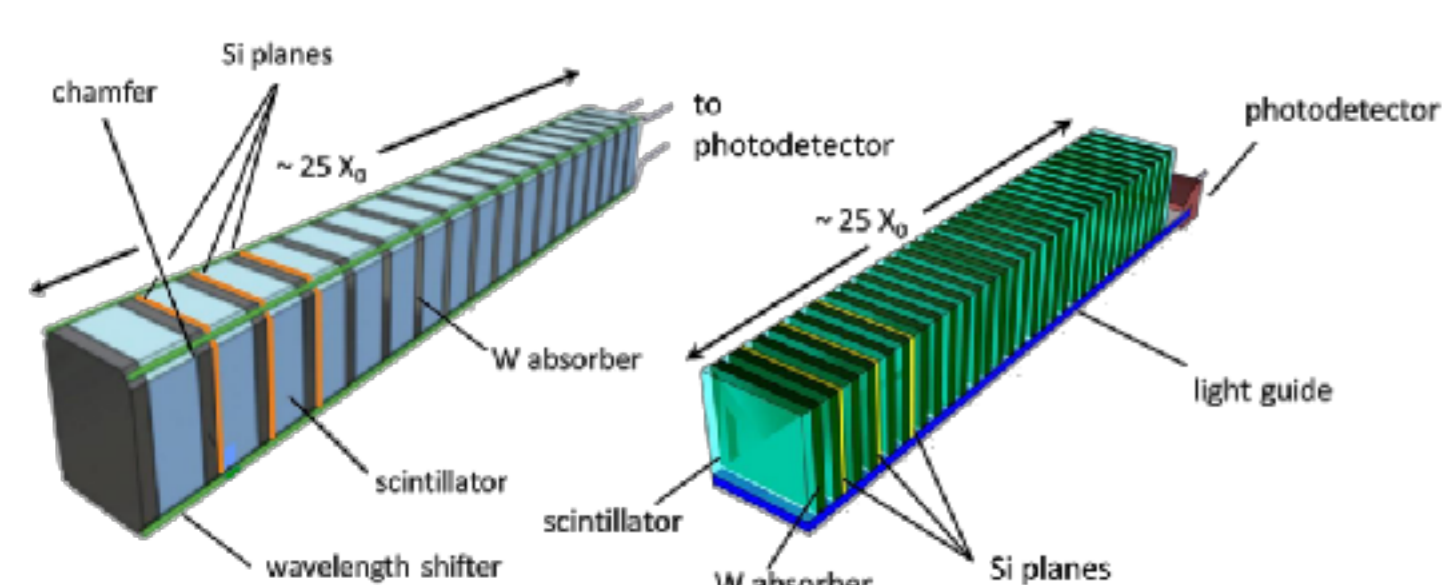
- SiPM-based technology photodetectors, pixel area of $\sim 1 \text{ mm}^2$
- Mirror with a thickness of around $1\% X_0$

Muon system

- Additional iron shielding instead of Hadron Calorimeter
- New chamber technology (μ -RWELL) with their own customised frontend electronics in the hottest region



Calorimetry



New possible candidates for ECAL:

- Multi-doped GAGG:Ce crystal calorimeter with longitudinal segmentation (good radiation hardness, excellent energy resolution, very fast response)
- Shashlik or SpaCal (tungsten-alloy converter $25 X_0$ in depth, crystal component for providing a fast-timing signal)

The Hadron Calorimeter will be removed

For more information:

The LHCb experiment: <http://lhcb-public.web.cern.ch/lhcb-public>

Expression of Interest for a Phase-II LHCb Upgrade: Opportunities in flavour physics, and beyond, in the HL-LHC era, [CERN-LHCC-2017-003](#)

Physics case for an LHCb Upgrade II, [LHCb-PUB-2018-009](#), arXiv: [arXiv:1808.08865](#)

