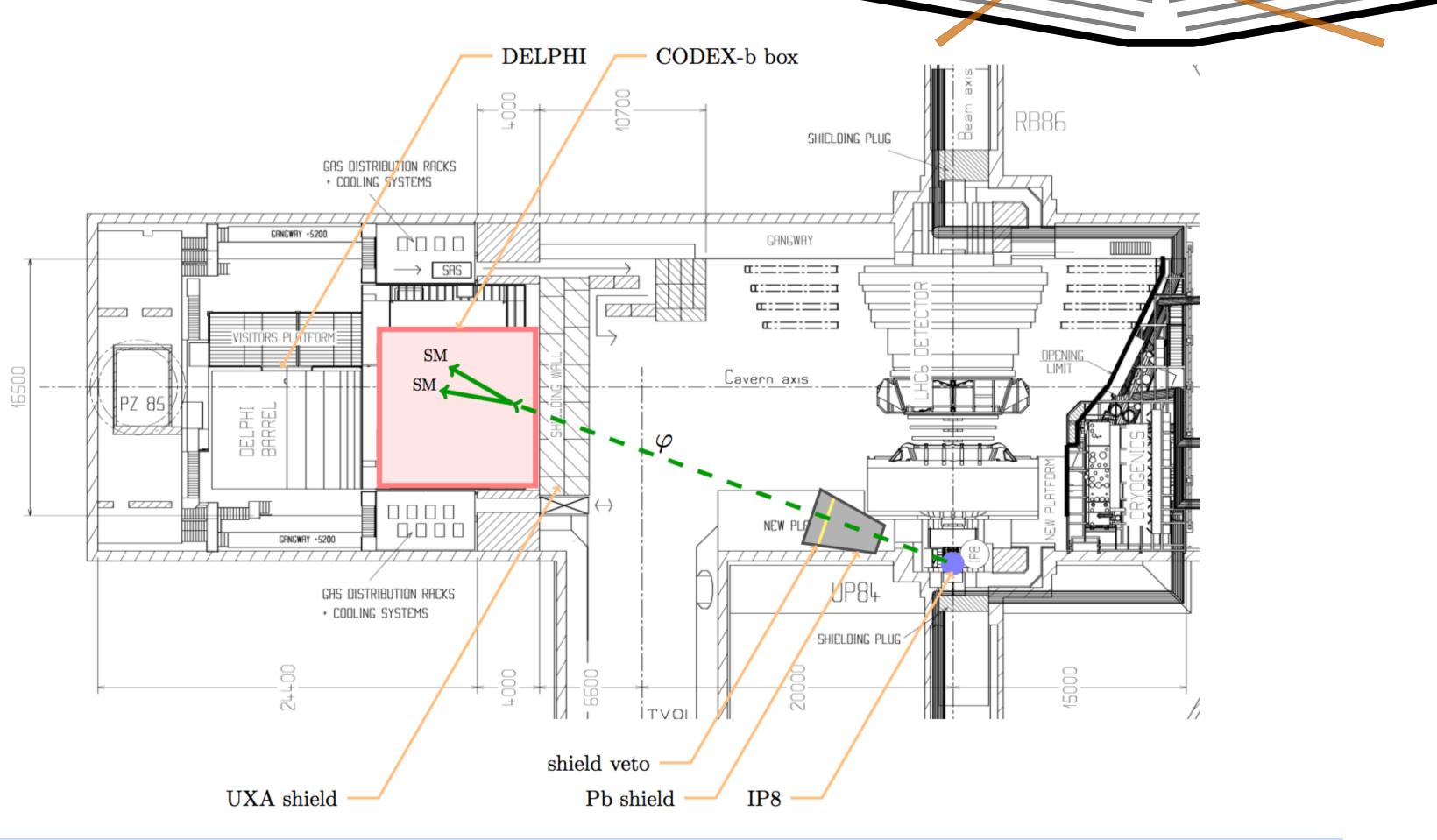
Status and prospects of CODEX-b







Vladimir V. Gligorov (LPNHE/CNRS) New Physics at the Intensity Frontier Workshop Cyberspace 08.06.2021



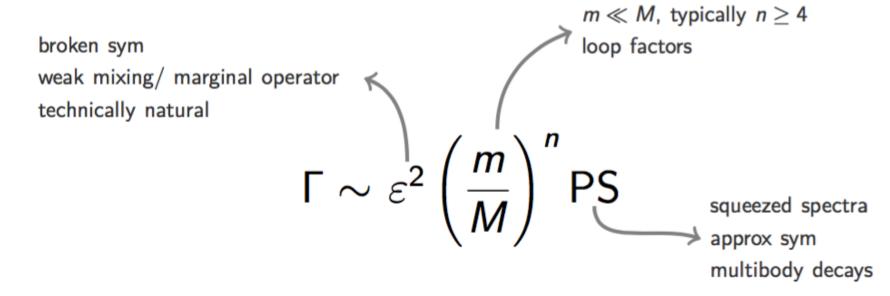




Why LLPs?

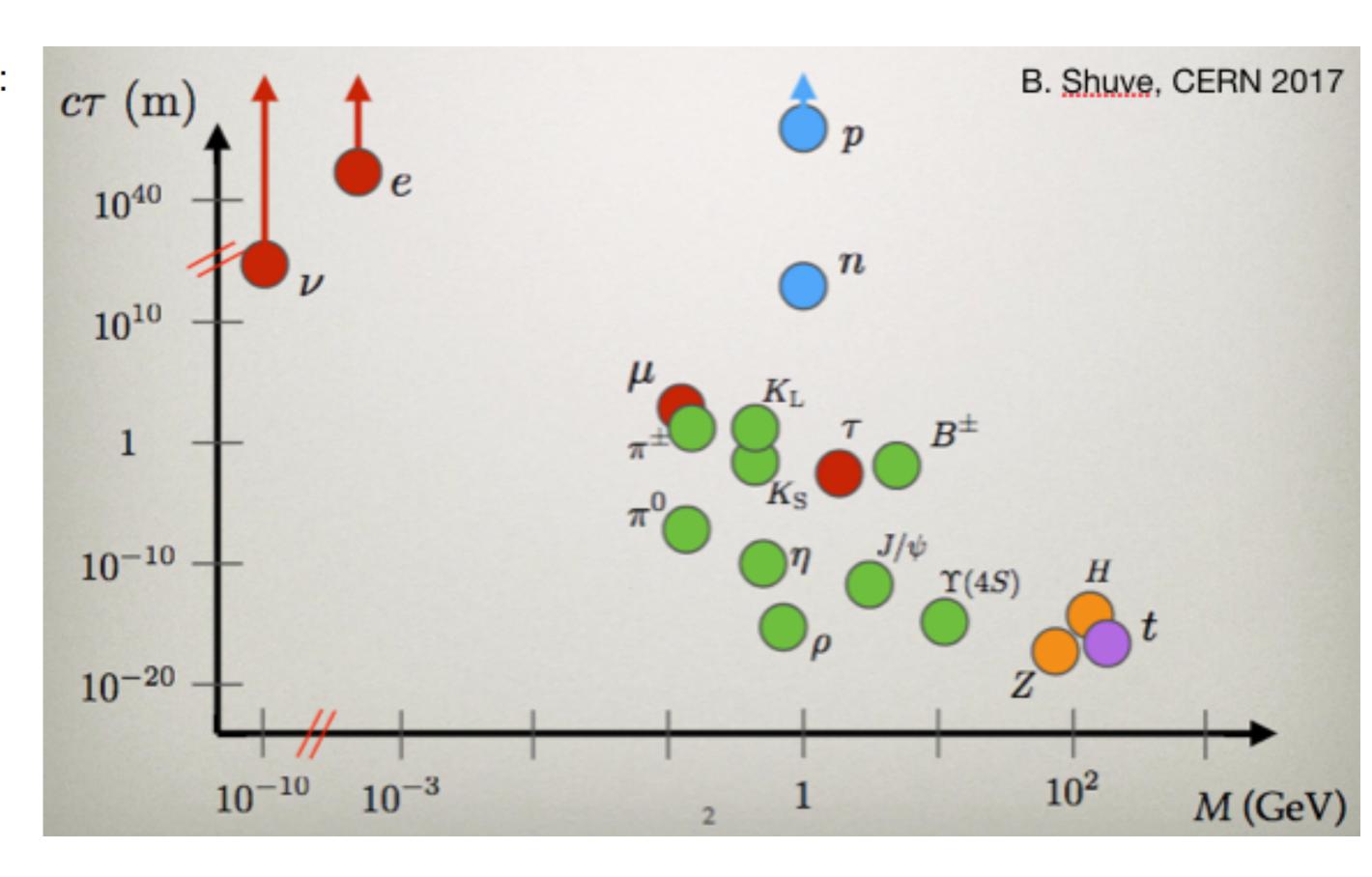
Long lived particles are generic consequence of theories with:

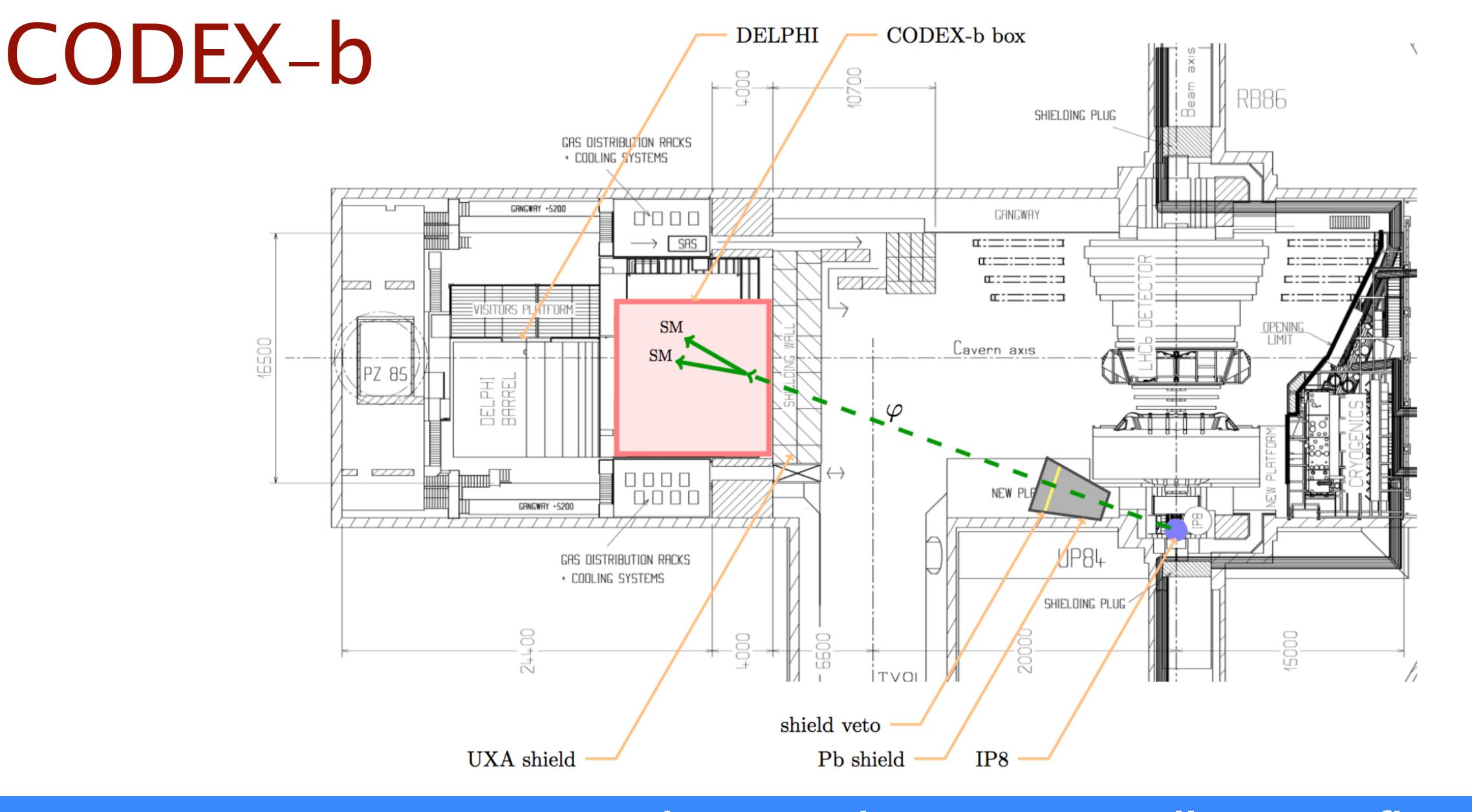
- Small couplings
- Scale (or loop) hierarchies
- Phase space suppression



SM provides a template in weak decays of n or K_L^0 :

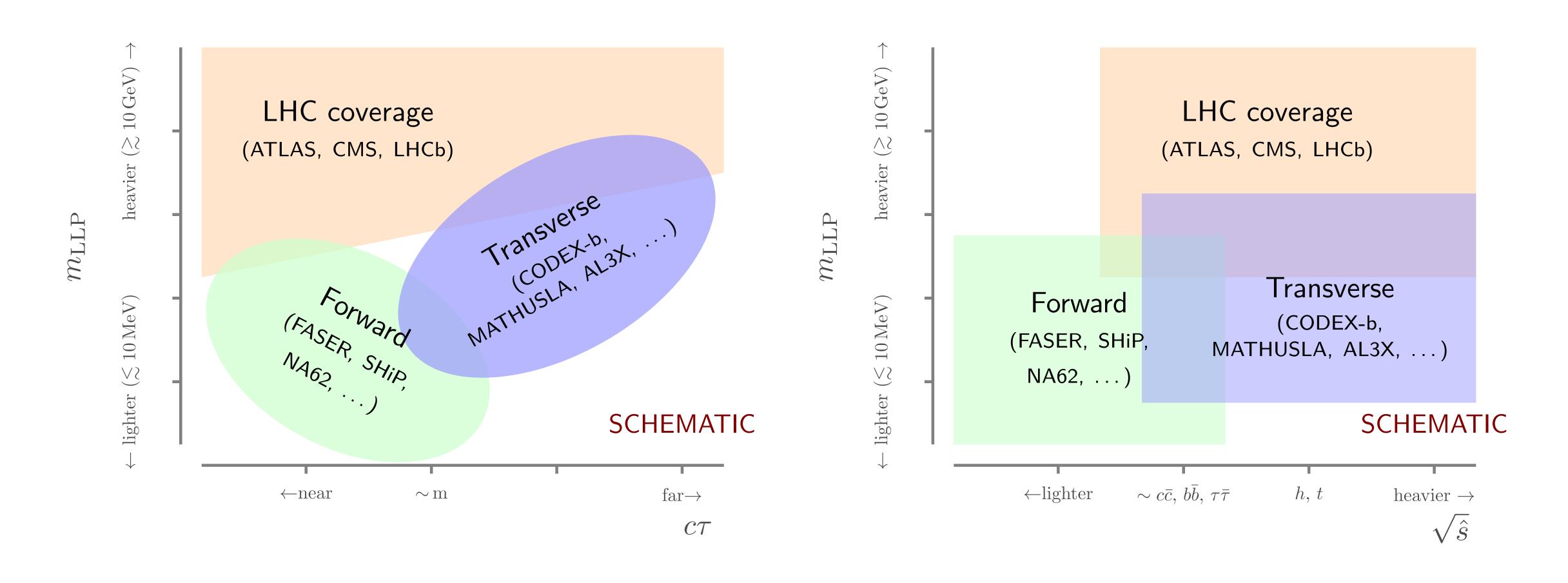
Multiple scales (
$$\Lambda_{qcd}$$
, $G_F^{-1/2}$)
Approx symmetries (e.g. isospin)
3-body final states





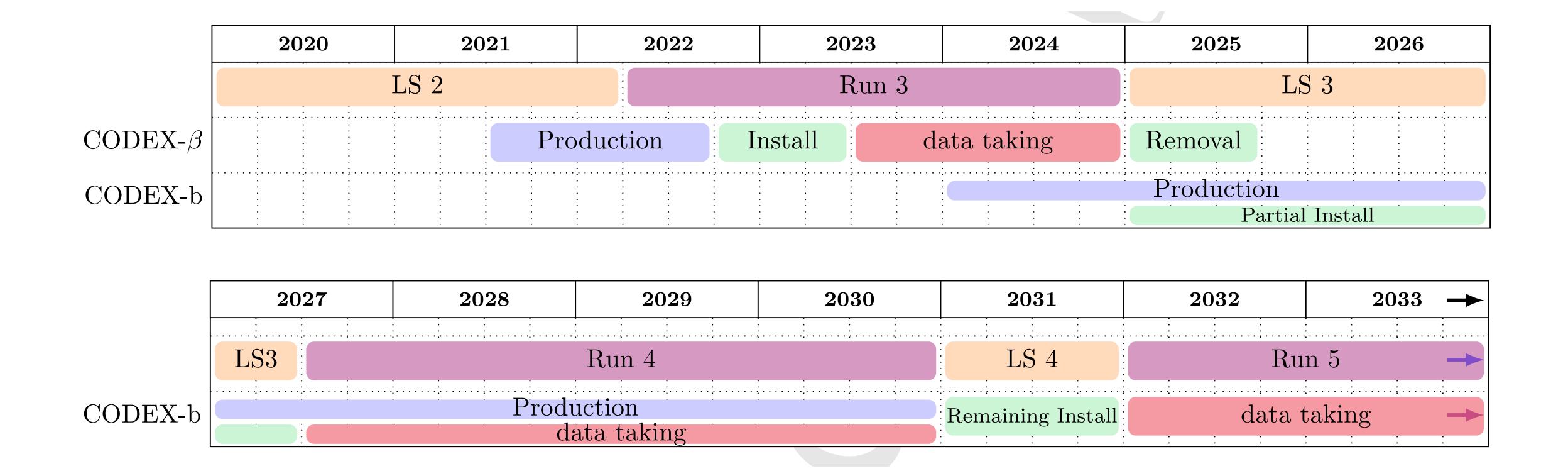
KEY DRIVER OF DESIGN: LHCb Upgrade II aims to collect 300 fb⁻¹ at IP8! No longer a low pileup/low luminosity interaction point.

One slide physics motivation



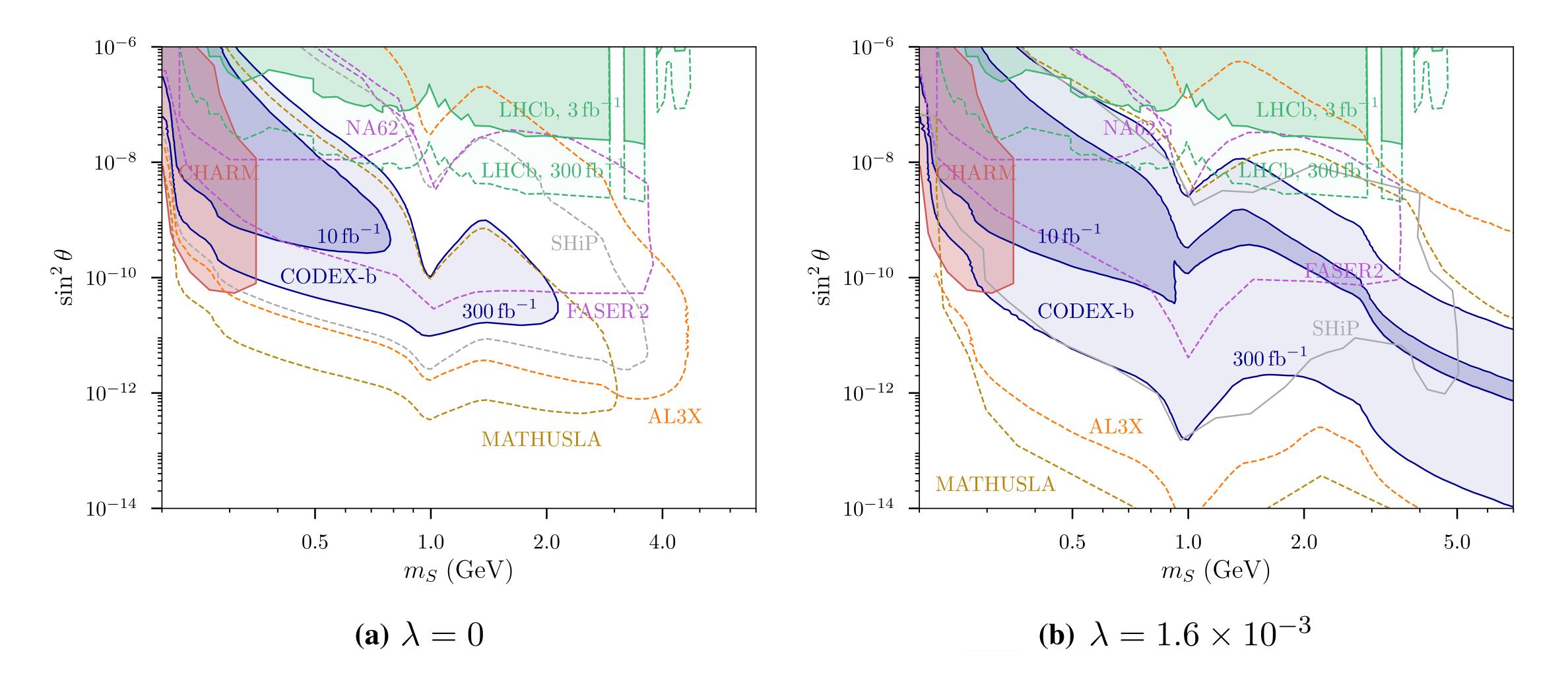
Complementary to other LLP experiments (existing or proposed) Easy integration into LHCb's triggerless readout gives additional information in case we see any interesting signals!

Timeline



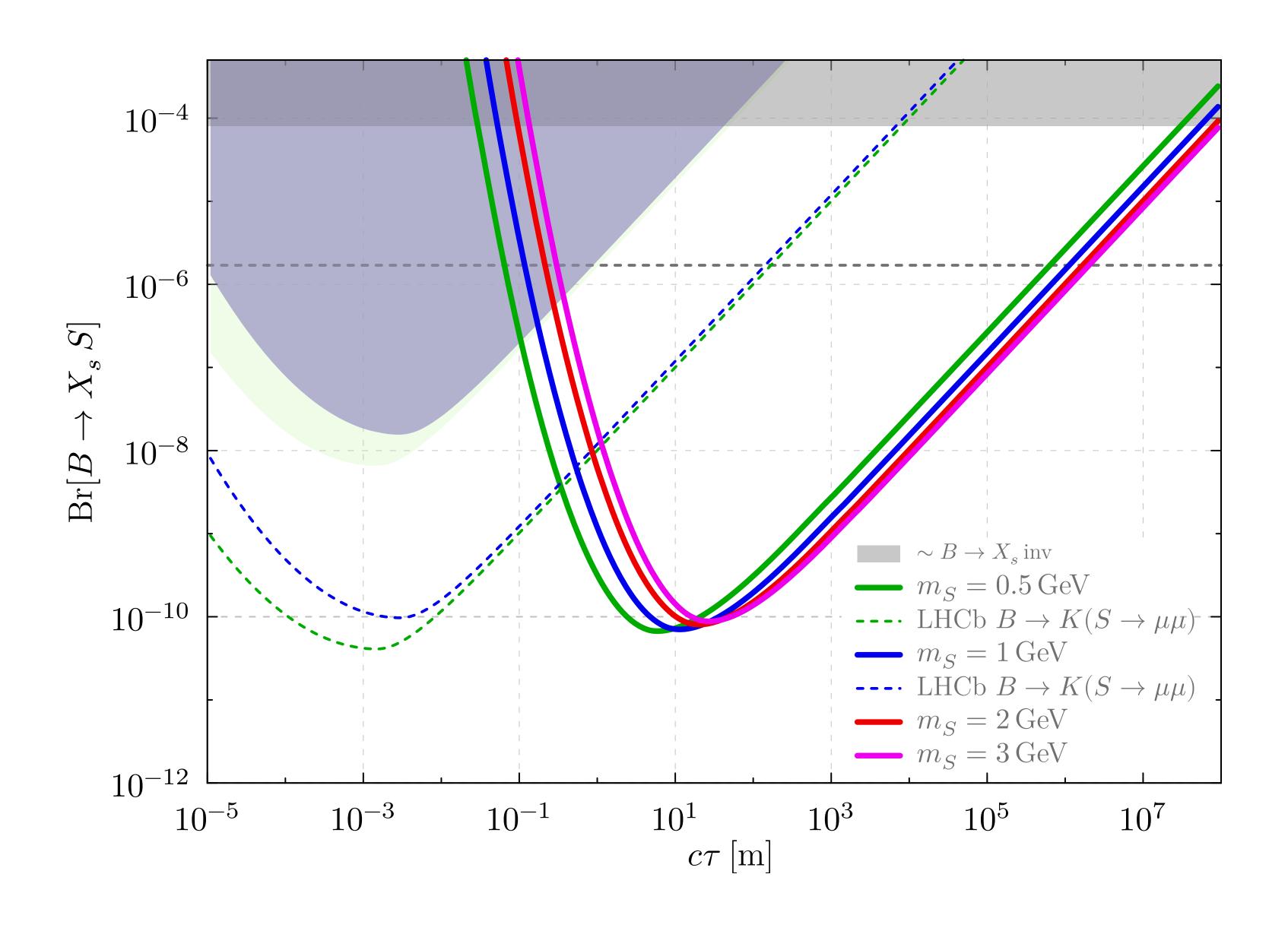
Begin with a demonstrator to validate backgrounds & tech, then scale up.

Example model 1 — b→sX

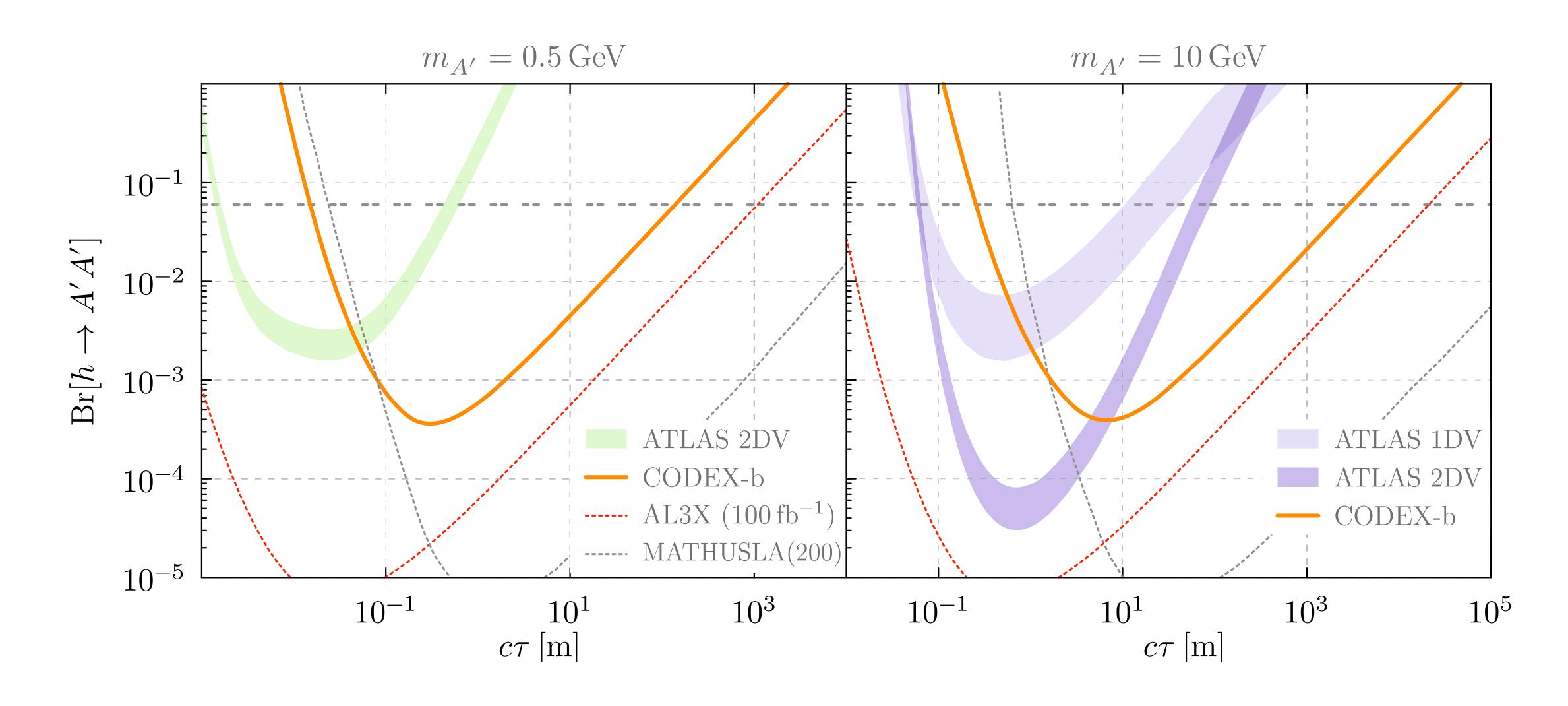


 λ parametarizes the off-shell Higgs boson contribution to the decay rate

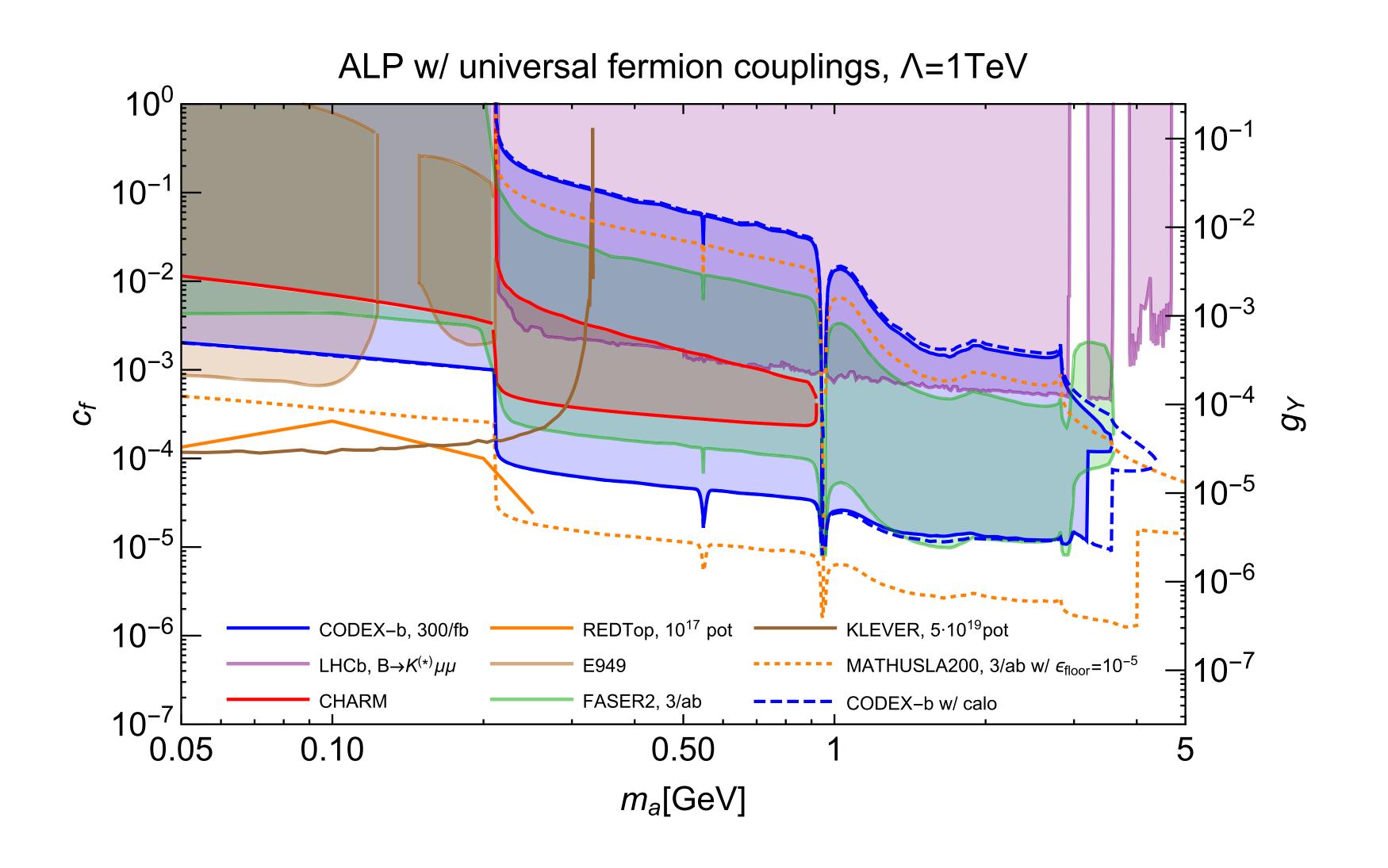
b-sX complementarity with LHCb



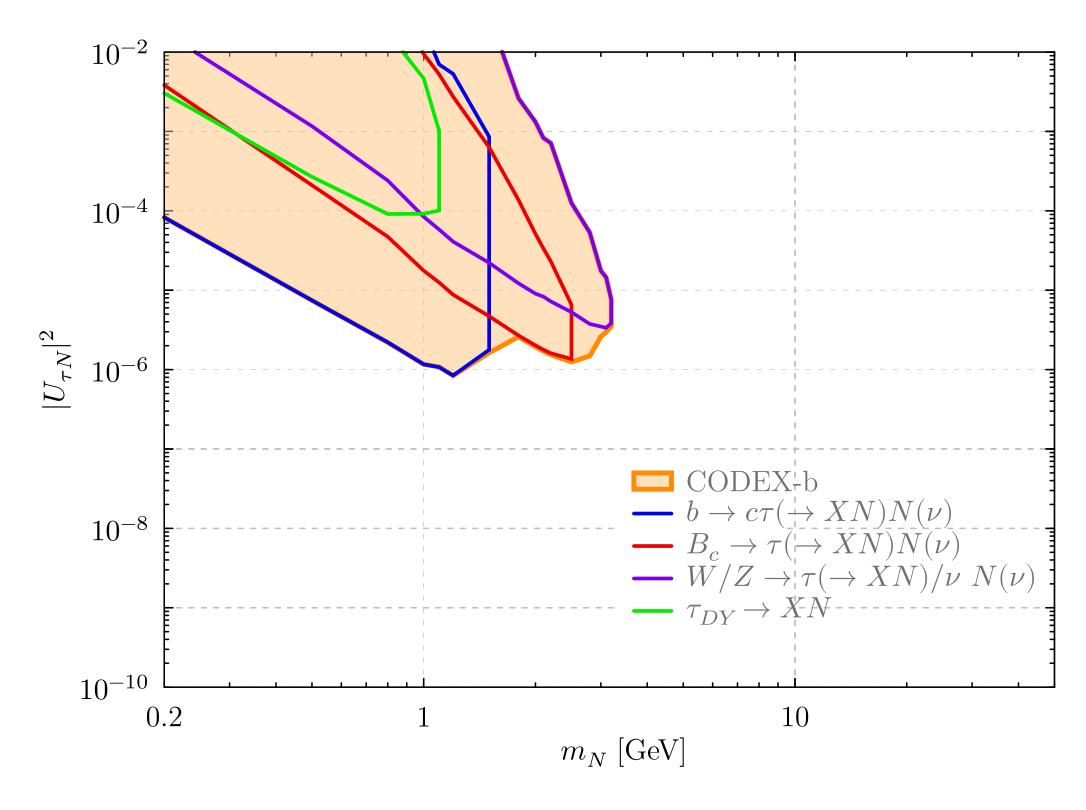
Example model 2 — H→A'A'



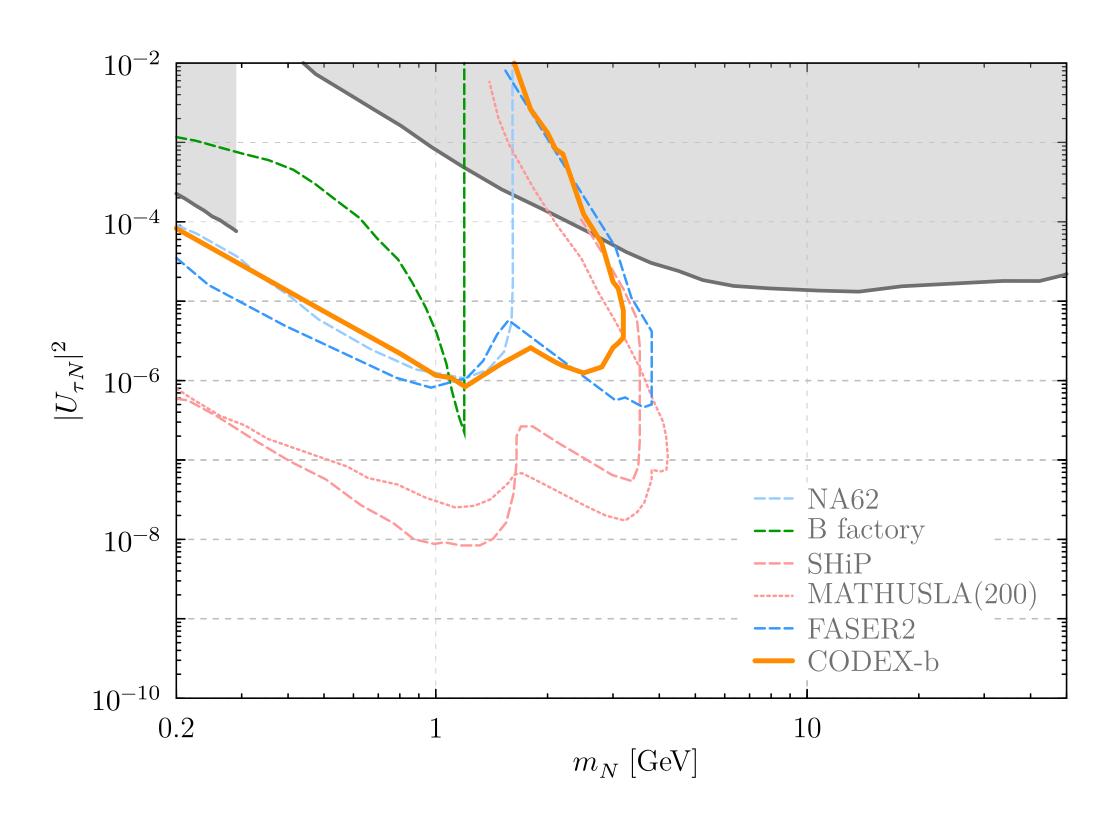
Example model 3 — ALP



Example model 4 — HNL

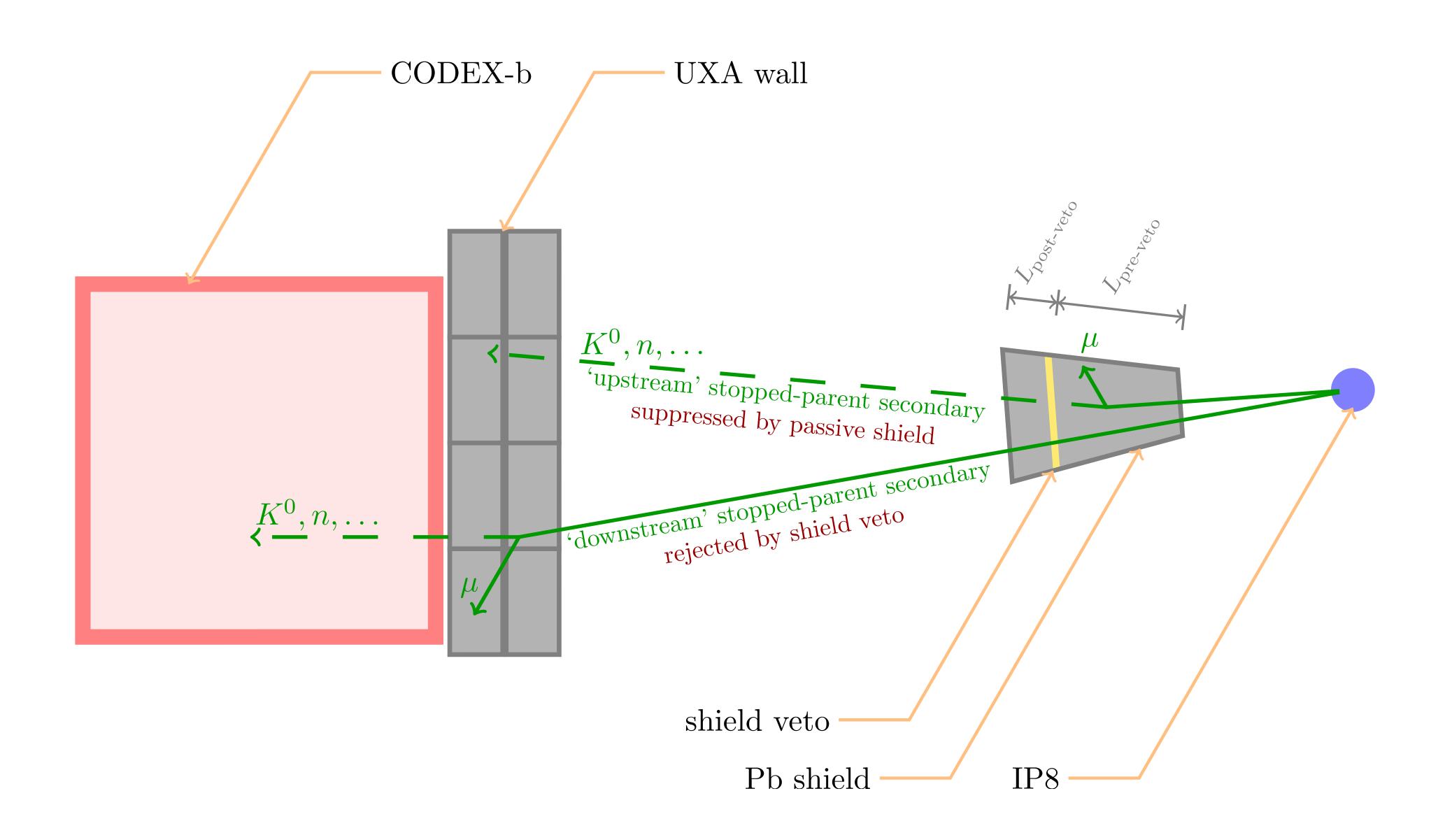


(e) $U_{\tau N} \gg U_{eN}, U_{\mu N}$ (Channels)



(f) $U_{\tau N} \gg U_{eN}, U_{\mu N}$ (Combined)

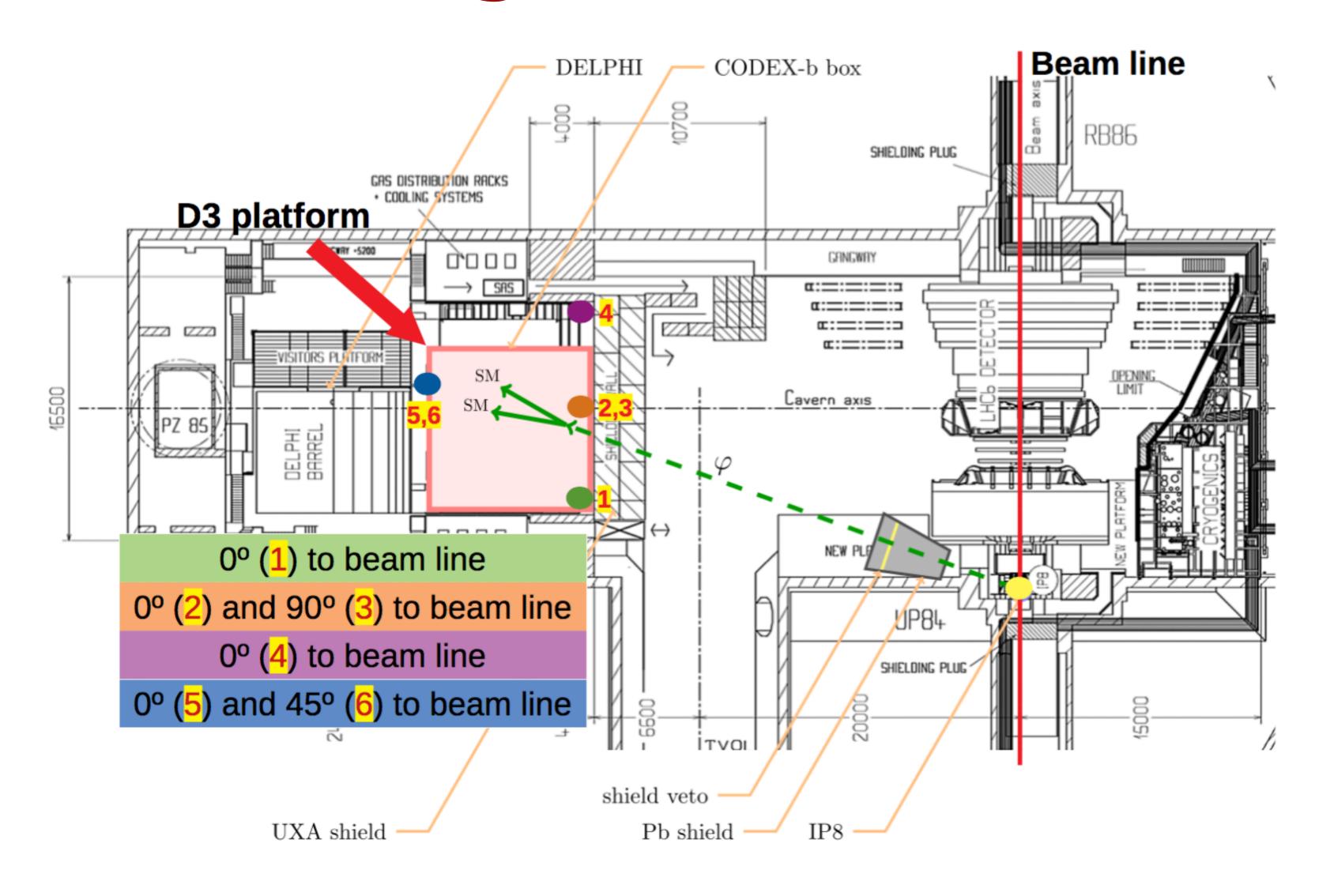
CODEX-b backgrounds



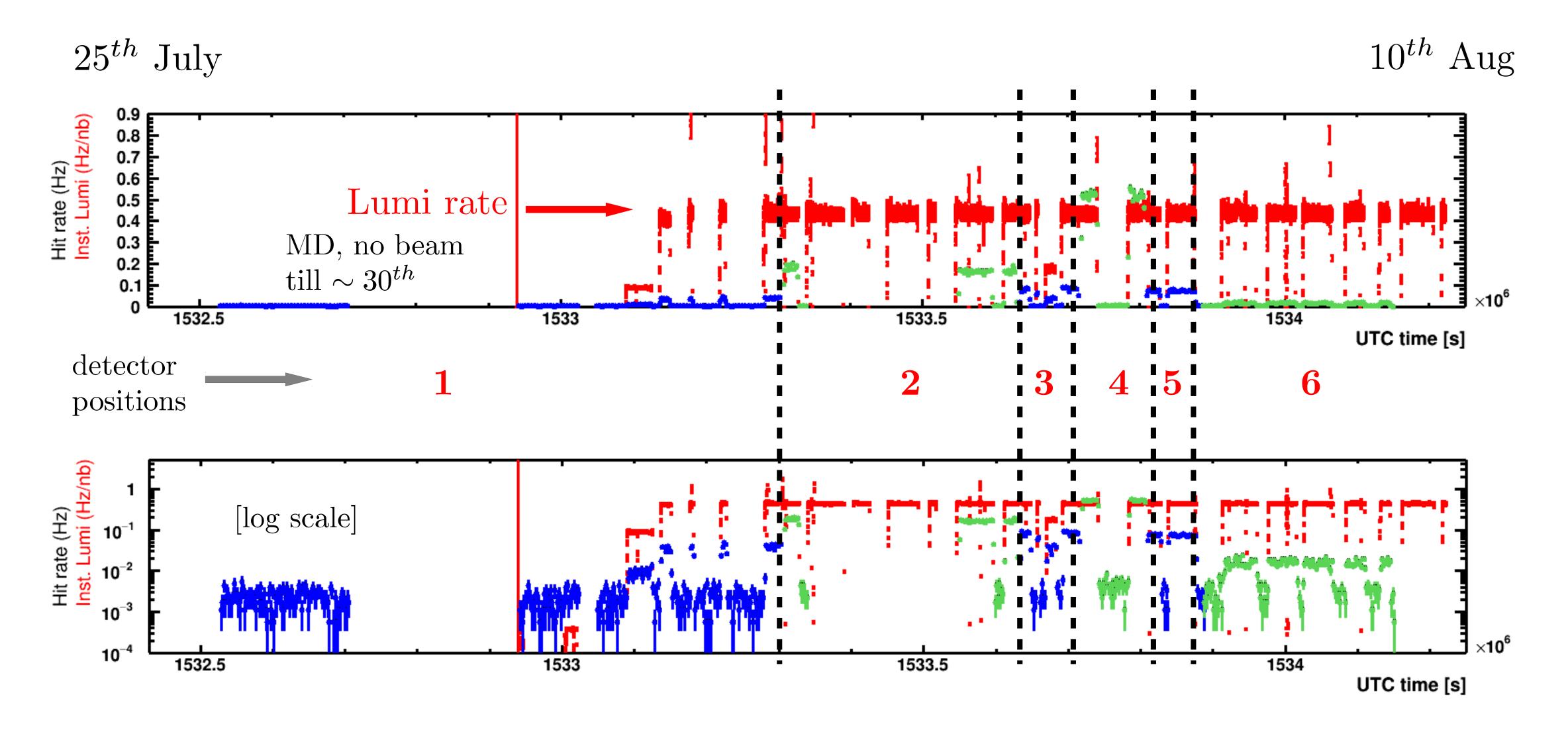
Background estimates from simulation

	Particle yields			
BG species	Net $(E_{\rm kin}^{\rm neutral} > 0.4 {\rm GeV})$	Shield veto rejection	Shield veto rejection	Net yield
		(total)	$(\pm/0 \text{ correlation})$	Tive yield
γ	0.54 ± 0.12	$(8.06 \pm 0.60) \times 10^4$	$(2.62 \pm 1.03) \times 10^3$	_
n	58.10 ± 4.63	$(4.59 \pm 0.15) \times 10^5$	$(3.44 \pm 0.51) \times 10^4$	_
$n \ (> 0.8 \text{GeV})$	2.78 ± 0.25	$(1.03 \pm 0.06) \times 10^5$	$(7.45 \pm 1.92) \times 10^3$	$\lesssim 1$
\bar{n} (no cut)	$(3.24 \pm 0.72) \times 10^{-3}$	34.40 ± 25.80	$(7.12 \pm 2.19) \times 10^{-2}$	≪ 1
K_L^0	0.49 ± 0.05	$(1.94 \pm 0.74) \times 10^3$	54.40 ± 19.20	$\lesssim 0.1$
K_S^0	$(6.33 \pm 1.39) \times 10^{-3}$	93.90 ± 45.80	0.74 ± 0.19	≪ 1
$\nu + \bar{\nu}$	$(5.69 \pm 0.00) \times 10^{13}$	$(7.35 \pm 0.12) \times 10^6$	$(7.31 \pm 0.11) \times 10^6$	_
p^{\pm}	$(2.07 \pm 0.26) \times 10^2$	$(9.24 \pm 0.36) \times 10^5$	$(9.24 \pm 0.36) \times 10^5$	_
e^{\pm}	$(4.53 \pm 0.02) \times 10^3$	$(4.38 \pm 0.02) \times 10^7$	$(4.38 \pm 0.02) \times 10^7$	_
π^+	34.70 ± 2.27	$(2.96 \pm 0.20) \times 10^5$	$(2.96 \pm 0.20) \times 10^5$	_
π^-	31.40 ± 2.12	$(2.68 \pm 0.19) \times 10^5$	$(2.68 \pm 0.19) \times 10^5$	_
K^+	0.83 ± 0.30	$(3.08 \pm 1.24) \times 10^3$	$(3.08 \pm 1.24) \times 10^3$	_
K^-	0.23 ± 0.12	$(1.12 \pm 0.63) \times 10^3$	$(1.12 \pm 0.63) \times 10^3$	_
μ^+	$(1.04 \pm 0.00) \times 10^6$	$(1.04 \pm 0.00) \times 10^{10}$	$(1.04 \pm 0.00) \times 10^{10}$	_
μ^-	$(8.07 \pm 0.01) \times 10^5$	$(8.07 \pm 0.01) \times 10^9$	$(8.07 \pm 0.01) \times 10^9$	_

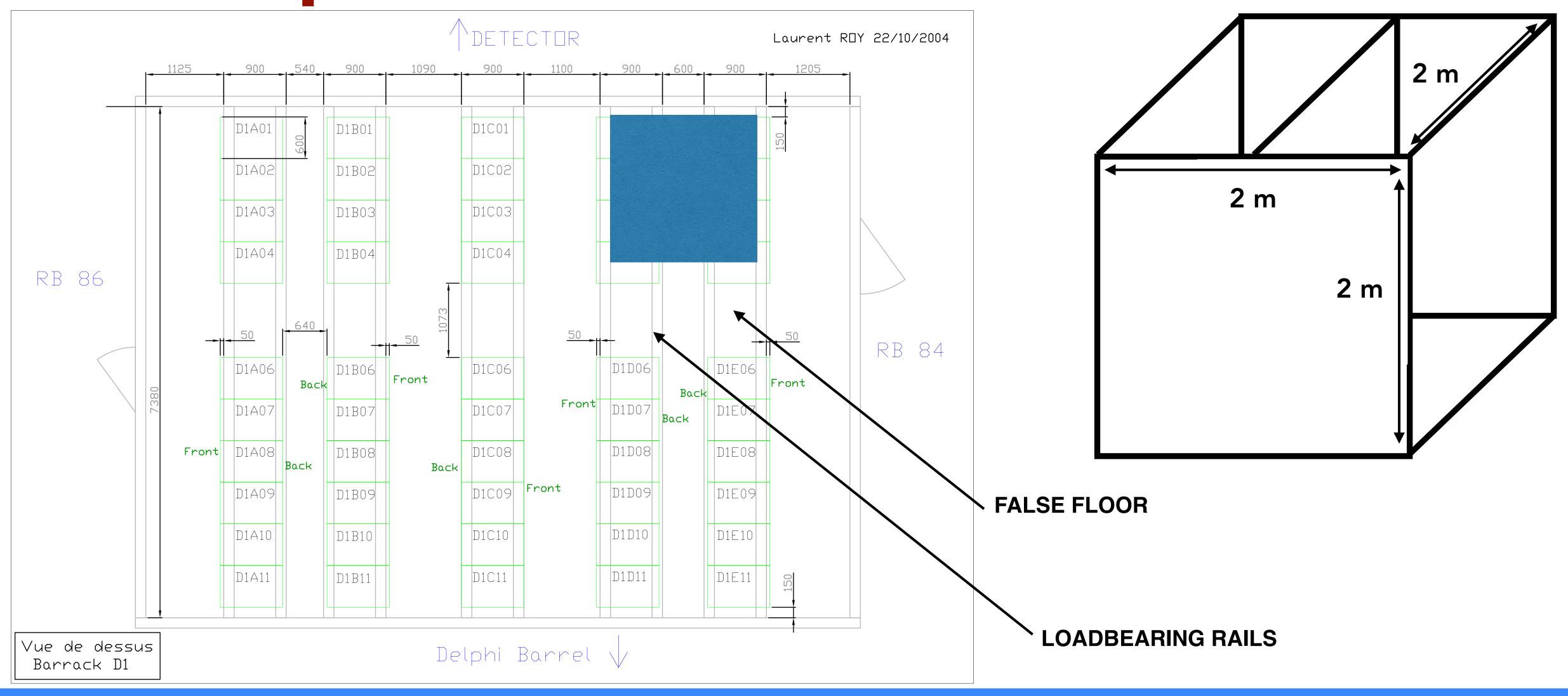
Data driven background studies



Data driven backgrounds, results

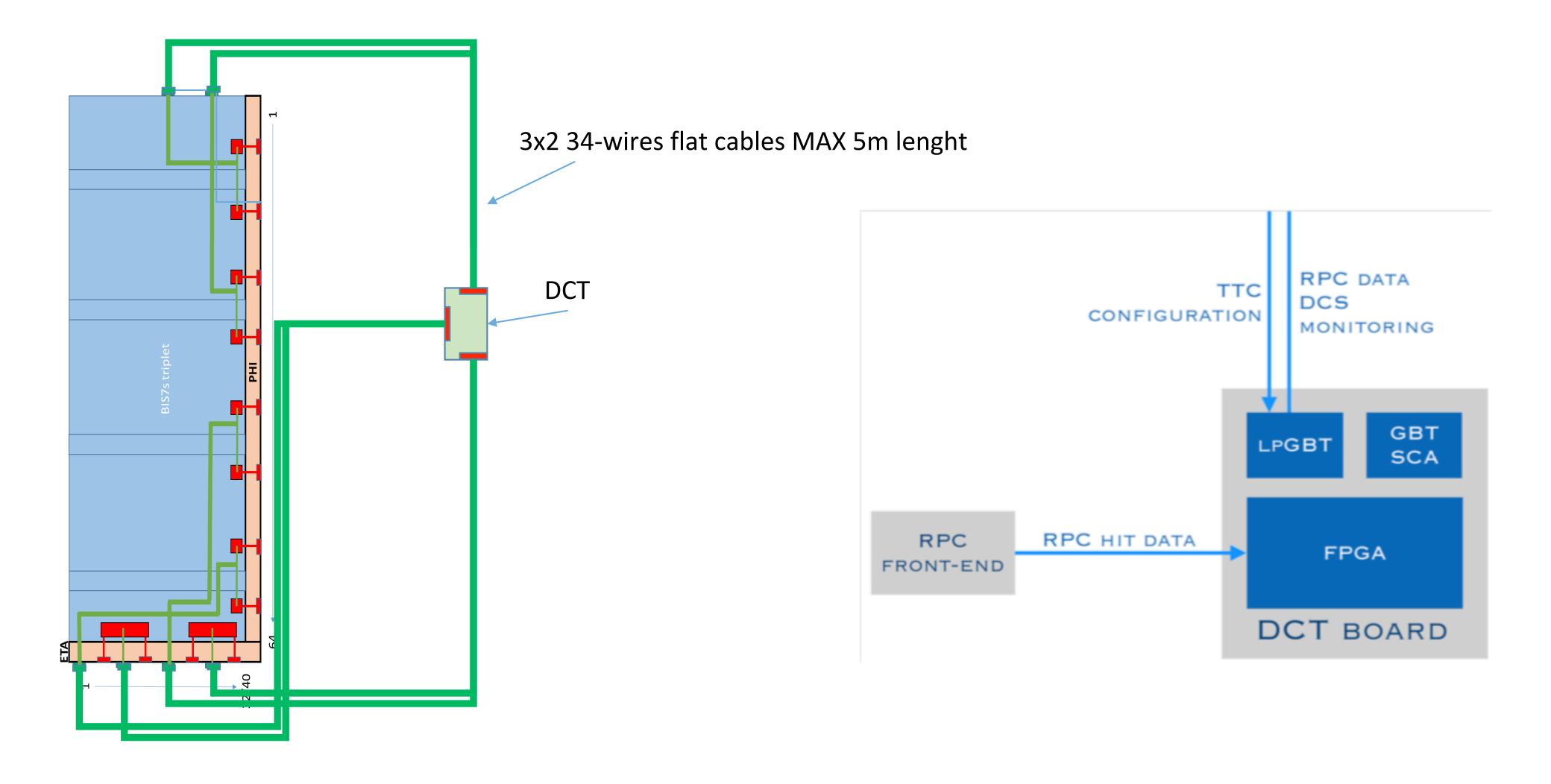


CODEX-B demonstrator



To be installed in the old LHCb HLT server room, 2x2x2 metre cube Use RPCs designed for the ATLAS upgrade (NSW) 14 triplets in total

Integration with LHCb readout



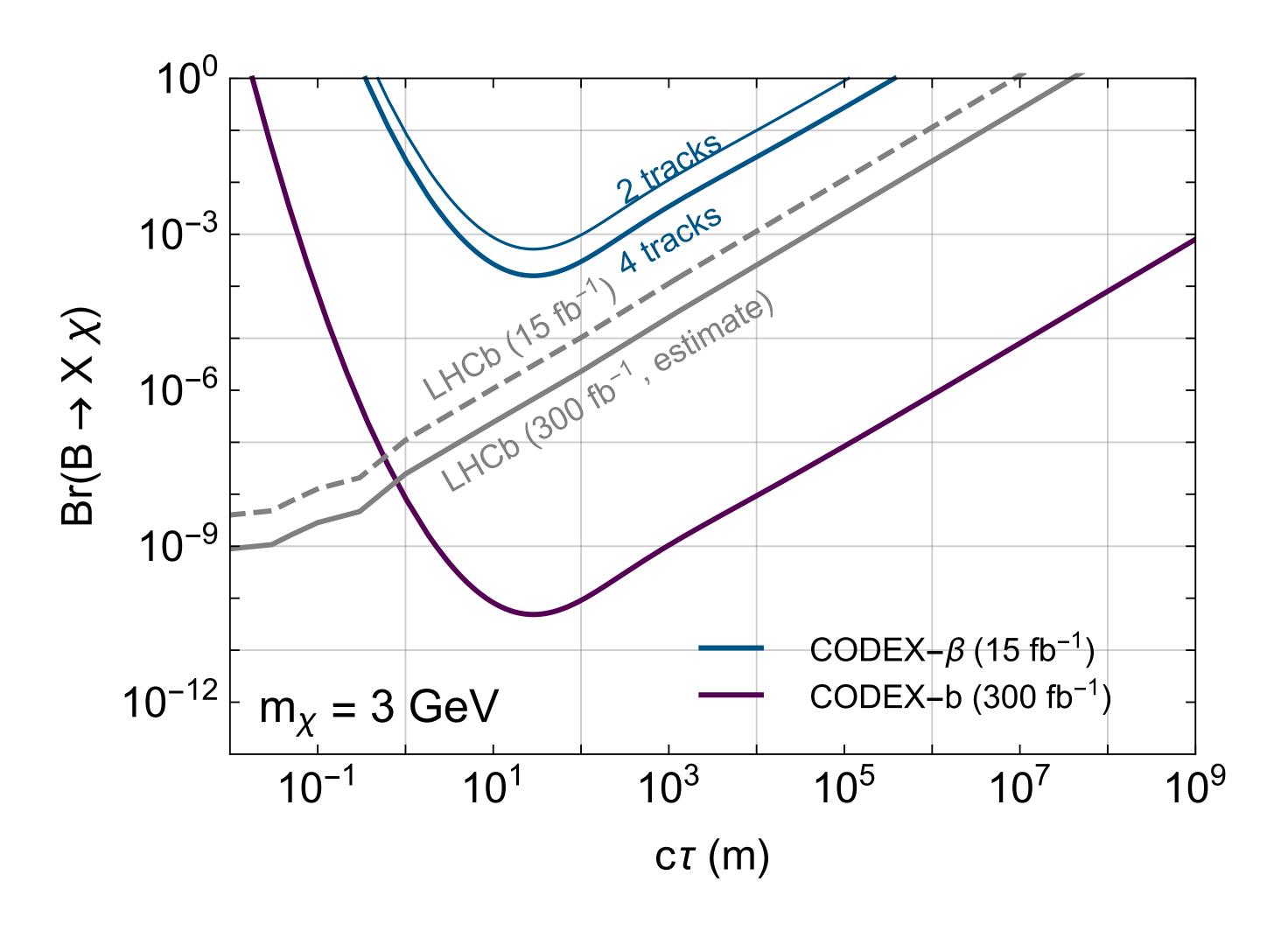
Old server room naturally contains required space for readout+power One single backend FPGA card is sufficient to read out the whole detector

Demonstrator backgrounds

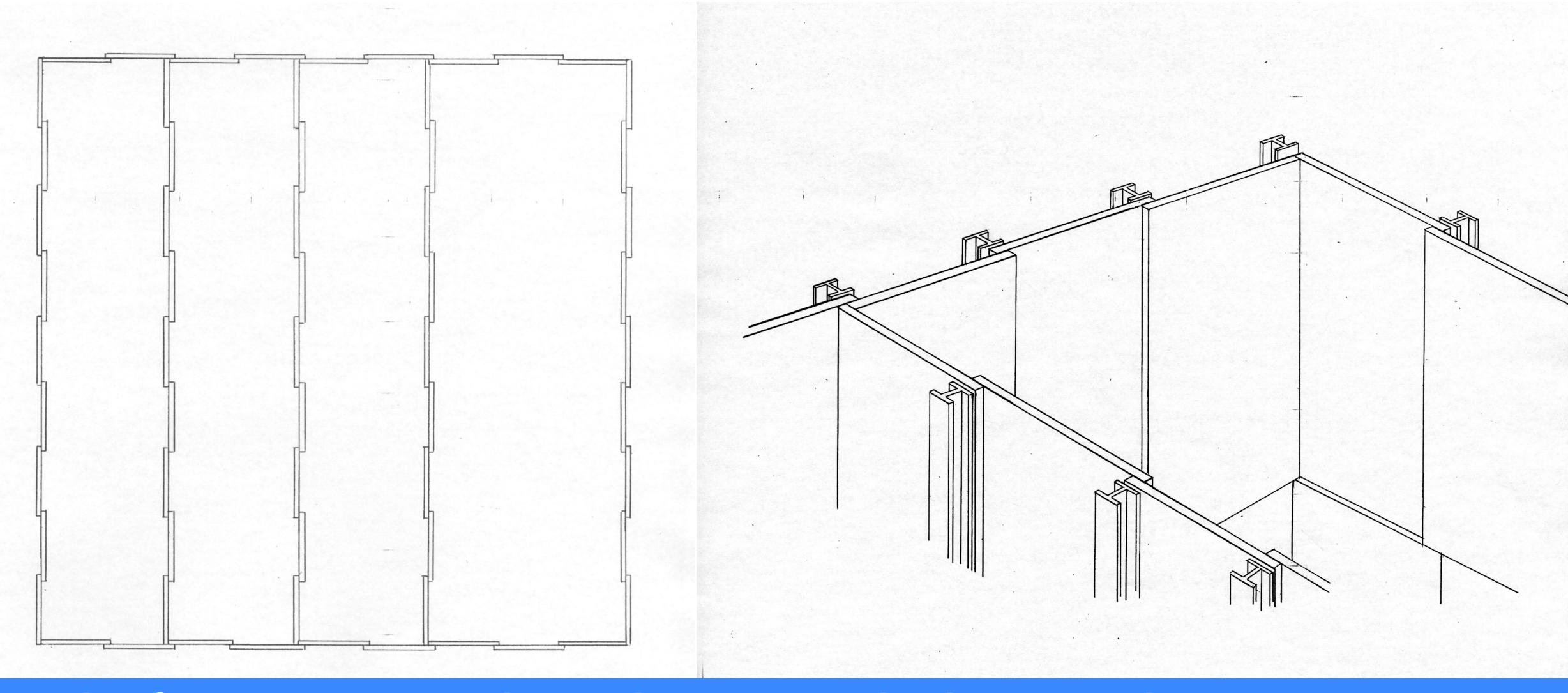
Tracks	$(20+5)\lambda$ Pb shield	Run 3 (CODEX- β)	Run 3 (CODEX- β)
	$1 - \varepsilon_{\text{veto}} = 10^{-4}$		K_L^0 contribution
1	53.90 ± 5.51	$(3.87 \pm 0.11) \times 10^8$	$(2.94 \pm 0.07) \times 10^8$
2	0.21 ± 0.02	$(4.09 \pm 0.13) \times 10^7$	$(3.74 \pm 0.13) \times 10^7$
3	$(1.36 \pm 0.34) \times 10^{-2}$	$(5.96 \pm 1.01) \times 10^5$	$(2.92 \pm 0.45) \times 10^5$
4	$(1.51 \pm 0.30) \times 10^{-3}$	$(6.78 \pm 1.22) \times 10^4$	$(5.12 \pm 1.19) \times 10^4$
5	$(3.80 \pm 0.87) \times 10^{-4}$	$(1.69 \pm 0.50) \times 10^4$	$(1.42 \pm 0.50) \times 10^4$
6	$(1.09 \pm 0.27) \times 10^{-4}$	$(3.23 \pm 0.79) \times 10^3$	$(2.21 \pm 0.79) \times 10^3$
7	$(1.84 \pm 1.41) \times 10^{-4}$	$(4.23 \pm 2.30) \times 10^3$	$(1.75 \pm 0.77) \times 10^3$
8	$(2.98 \pm 1.31) \times 10^{-5}$	$(1.04 \pm 0.63) \times 10^3$	$(8.45 \pm 6.11) \times 10^2$
9	$(1.07 \pm 0.33) \times 10^{-5}$	$(2.41 \pm 0.43) \times 10^2$	$(1.37 \pm 0.35) \times 10^2$

No active shield so substantial backgrounds dominated by K0L decays Use this data to precisely optimise the active shield design!

Obligatory reach plot



Progress on detector mechanics



For the full-size CODEX-b mechanics are the biggest challenge! Detailed design study ongoing to see how to fit it into the available space.

Conclusion and plans

CODEX-b is an affordable detector which complements LHCb's reach for LLPs in the transverse direction, as well as that of other proposed LLP detectors.

We have not been immune to COVID, but work is progressing towards the construction and installation of the CODEX- β demonstrator such that it can take data during Run 3.

We have made significant progress on the mechanics since the EOI, and are discussing with LHCb about the possible ways CODEX-b could realistically fit into the available space in UX85A.

The data collected from the demonstrator will be of crucial importance to optimize the active shield and ultimately detector design. Stay tuned!

BACKUP