

Magnet Stations for LHCb

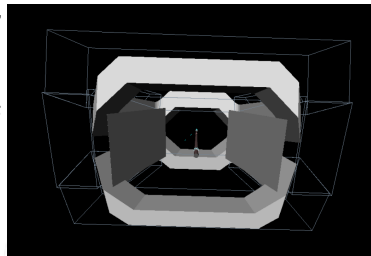
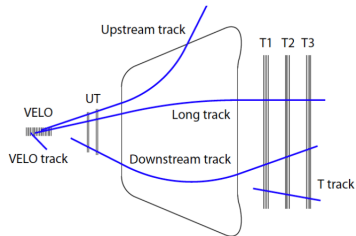


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MS meeting, September 26, 2016

Where our tracks are?

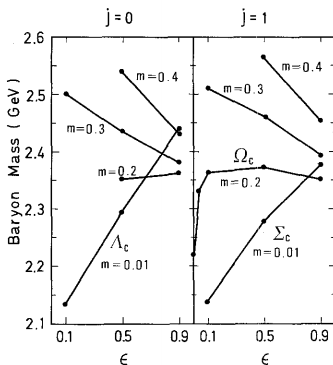
- ⇒ The upstream tracks have rather poor momentum resolution: $\frac{\Delta p}{p} \sim 15\%$.
- ⇒ The particles die after short and sad (for physics) life in the magnet yoke.
- ⇒ If one put chambers in the magnet stations, one could record the particles before they death.
- ⇒ This will not increase the material budget of the rest of the detector.



Physics interest

⇒ We have enormous amount of channels where we have slow particles:

- $D^* \rightarrow D\pi$.
- $\Lambda_c(2595, 2625) \rightarrow \Lambda_c\pi\pi$.
- All the B^{**} decays! ← huge community interests!!!
- As well other states: $\Sigma_b \rightarrow \Lambda_b\pi$.
- Little is known about the excited B_s^0 states as well.
- $\tau \rightarrow 3\mu$.



τ production

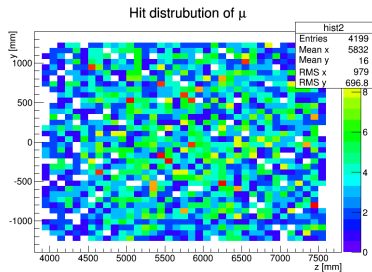
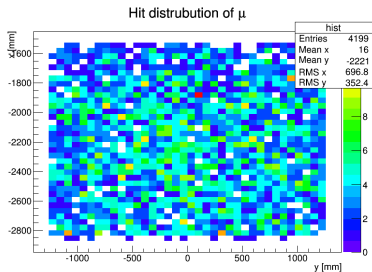
- τ 's in LHCb come from five main sources:

| Mode | 7 TeV | 8 TeV |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Prompt $D_s \rightarrow \tau$ | $71.1 \pm 3.0\%$ | $72.4 \pm 2.7\%$ |
| Prompt $D^+ \rightarrow \tau$ | $4.1 \pm 0.8\%$ | $4.2 \pm 0.7\%$ |
| Non-prompt $D_s \rightarrow \tau$ | $9.0 \pm 2.0\%$ | $8.5 \pm 1.7\%$ |
| Non-prompt $D^+ \rightarrow \tau$ | $0.18 \pm 0.04\%$ | $0.17 \pm 0.04\%$ |
| $X_b \rightarrow \tau$ | $15.5 \pm 2.7\%$ | $14.7 \pm 2.3\%$ |

⇒ For this study I simulated the τ 's coming from c

τ simulation

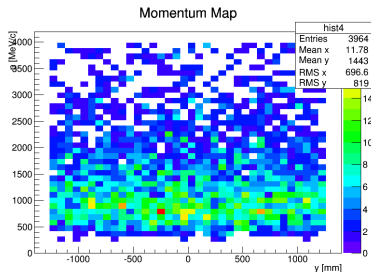
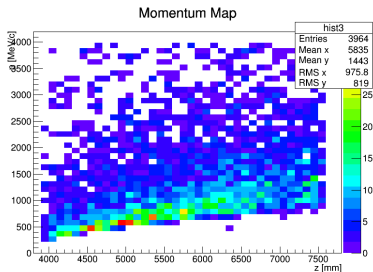
\Rightarrow 9 % of the τ that are produced in LHCb acceptance ($\eta < 5$) have a muon that ends in the magnet tracking stations!



\Rightarrow Rather uniform distribution.

τ simulation

⇒ 9 % of the τ that are produced in LHCb acceptance ($\eta < 5$) have a muon that ends in the magnet tracking stations!

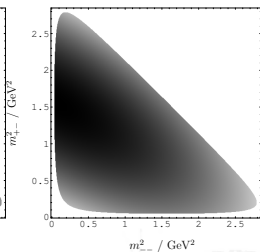
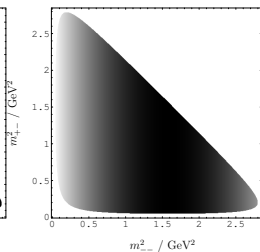
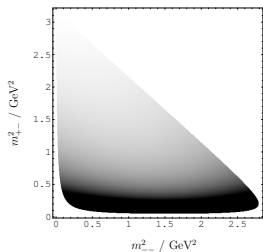


⇒ If we exclude the $\pm 150\text{cm}$ regions we loose 14%.

τ decay model

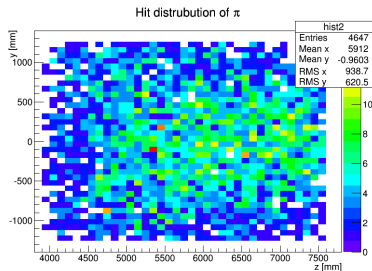
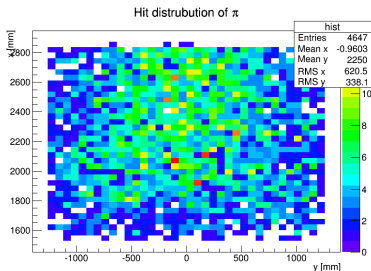
⇒ τ are decayed with PHSP.

⇒ Might be worth in looking at the specific models:



D^* simulation

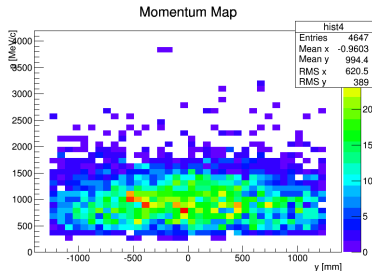
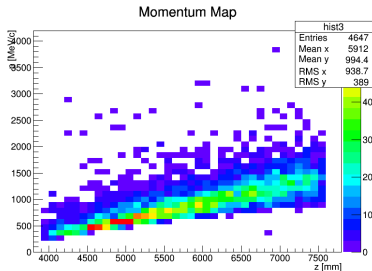
⇒ 10 % of the τ that are produced in LHCb acceptance have a muon that ends in the tracking stations!



⇒ Clearly different behaviour than μ .

D^* simulation

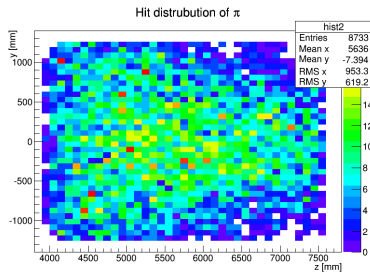
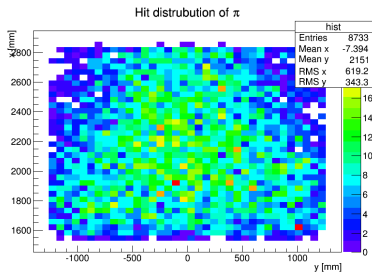
⇒ 10 % of the τ that are produced in LHCb acceptance have a muon that ends in the tracking stations!



⇒ If we exclude the $\pm 150\text{cm}$ regions we loose 17%.

Λ_c^* simulation

⇒ 19 % of the τ that are produced in LHCb acceptance have a muon that ends in the tracking stations!

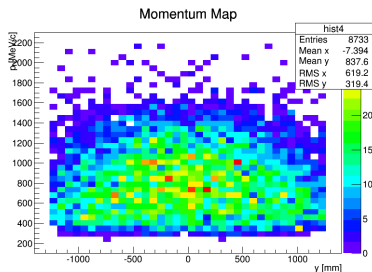
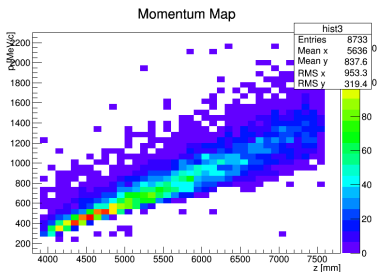


⇒ Clearly different behaviour than μ .

⇒ We have two slow pions. The efficiency looks like factorizes :)

Λ_c^* simulation

⇒ 19 % of the τ that are produced in LHCb acceptance have a muon that ends in the tracking stations!



⇒ If we exclude the $\pm 150\text{cm}$ regions we loose 16%.

Summary

- ⇒ Using 3 benchmark channels we see there is quite a lot to be gain!
- ⇒ This is just tip of the ice berg.
- ⇒ We need to strengthen the physics program: ex. $\Lambda_c^+(2595)$ decays via intermediate states like Σ_c which allows polarization measurements.
- ⇒ Will add multi bodies to the studies.
- ⇒ $B^{**} \rightarrow KB$ will allow constrained the final state measurements.
- ⇒ The length of this detector can be optimised based on our "golden channels".

