LHCb ECAL Upgrade II

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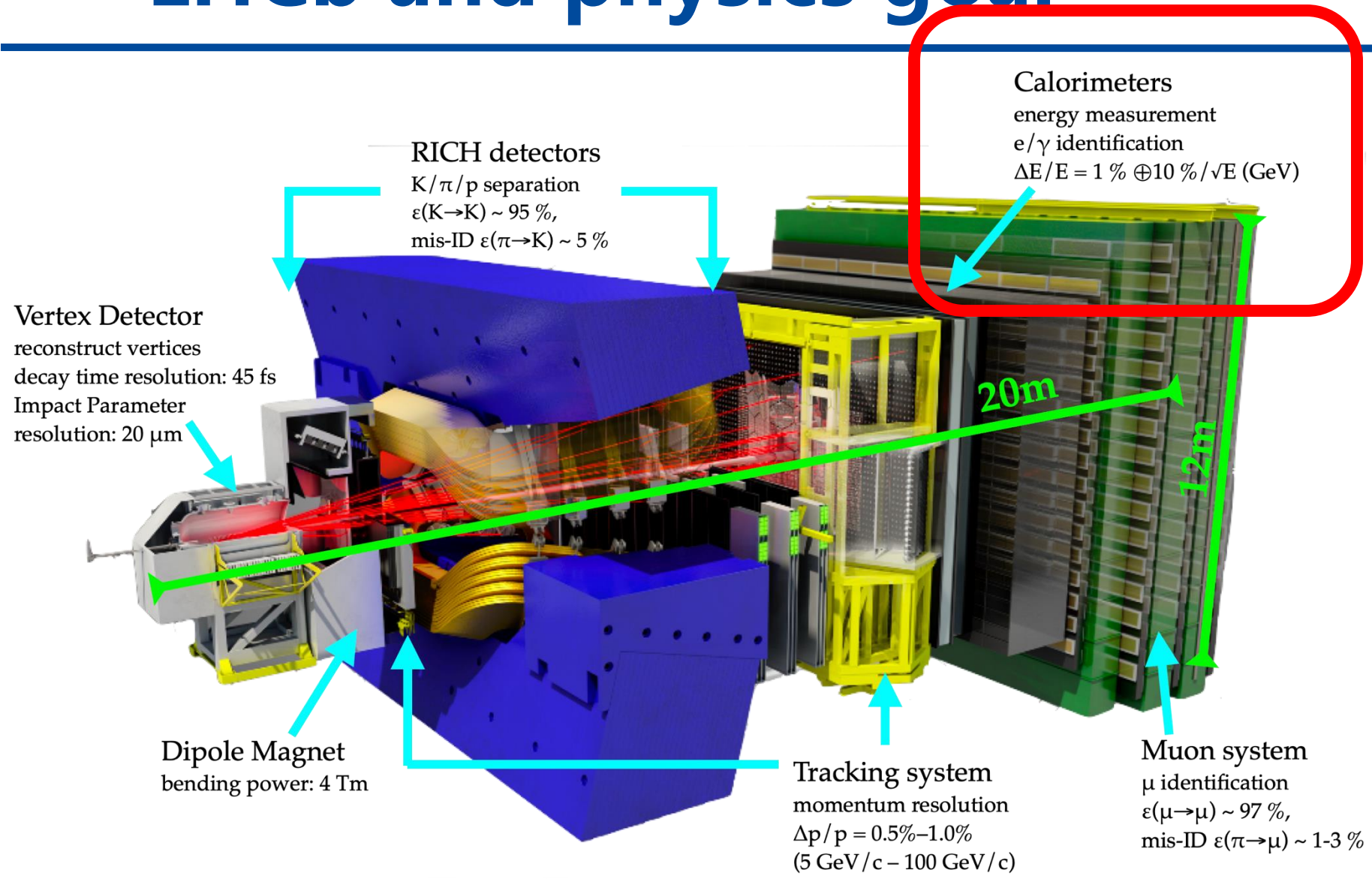
on behalf of the LHCb ECAL upgrade II working group

LHCb and physics goal



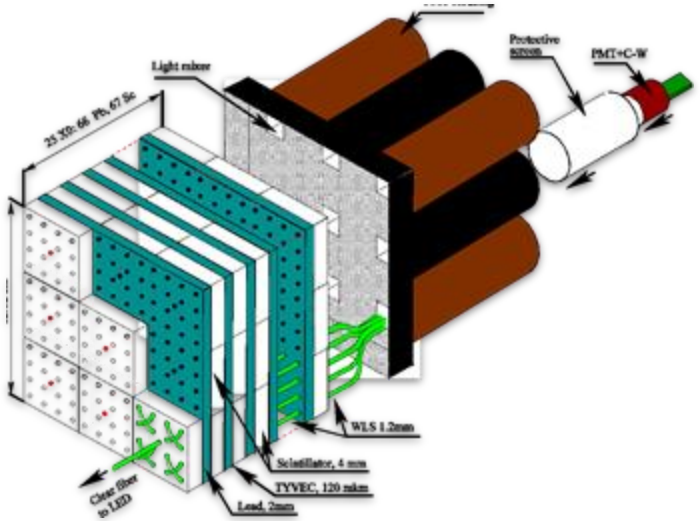
- **LHCb is the only dedicated detector (at LHC) fully instrumented in forward region with unique kinematic coverage**

  $2 < \eta < 5$

- **Designed for heavy flavor and CPV measurements, also good for hadron spectroscopy , rare decays, EW/Higgs/Top, and Heavy Ion physics.**

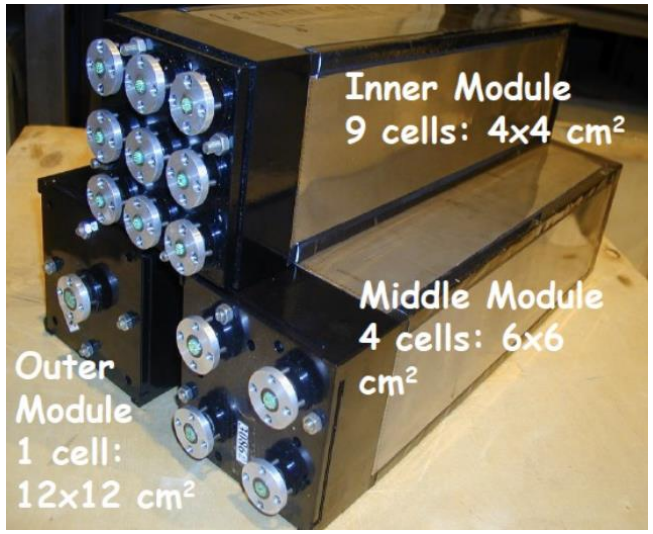
The Current LHCb ECAL

- **ECAL is essential to all measurements involving neutrals and electrons**
- **Optimized for π_0 and γ identification in the few GeV to 100 GeV region at $2 \times 10^{32}\ \mathrm{cm^{-2}s^{-1}}$**

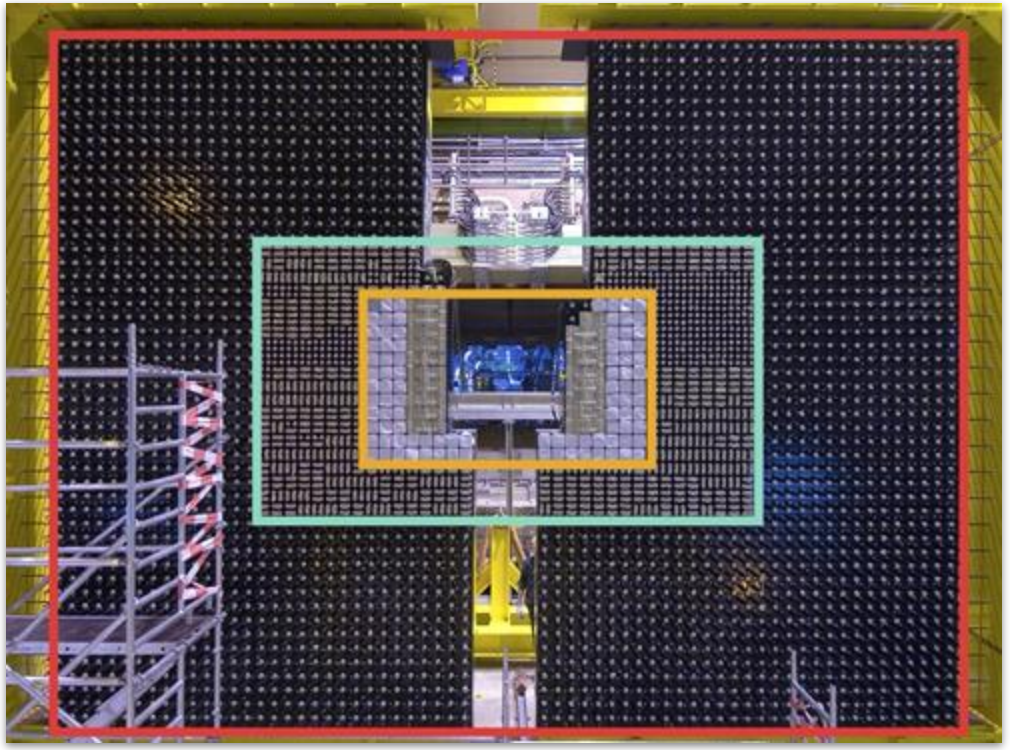


LHCB-TDR-023, LHCB-TDR-024, LHCB-TDR-026

- Shashlik technology used
- Scintillator: Polystyrene - p-terphenyl - POPOP
- WLS fibres: Kuraray Y-11



- Radiation hard up to $40\ \mathrm{kGy}$
- Energy resolution:
  $\sigma(E)/E$
  $\approx 10\%/\sqrt{E(\mathrm{GeV})} \oplus 1\%$



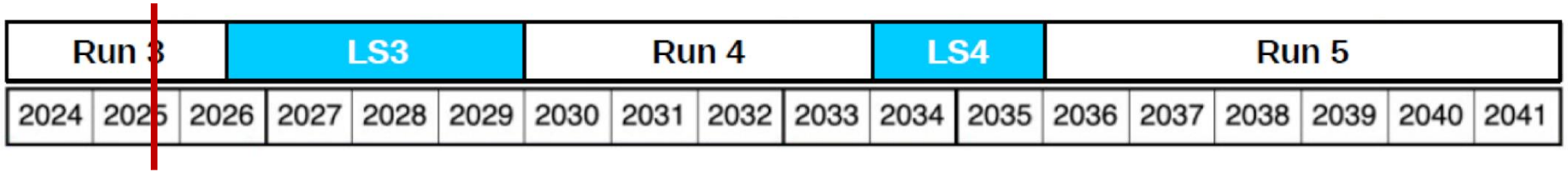
View from the back

- Large array of $\approx 50\ \mathrm{m^2}$ with 3312 modules and 6016 channels

Motivation to upgrade

LHCB-TDR-023, LHCB-TDR-024, LHCB-TDR-026

- **To fully use the opportunities provided by the HL-LHC for heavy flavor physics**

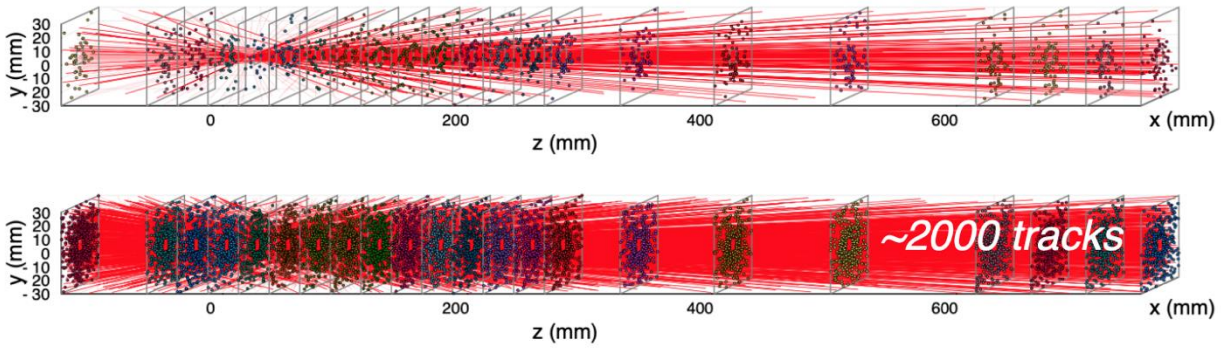


– Upgrade II to be installed at LS4: $1 \times 10^{34}\,\mathrm{cm^{-2}s^{-1}}$

Original design: $2 \times 10^{32}\,\mathrm{cm^{-2}s^{-1}}$

Run 3: $2 \times 10^{33}\,\mathrm{cm^{-2}s^{-1}}$

VErtex LOcator (VELO)



Run 3: pile-up ~6

Upgrade II: pile-up ~28

High pile-up
Radiation hardness
…

New ECAL technology R&D needed

Motivation to upgrade

LHCB-TDR-023, LHCB-TDR-024, LHCB-TDR-026

Requirements for the Upgrade II:

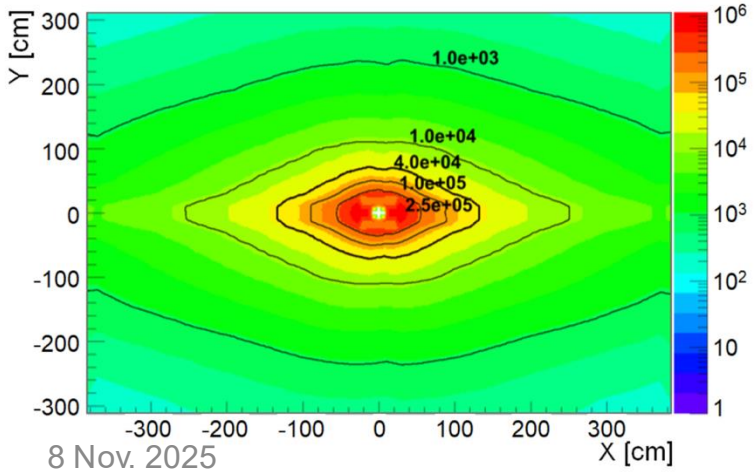
- **Radiation doses up to $\mathbf{1\ MGy}$ and $\leq 6 \times 10^{15}$ 1 MeV neq/cm^2 in the centre for 300 fb^{-1}**
  - New technologies required for the center

- **Pile-up mitigation crucial**
  - Timing $\mathcal{O}(10\ \mathrm{ps})$ precision
  - Increased granularity
  - longitudinal segmentation

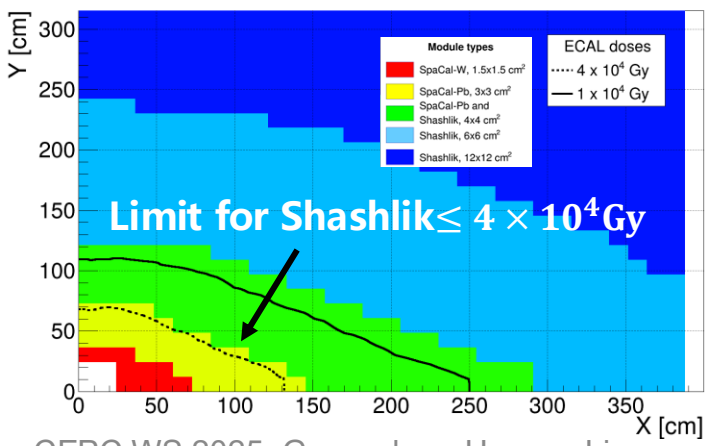
→ **Scintillators R&D needed**

- **Keep current energy resolution of $\sigma(E)/E \approx 10\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1\%$**

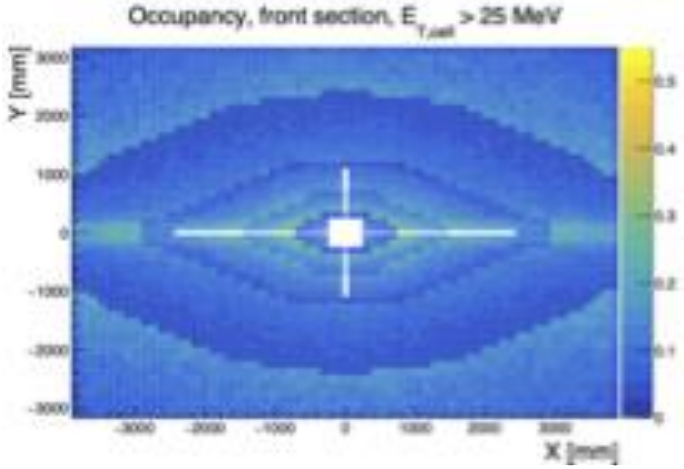
Accumulated radiation dose [Gy] after 300 fb^{-1}



PicoCal 2024 - baseline



$\mathbf{L = 1 \times 10^{34}\ cm^{-2}s^{-1}}$



Technologies for ECAL Upgrade II

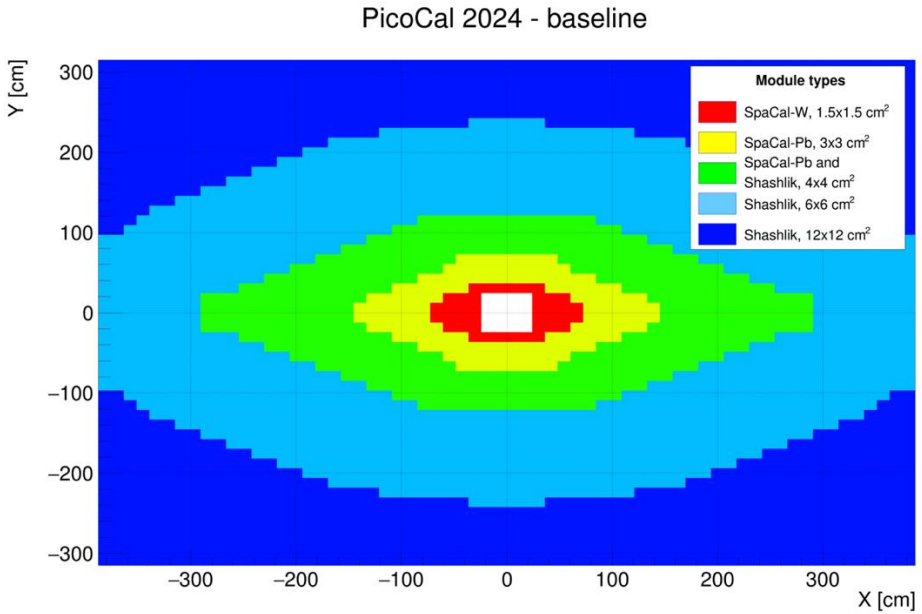
LHCB-TDR-023, LHCB-TDR-024, LHCB-TDR-026

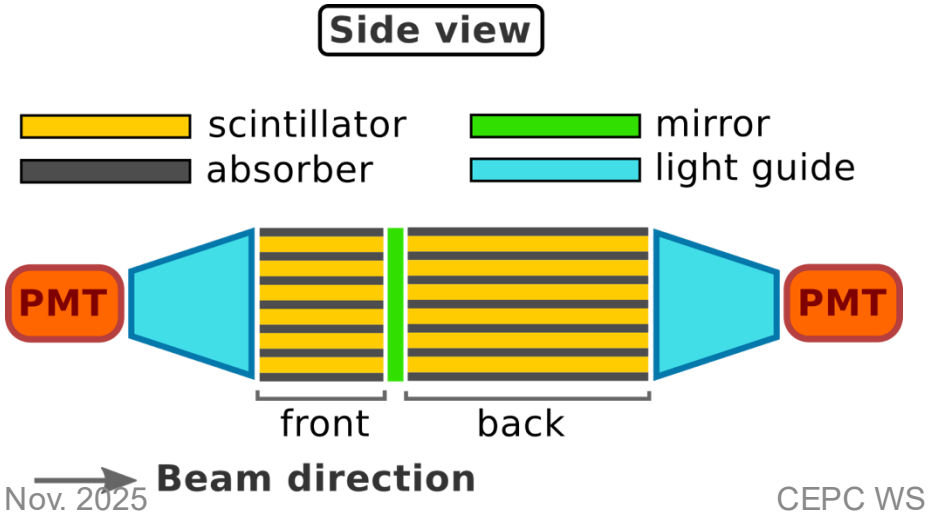
SPACAL technology for inner region.

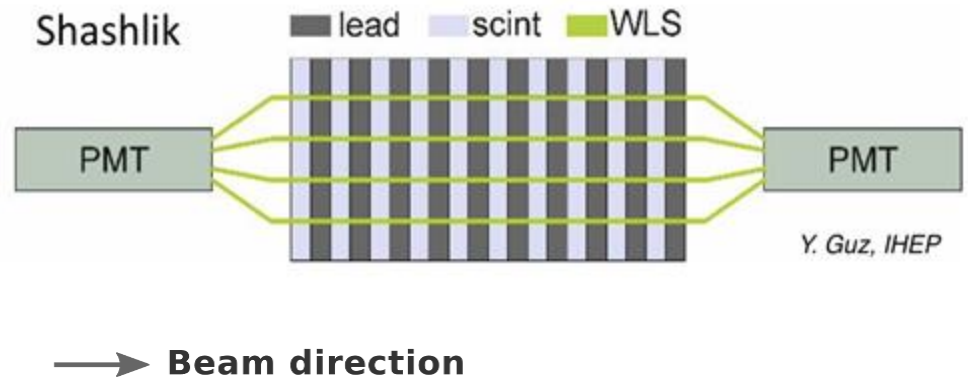
- $1.5 \times 1.5\ \mathrm{cm}^2$ **cell - W absorber and crystal fibres**
  - Development of radiation-hard crystal fibres
  - Polystyrene fibres for Run 4, then replaced by crystals
- $3 \times 3, 4 \times 4\ \mathrm{cm}^2$ **cell - Pb absorber and plastic fibres:**
  - Need radiation-tolerant plastic fibres

Shashlik technology for outer region

- $4 \times 4, 6 \times 6, 12 \times 12\ \mathrm{cm}^2$ **cell**
  - Timing improved with faster WLS fibres and double-sided readout



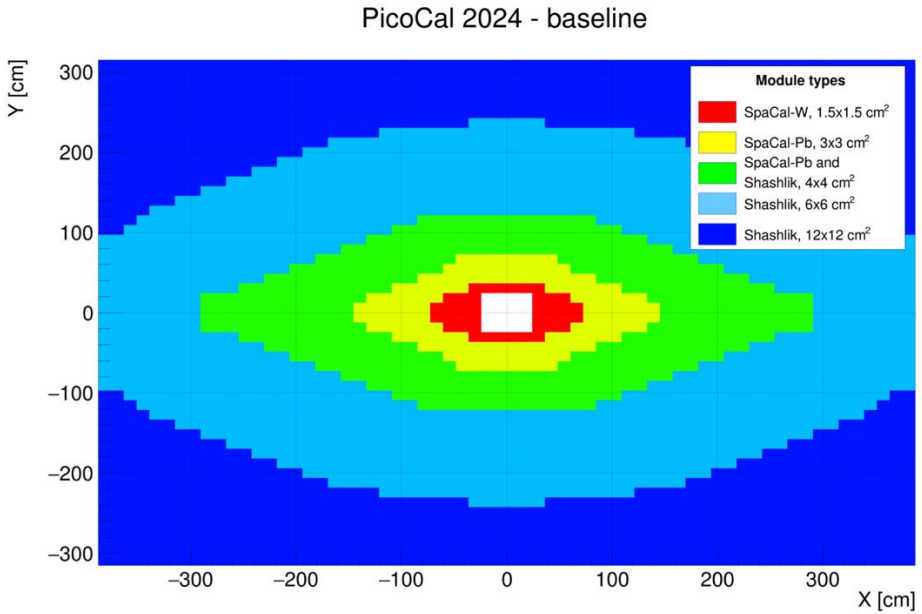




ECAL configuration to be installed during LS3

LHCB-TDR-023, LHCB-TDR-024, LHCB-TDR-026

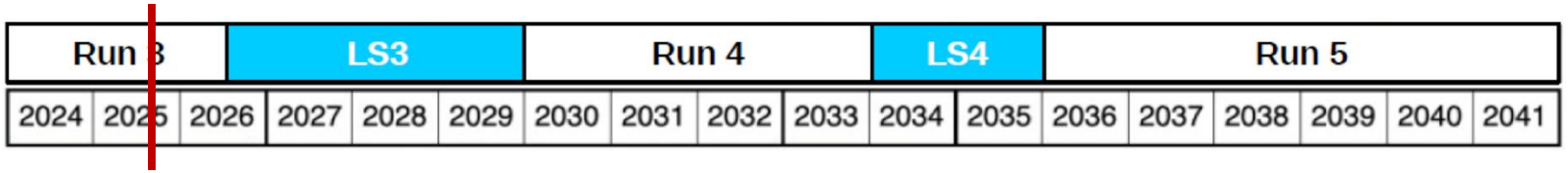
- **176 new SpaCal modules in the inner region**
  → This region covers about 35% of photons and neutral pions from B-hadron decays over the ECAL acceptance
- **The existing modules will be rearranged in rhombic areas (32 Shashlik modules with 4×4 cm^2 cell size will be replaced)**

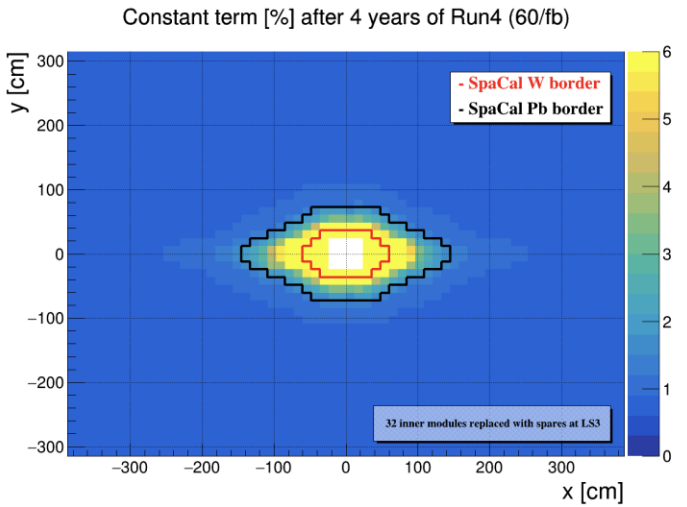


Cell size:	Modules:	Number of cells:
2×2 cm^2	16 new SpaCal-W modules with plastic fibres	576
2×2 cm^2	16 new SpaCal-W modules with plastic fibres - special shape	480
3×3 cm^2	104 new SpaCal-Pb modules with plastic fibres	1664
3×3 cm^2	40 new SpaCal-Pb modules with plastic fibres - special shape	480
4×4 cm^2	176 existing Shashlik modules	1584
6×6 cm^2	448 existing Shashlik modules	1792
12×12 cm^2	2'512 existing Shashlik modules	2512

The Upgrade Strategy

LHCB-TDR-023, LHCB-TDR-024, LHCB-TDR-026



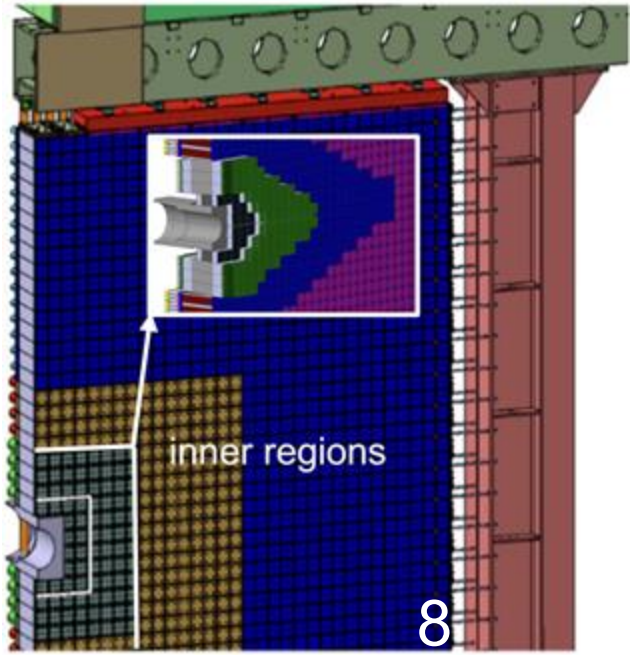


Run 3 in 2022-Q2/2026:

- **Run with unmodified ECAL Shashlik modules at $\mathbf{L = 2 \times 10^{33}\,cm^{-2}s^{-1}}$ (new 40 MHz readout)**

LS3 consolidation in Q3/2026-2029:

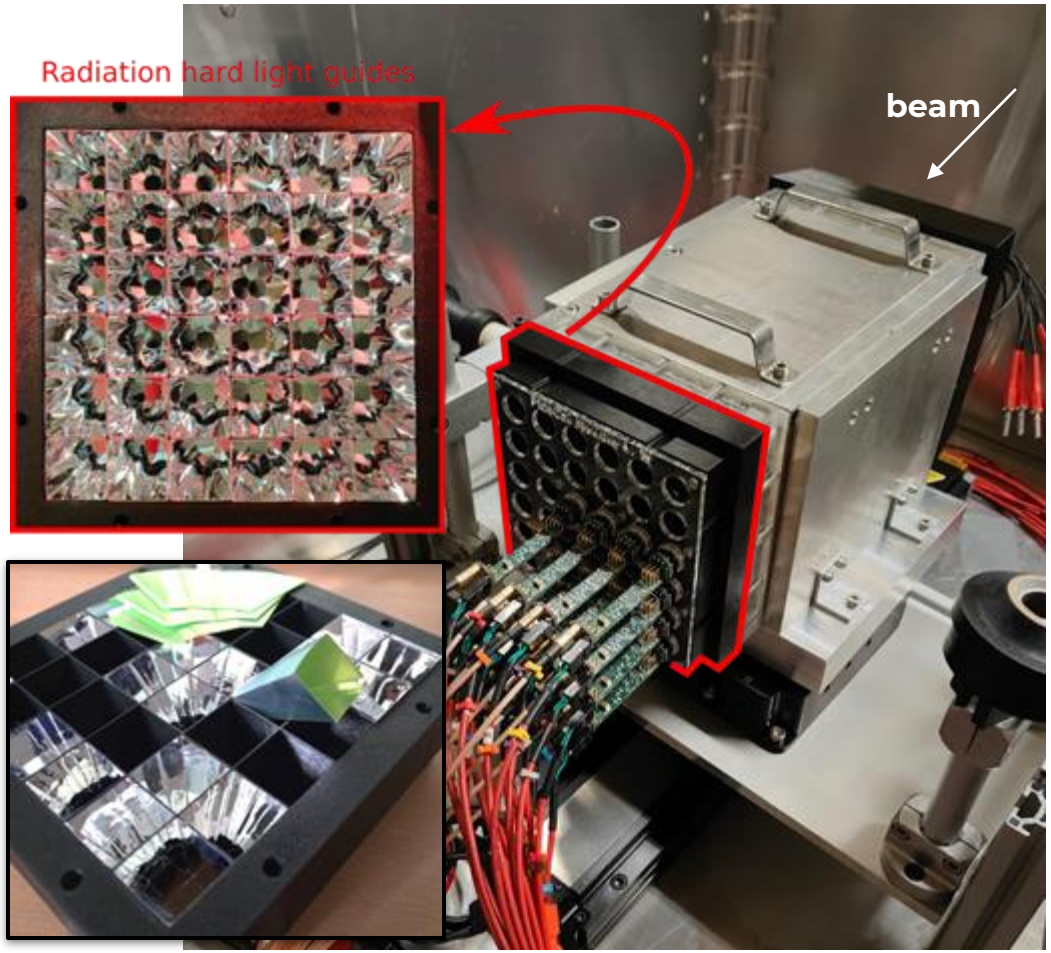
- **Introduce single-section rad. tolerant SPACAL ($\mathbf{2 \times 2}$ and $\mathbf{3 \times 3\ cm^2}$ cells) in inner regions and rebuild ECAL in rhombic shape to improve performance at $\mathbf{L = 2 \times 10^{33}\,cm^{-2}s^{-1}}$**
  - 32 SPACAL-W & 144 SPACAL - Pb modules with plastic fibres compliant with Upgrade II conditions



LS4 Upgrade II in 2034-2035 (PicoCal):

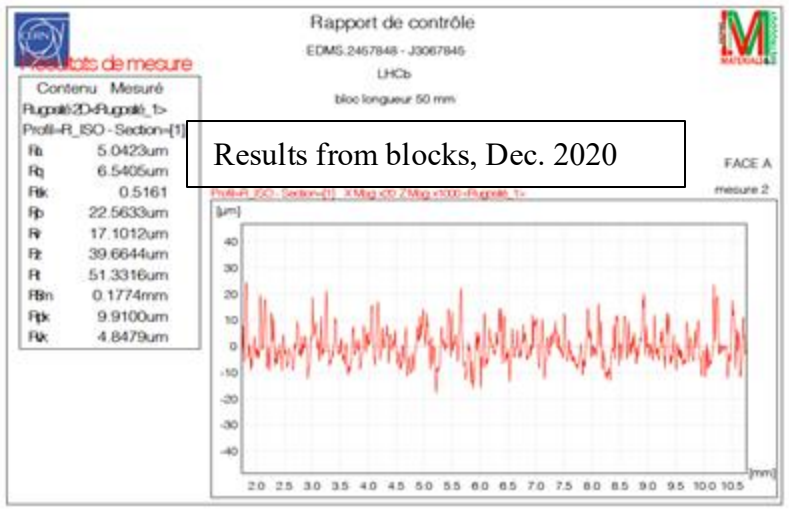
- **Introduce double-section rad. hard SPACAL ($\mathbf{1.5 \times 1.5, 3 \times 3}$ & $\mathbf{4 \times 4\ cm^2}$ cells) and improve timing of Shashlik modules for a luminosity of up to $\mathbf{L = 1 \times 10^{34}\,cm^{-2}s^{-1}}$**
  - Innermost SPACAL-W modules equipped with crystal fibres
  - Include timing information and double-sided readout for pile-up mitigation

SpaCal - W Absorber - Polystyrene Fibres

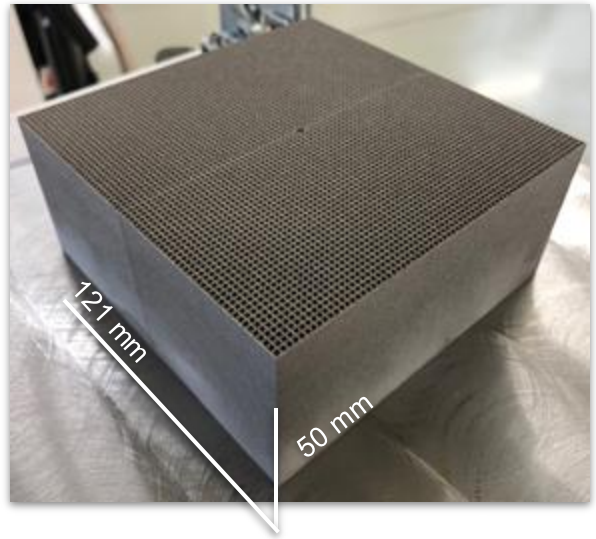


- **Full size $121 \times 121\ \mathrm{mm}^2$ *Module 0* assembled at CERN in 2023:**
- **Passive materials:**
  - 3D-printed W absorber
    - 3×50 mm + 1×40 mm long blocks
    - R&D performed with EOS, Germany
  - Very good mean roughness $R_a = 5\ \mu\mathrm{m}$ achieved
    - Smooth surface mandatory not to damage fibres
  - Radiation-hard “hollow light guides” made of 3M ESR
- **Active materials:**
  - Single-cladded Kuraray SCSF-78 square fibres $1 \times 1\ \mathrm{mm}^2$

LS3 Enhancement



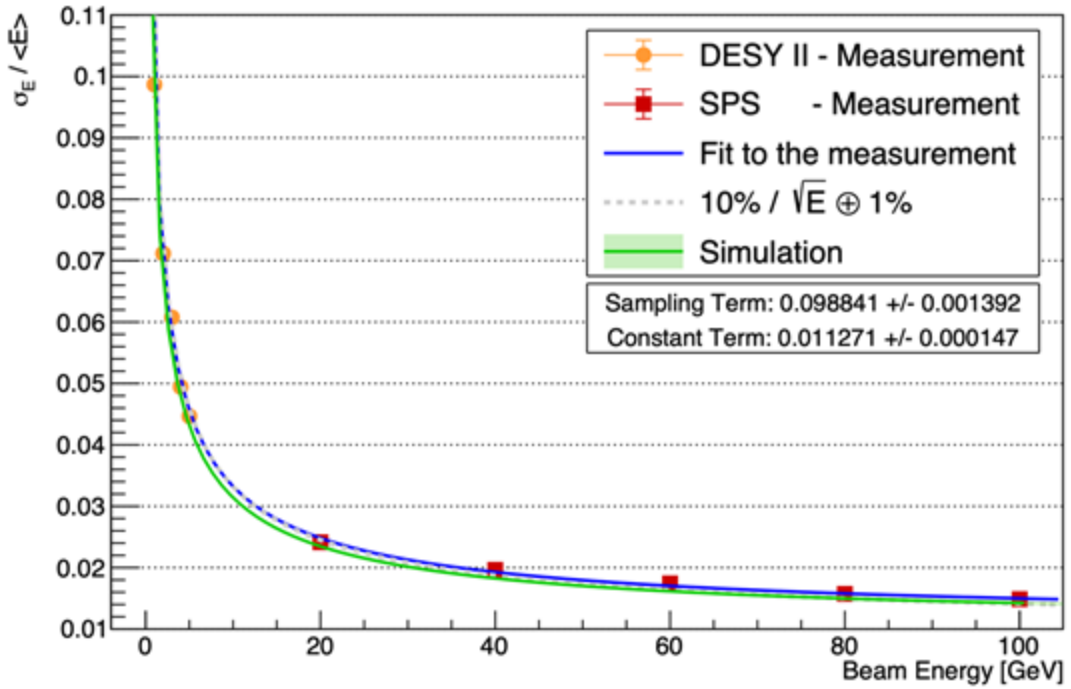
Results from blocks, Dec. 2020



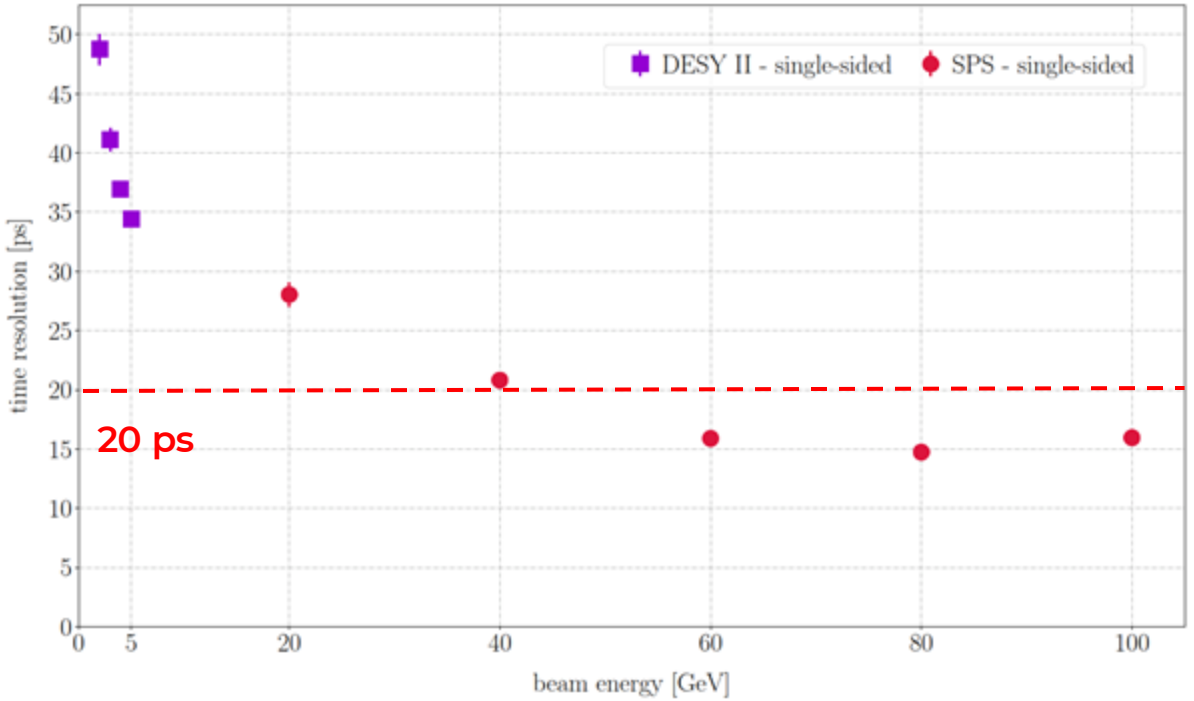
SpaCal - W Absorber - Polystyrene Fibres

LHCB-TDR-024 NIM A 1079, 170608 (2025)

Energy resolution



Time resolution

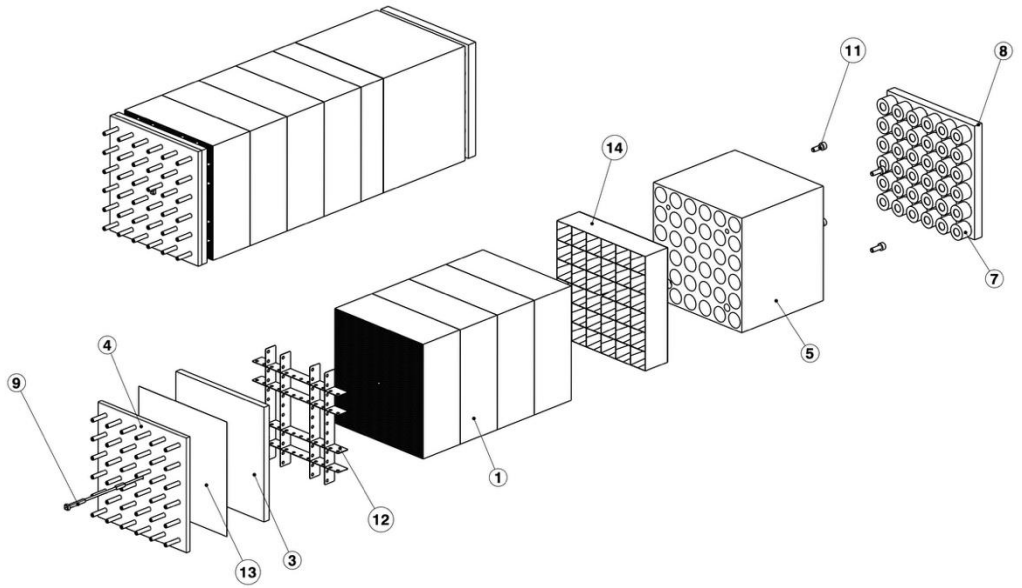


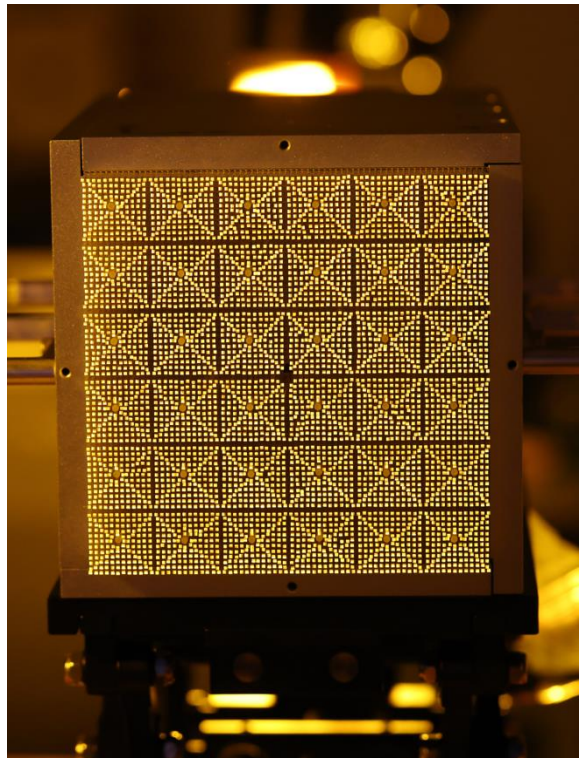
- **Energy resolution at 3°+3°:**
  - Noise contribution subtracted
  - R14755U-100 PMT
  - Symmetric LGs: square to octagon
  - Sampling term: 9.9 ± 0.1 %
  - Constant term: 1.13 ± 0.01 %
  - Very good agreement with simulation

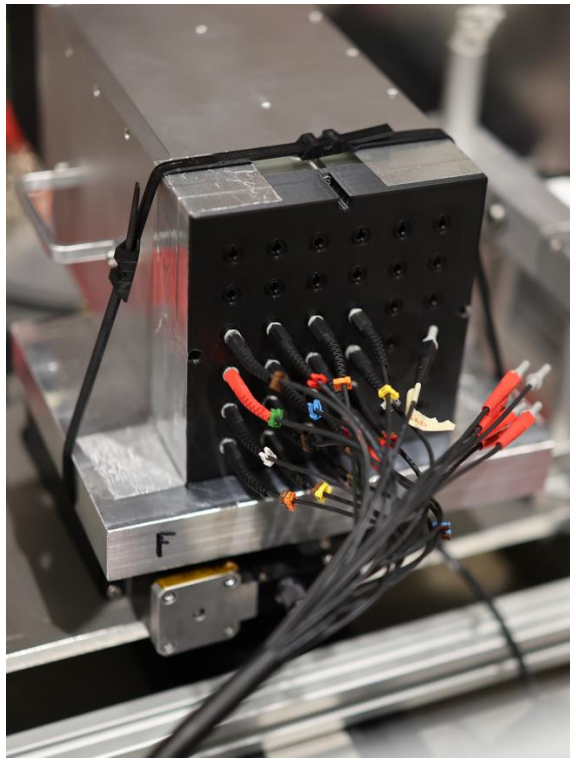
- **Time resolution at 3°+3°:**
  - Multi-Anode(R7600U-M4) PMT with 4 channels
  - Asymmetric LGs: square to square
  - Single-sided readout
  - Time resolution above 40 GeV: better than 20 ps

Performance in line with targets

Ongoing R&D: Assembly for LS3







Test beam in May and Sept. 2025 at CERN SPS:

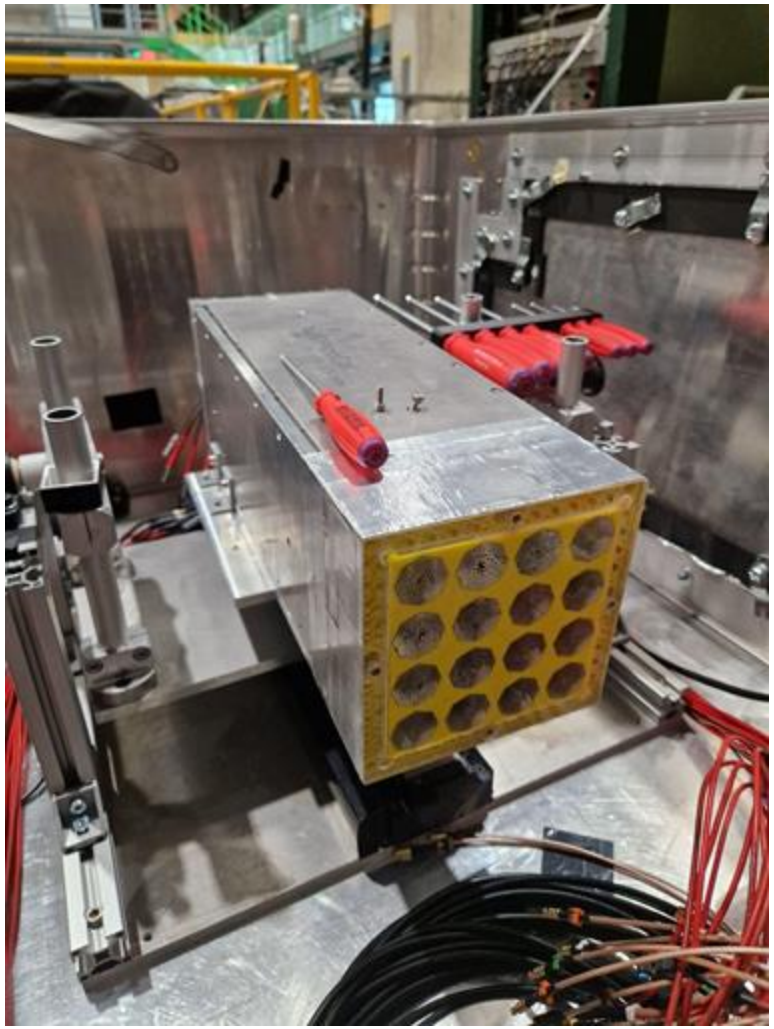
- First test of full Run 4 chain with new prototypes:
  - W absorbers
  - 3HF green plastic fibres (square fibres $1 \times 1\ \mathrm{mm}^2$)
  - Optics assembly with bundlers and long “hollow” light guides
  - R9880U PMTs

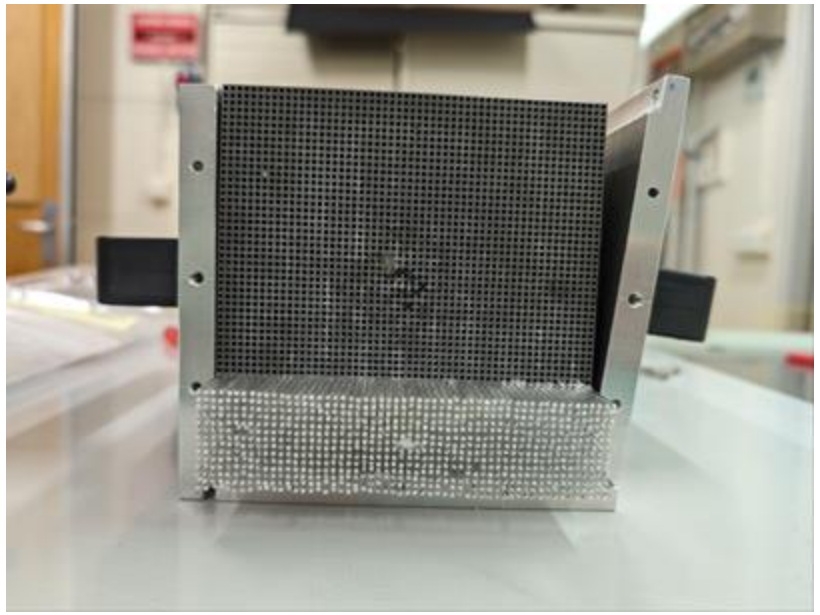
Test plan with new prototype in Nov. 2025 at DESY and CERN with final assembly strategy

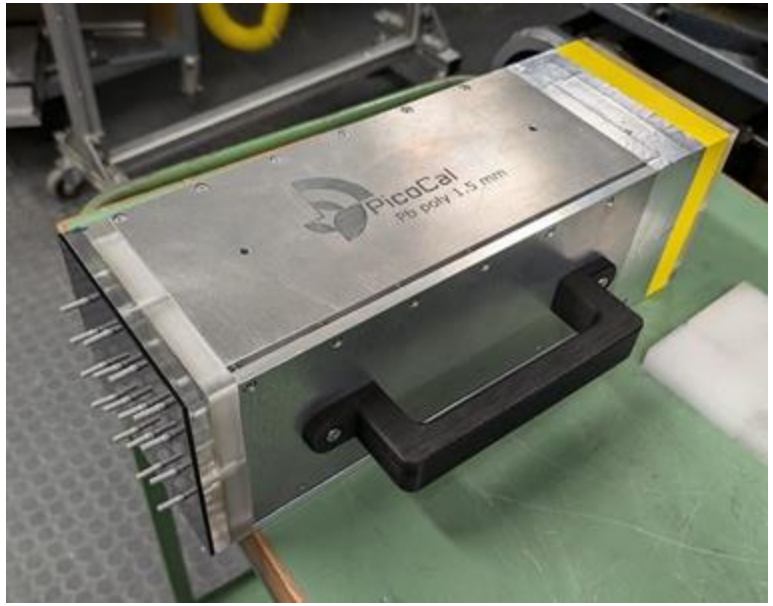
- Cable clipping circuits
- 10 meter signal cables
- Read-out with Run 3 & 4 front-end boards electronics

SpaCal - Pb Absorber - Polystyrene Fibres

- **Module 0 prototype assembled in June 2024**
  - Pb casting technology for absorber production
  - Kuraray 3HF green fibres Ø 1.5 mm



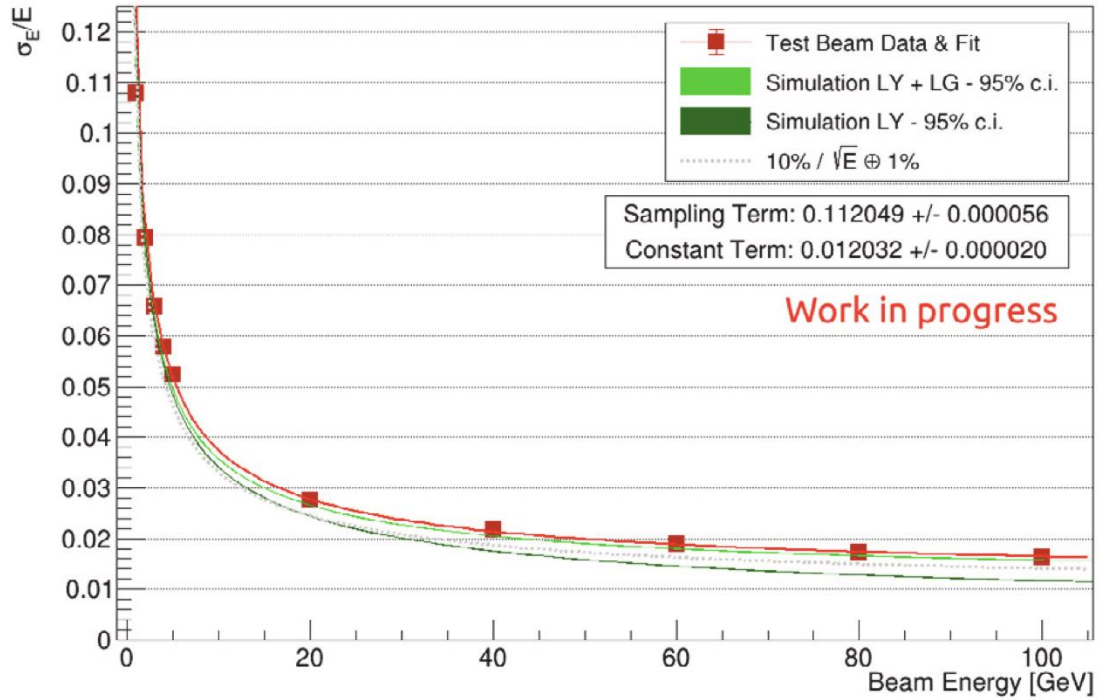




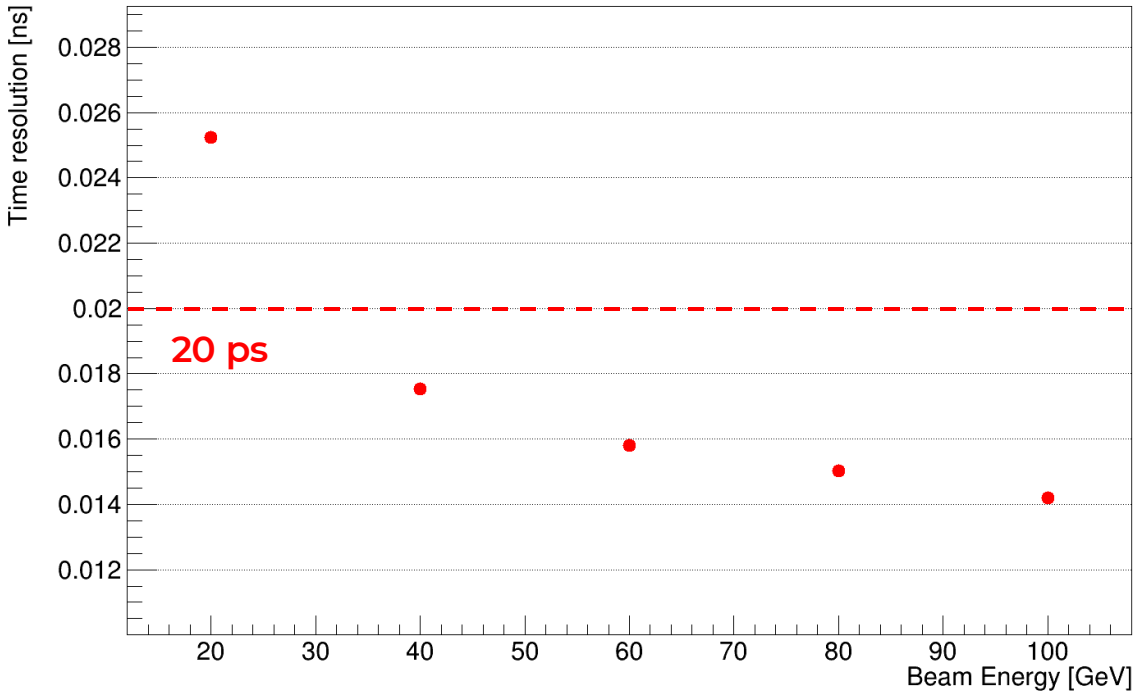
SpaCal - Pb Absorber - Polystyrene Fibres

NIM A 1079, 170608 (2025)

Energy resolution



Time resolution



- **Energy resolution at 3°+3°:**
  - R11187 PMT
  - Symmetric LGs
  - Single-sided readout
  - Sampling term: 11.2 ± 0.1 %
  - Constant term: 1.20 ± 0.01 %
  - Very good agreement with simulation

- **Time resolution at 3°+3°:**
  - Multi-Anode(R7600U-20) PMT with 4 channels
  - Asymmetric LGs
  - Double-sided readout
  - Time resolution above 20 GeV: better than 20 ps

Performance in line with targets

Ongoing R&D: Plastic Scintillator

- **3HF-based green fibres will be used for LS3 enhancement:**
  - Better radiation tolerance than SCSF-78 matches requirements
  - However, longer decay time would affect time resolution

- **Required for LS4 (Upgrade II):**
  - Radiation hardness up to 100-200 kGy (hadrons)
  - Fast timing performance
  - Cost effectiveness

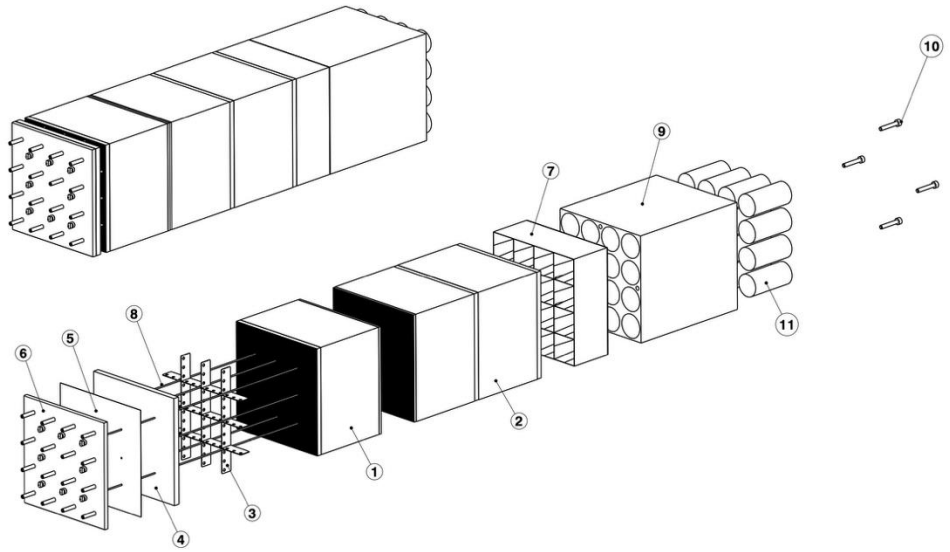
- **R&D ongoing on alternative materials:**
  - Hosts other than polystyrene
  - Red and Green emitters

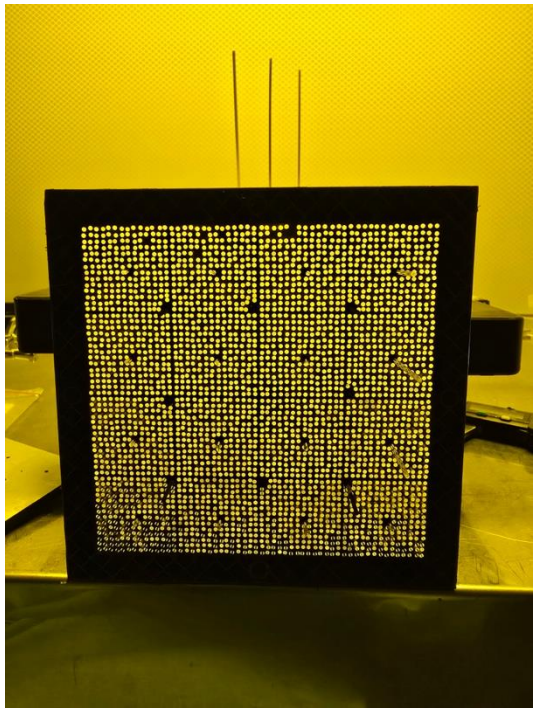
Formulations[1]

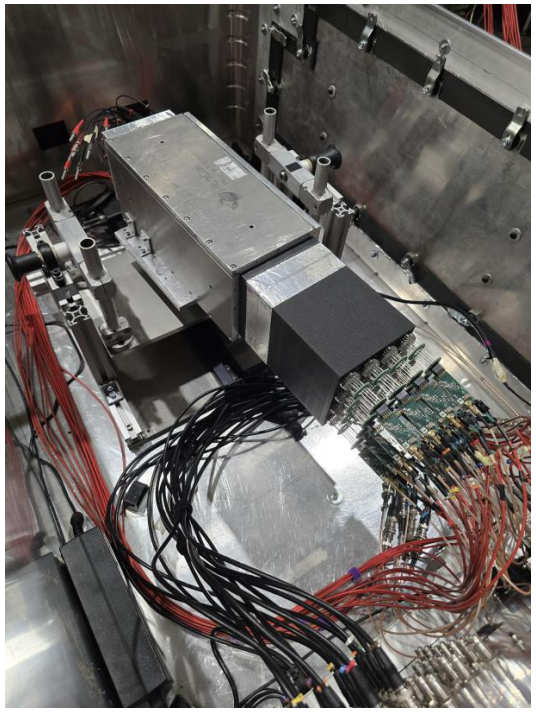
Kuraray Datasheet

Description	Emission Color	Emission Spectra	Peak[nm]	Decay Time [ns]	Att.Leng.[2] [m]
SCSF-78	blue	See the following figure	450	2.8	>4.0
SCSF-81	blue		437	2.4	>3.5
SCSF-3HF(1500)	green		530	7	>4.5

Ongoing R&D: Assembly for LS3







Test beam in May and Sept. 2025 at CERN SPS:

- First test of full Run 4 chain with new prototypes:
  - Pb absorbers
  - 3HF green plastic fibres (round fibres Ø=1.5 mm)
  - Optics assembly with bundlers and long “hollow” light guides
  - R9800 PMTs

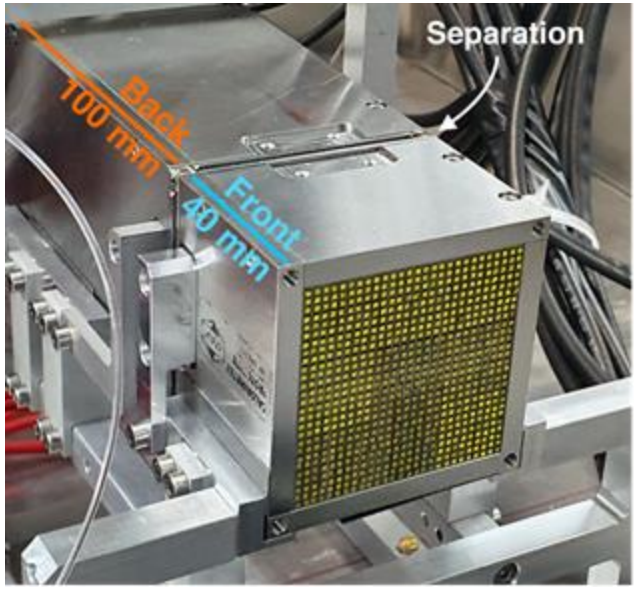
Test plan with new prototype in Nov. 2025 at DESY and CERN with final assembly strategy

- Cable clipping circuits
- 10 meter signal cables
- Read-out with Run 3 & 4 front-end boards electronics

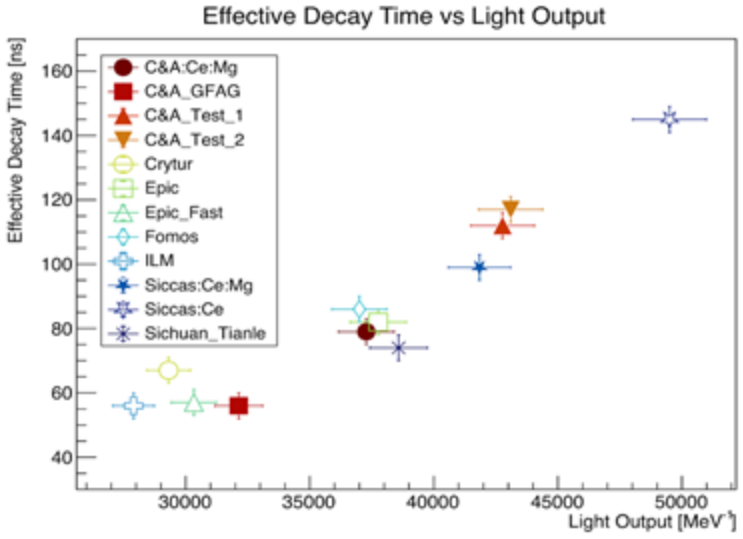
SpaCal - W Absorber - Crystal Fibres

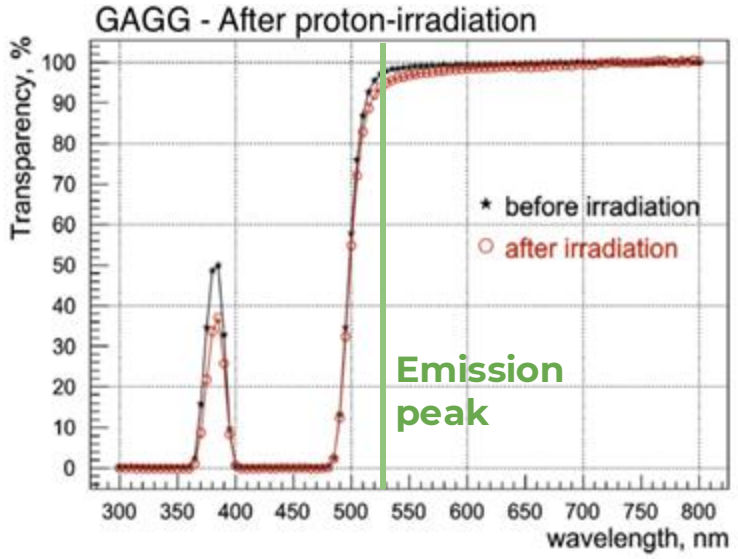
NIM A 1000, 165231 (2021) NIM A 816 (2016) 176

SPACAL prototype with W absorber and garnet crystals



- **Module details:**
  - Absorber in pure tungsten $19\ \mathrm{g/cm^3}$
  - 9 cells of $1.5 \times 1.5\ \mathrm{cm^2}$ $(\mathrm{R_M} \sim 1.5\ \mathrm{cm})$
  - $4 + 10$ cm long $(7 + 18\ \mathrm{X_0})$
  - Reflective mirror between sections
  - Squared garnet crystal fibres ($1 \times 1\ \mathrm{mm^2}$ cross section)



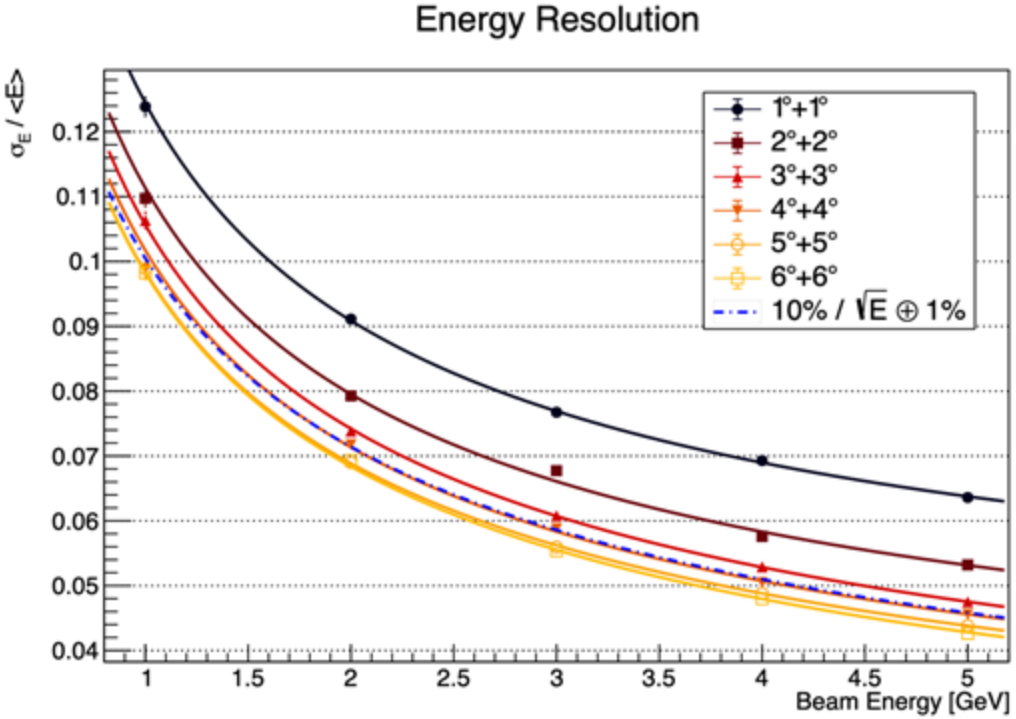


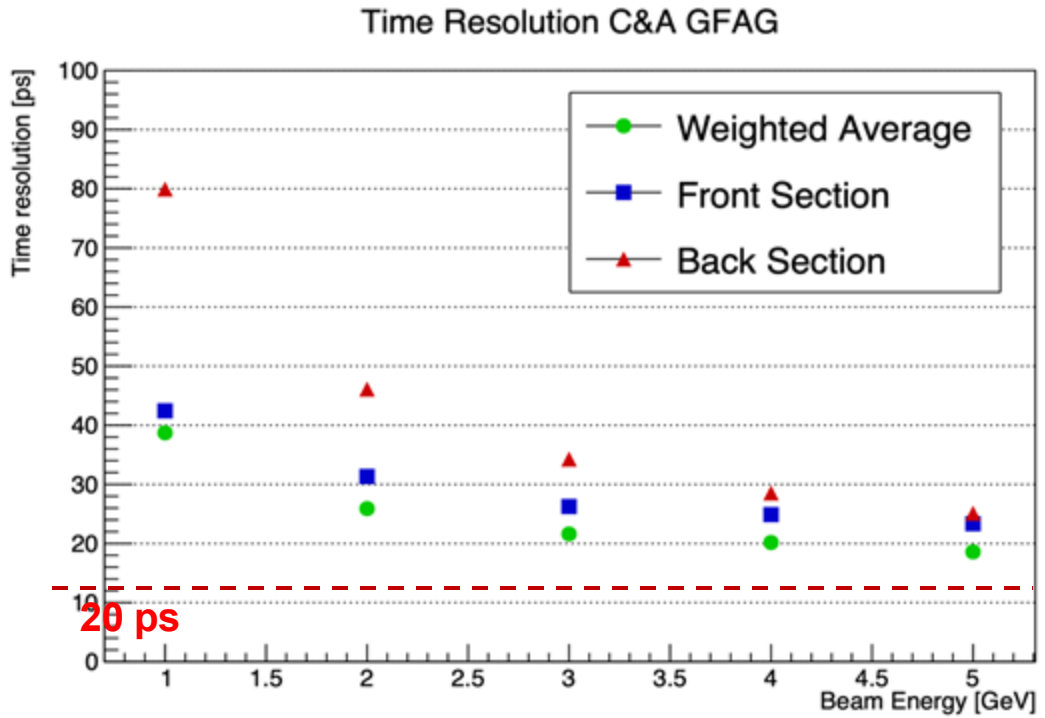
GAGG as scintillating material

- **High light output and relatively fast decay time ($\sim$50 ns)**
  - Tunable scintillation properties
- **Radiation hardness tested up to 1 MGy**

SpaCal - W Absorber - Crystal Fibres

NIM A 1045, 167629 (2022)



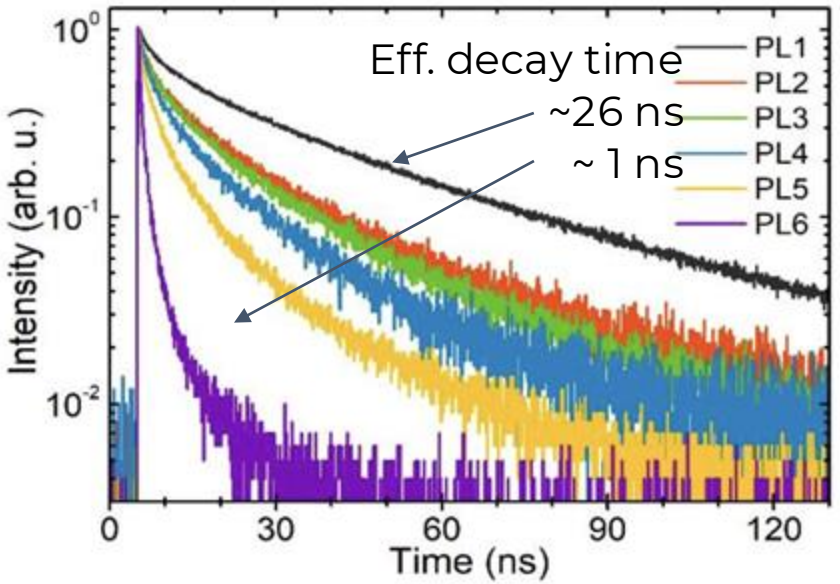


- **Resolution improves increasing the incidence angle**
- **Energy resolution at 3°+3°:**
  - Sampling term: 10.2 ± 0.1 %
  - Constant term: $1 - 2$ %

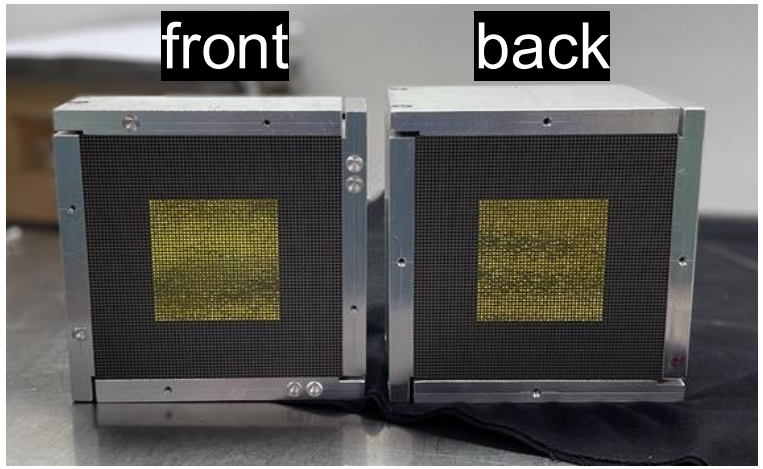
Performance in line with targets

- **Time stamps obtained using CFD algorithm**
- **Time resolution C&A GAGG at 3°+3°:**
  - Measurement in direct contact with MCD(R7600U-20) PMTs for ultimate performance
  - Double-sided readout
  - 18.5 ± 0.2 ps @ 5 GeV

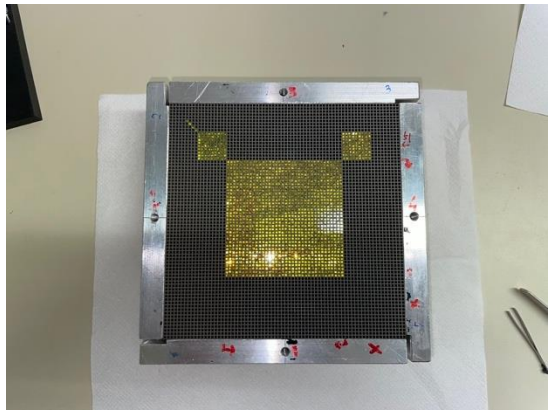
Ongoing R&D: Accelerating Scintillation



Material Advances, 2022, 3, 6842

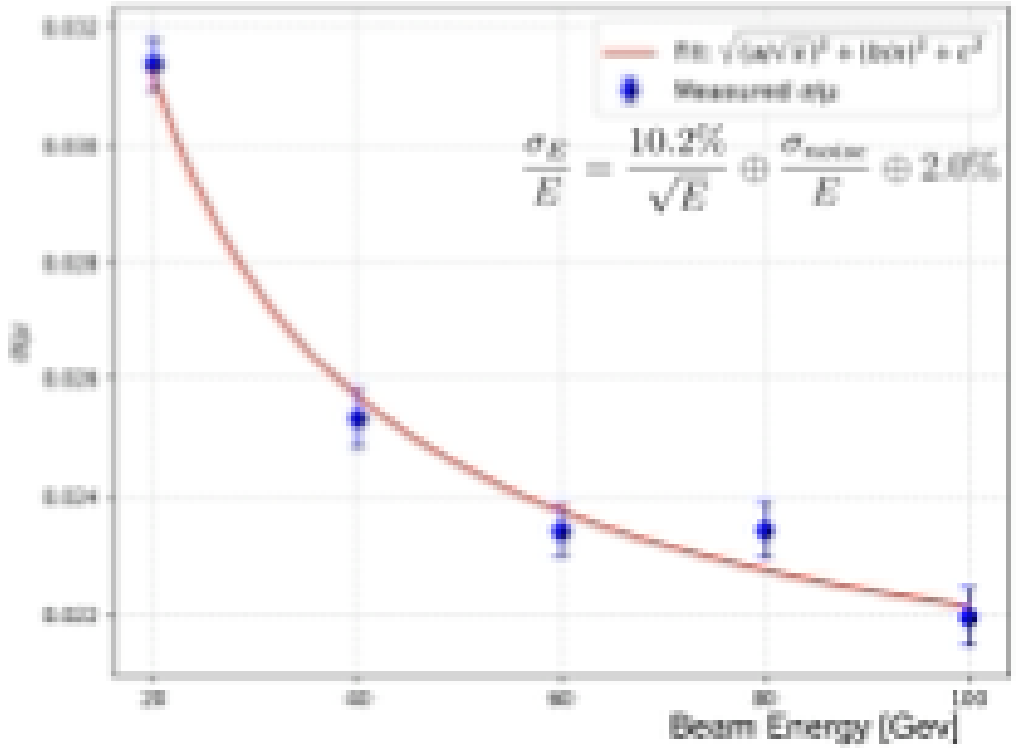


- **The issue: current commercial GAGG has scintillation decay time > 40 ns**
  - Mitigate spill-over effect on time resolution
- **Novel GAGG compositions developed to quench scintillation**
  - Light yield reduced
  - Decay time accelerated
  - Time resolution kept competitive
- **R&D to produce large-size and homogeneous Czochralski ingots**
- **Collaboration with:**
  - SiPAT, China
  - FZU and Crytur, Czech Republic
  - European project TWISMA including CERN, ILM & UCB, and ISMA
- **The Second prototype in June 2024**
  - SiPAT GAGG with decay time ~ 20 ns
  - 3D-printed absorber with LaserAdd, China
  - Two more cells filled in 2025 with new GAGG fibers with decay time ~10 ns
    - One with GAGG from FZU/Crytur
    - One with GAGG from SiPAT

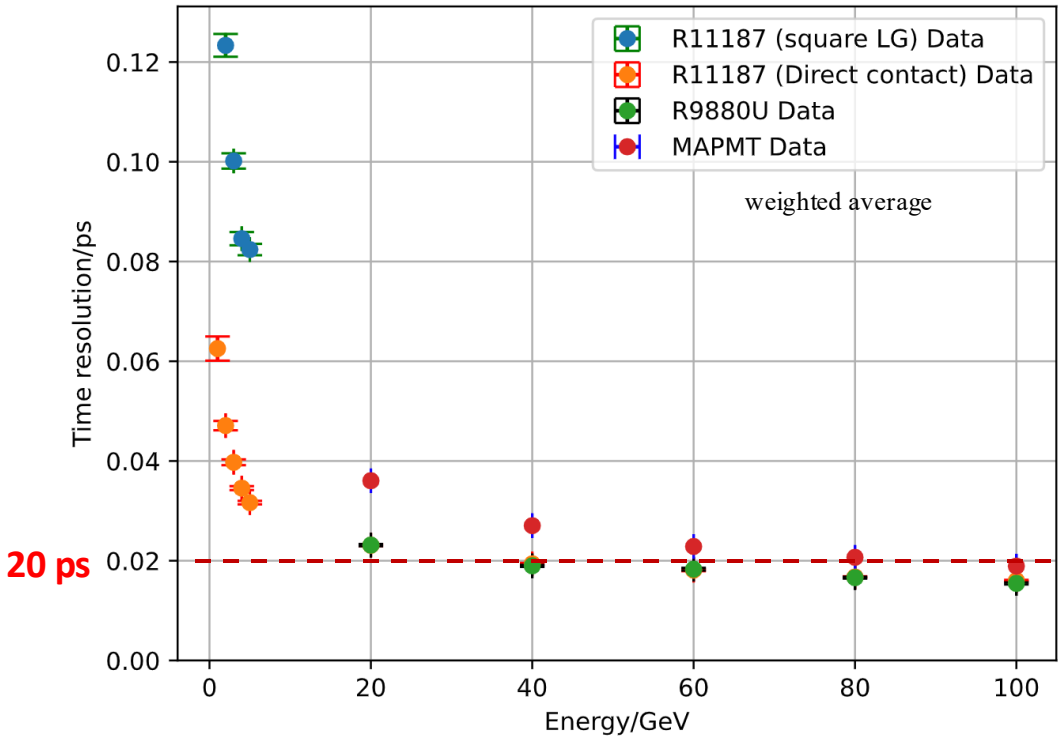


SpaCal - W Absorber - Crystal Fibres

Energy resolution



Time resolution



- **Energy resolution at 3°+3°:**
  - Sampling term: 10.6 ± 0.2 %
  - Constant term: ~2 %

First measurements performed with non-optimal configuration degradation of energy and time resolution expected

- **Time resolution SIPAT GAGG at 3°+3°:**
  - R11187 (Direct contact) and R9880U have similar performance (<20 ps when > 20 GeV)
  - MAPMT and R11187 (square LG and only front part) much worse in time resolution

Shashlik R&D

LHCB-TDR-024 NIM A 1079, 170608 (2025)

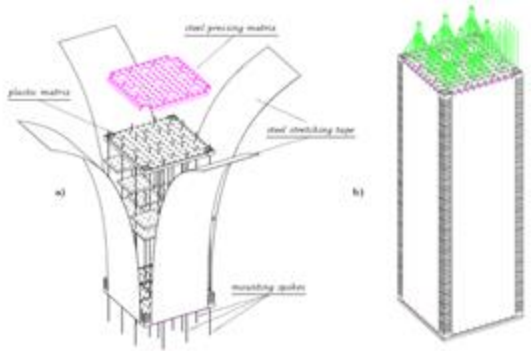
- **Current LHCb Shashlik modules have good time properties**

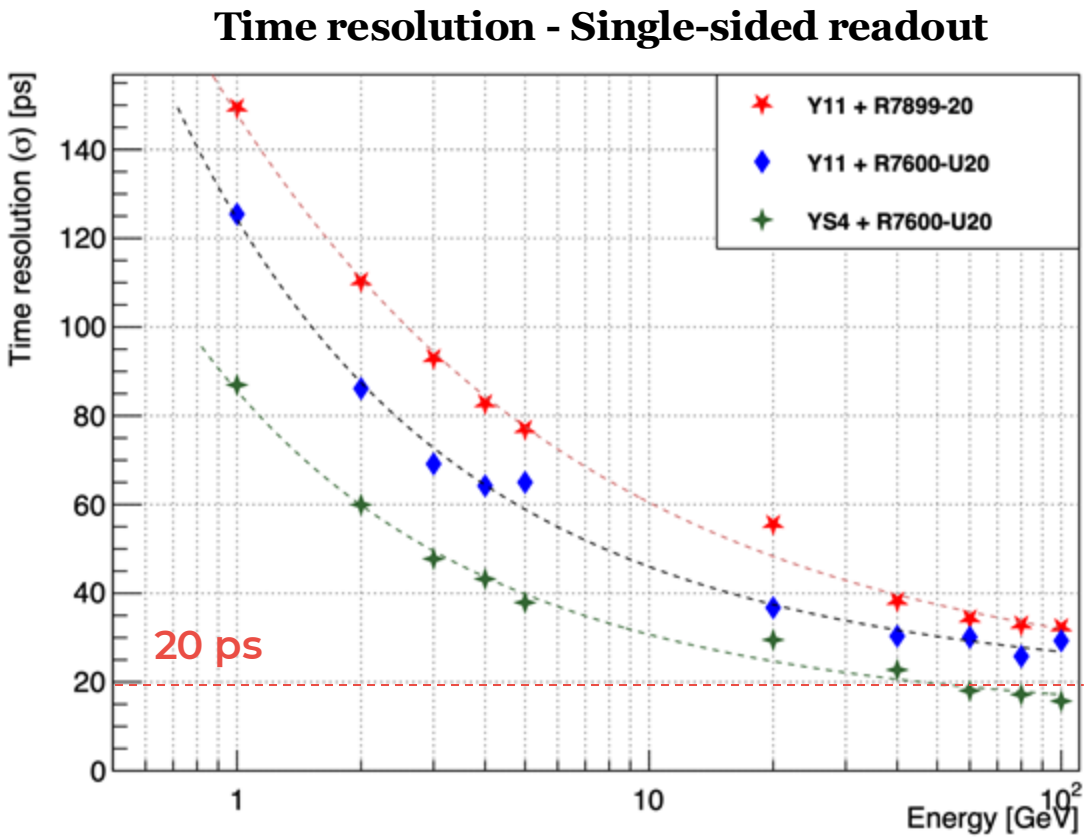
- **Improvements:**
  - Replacing WLS fibres (Kuraray)

    - Y-11 (7 ns decay time) ← Current LHCb
    - YS-2 (3 ns decay time)
    - YS-4 (1.1 ns decay time)

  - Double-sided readout

- **Time resolution at 3°+3°:**
  - Current(R7899-20) and faster(R7600-20) PMT
  - Time resolution above 40 GeV: better than 20 ps (single-sided readout)





Summary and conclusion

The LHCb ECAL needs to be enhanced and upgraded during the LHC LS3 and LS4

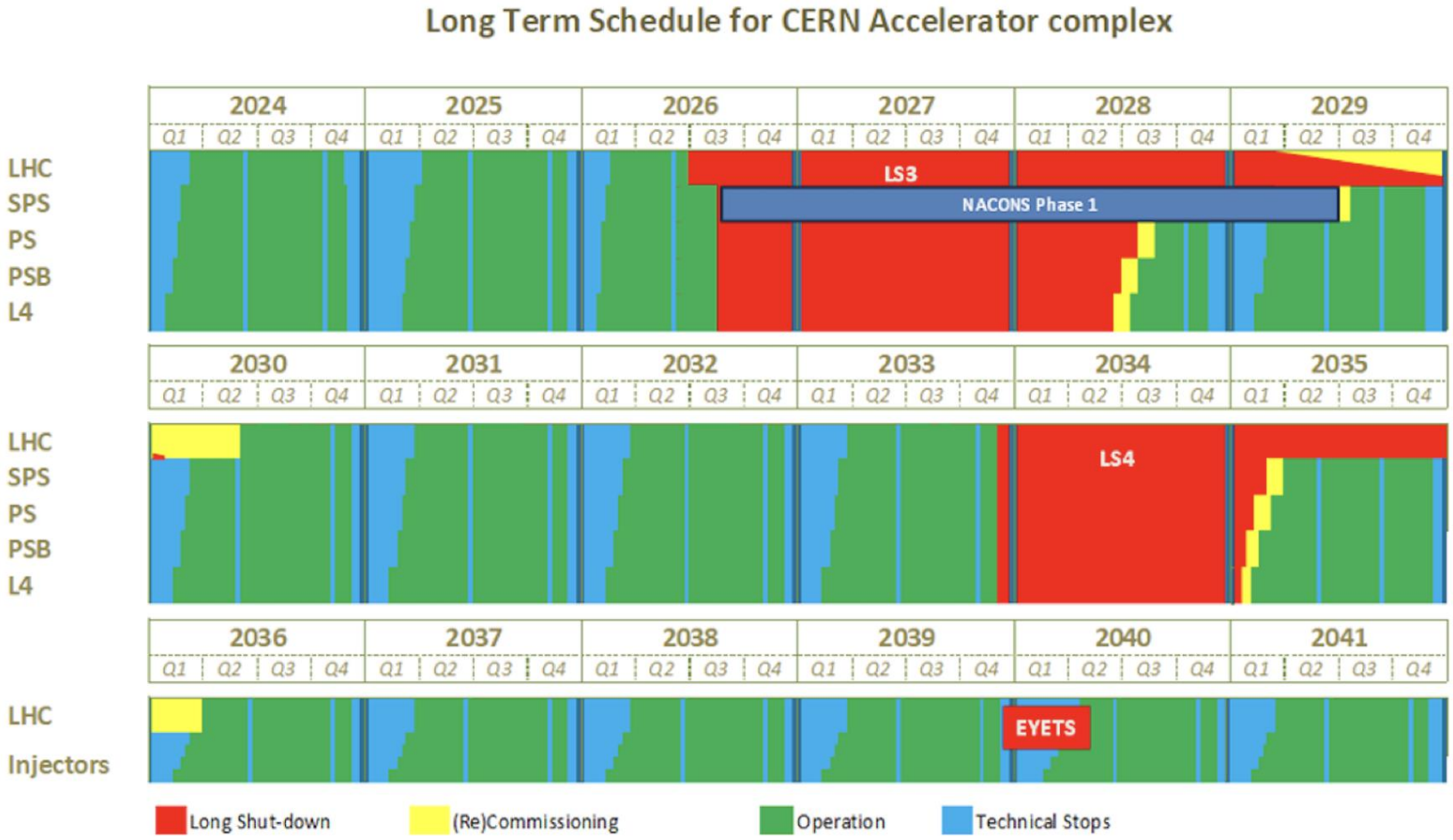
- **The innermost 176 modules need to be replaced in LS3 due to radiation damage**
  - SpaCal with Tungsten/Lead absorber and plastic fibres meets the requirements
- **The Upgrade II in LS4 introduces picosecond-level timing and more demanding radiation hardness requirements**
  - Better than 20 ps achieved with Shashlik and SpaCal at high energy
- **Comprehensive R&D ongoing (also interesting for other future projects)**
  - Test beam measurements with prototypes
  - Detailed Monte Carlo simulations
  - Study of novel absorber production techniques
  - Study of suitable LGs, bundlers, PMTs and development of readout electronics
  - Investigation of new radiation-hard and fast scintillators

PicoCal

Thanks for your attention!

Back up

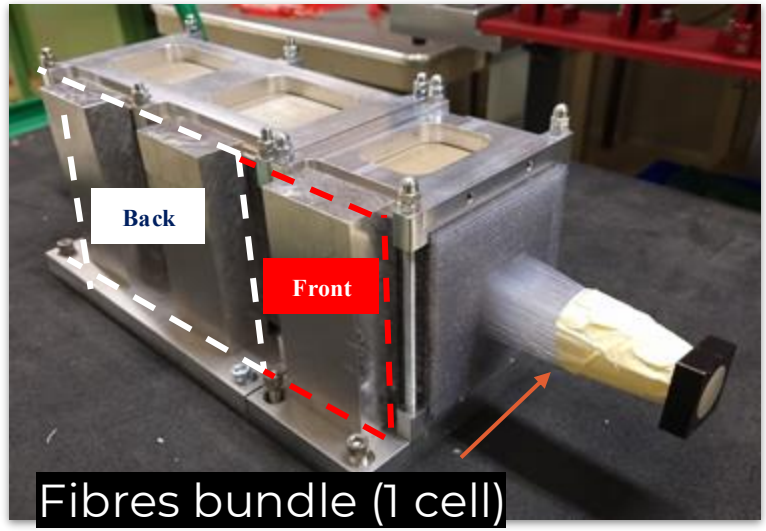
Updated CERN accelerator schedule



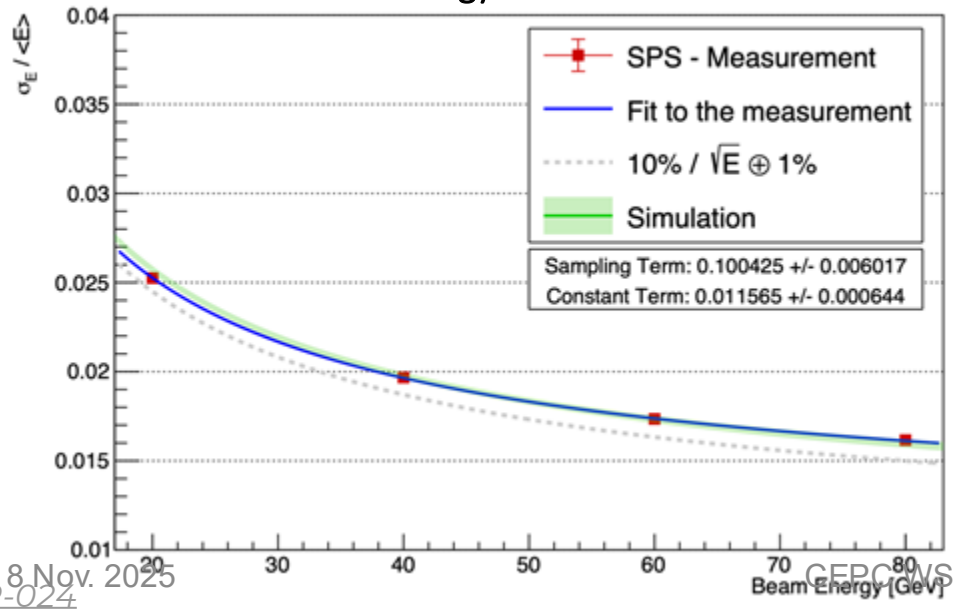
- Run 3 extended till end of June 2026
- LHC restart for Run 4 in 2030
- LHC LS4 moved by one year to 2034-35
- LS5 becomes EYTES
- Also impact on SPS test beams!

SpaCal - Pb Absorber - Polystyrene Fibres

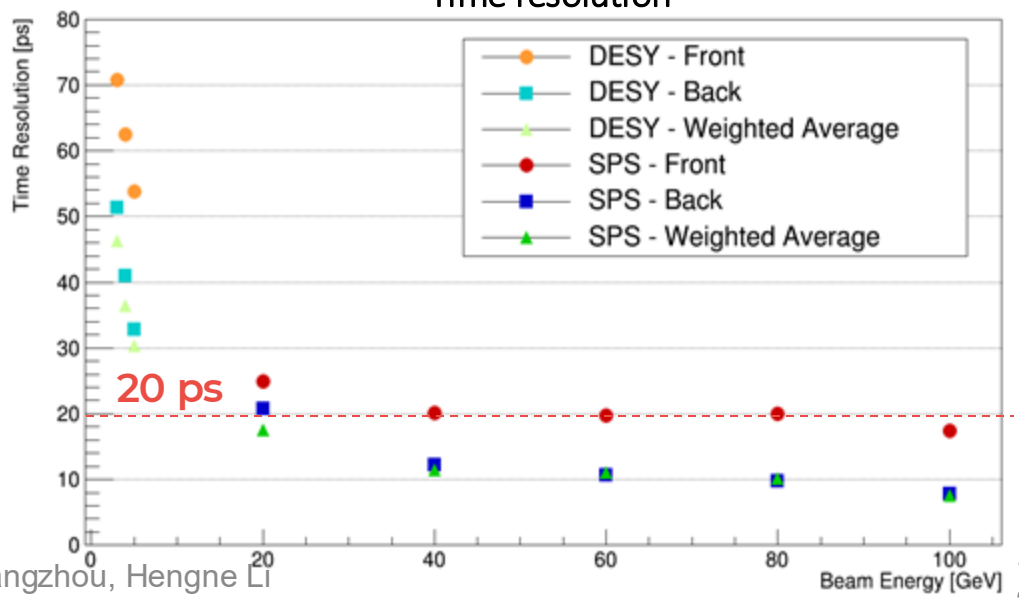
- **Pb absorber and polystyrene fibres:**
  - $8 + 21$ cm long $(7 + 18\ X_0)$
  - Reflective mirror between sections
  - Kuraray SCSF-78 round fibres $\emptyset = 1.0$ mm



Energy resolution



Time resolution



LHCB-TDR-024

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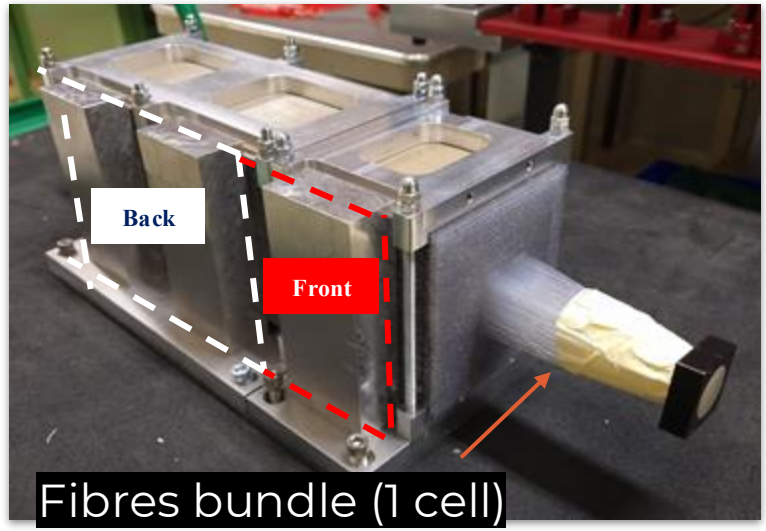
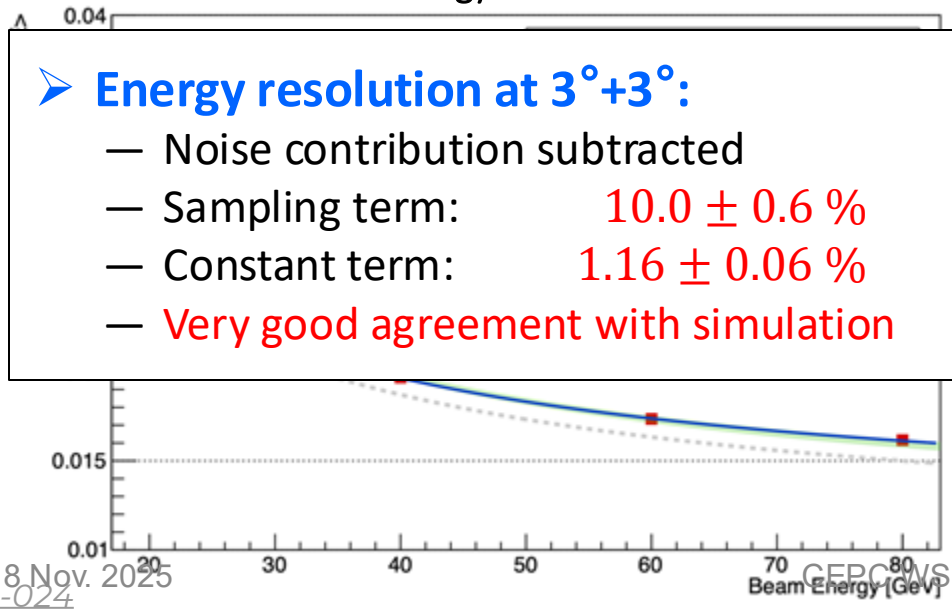


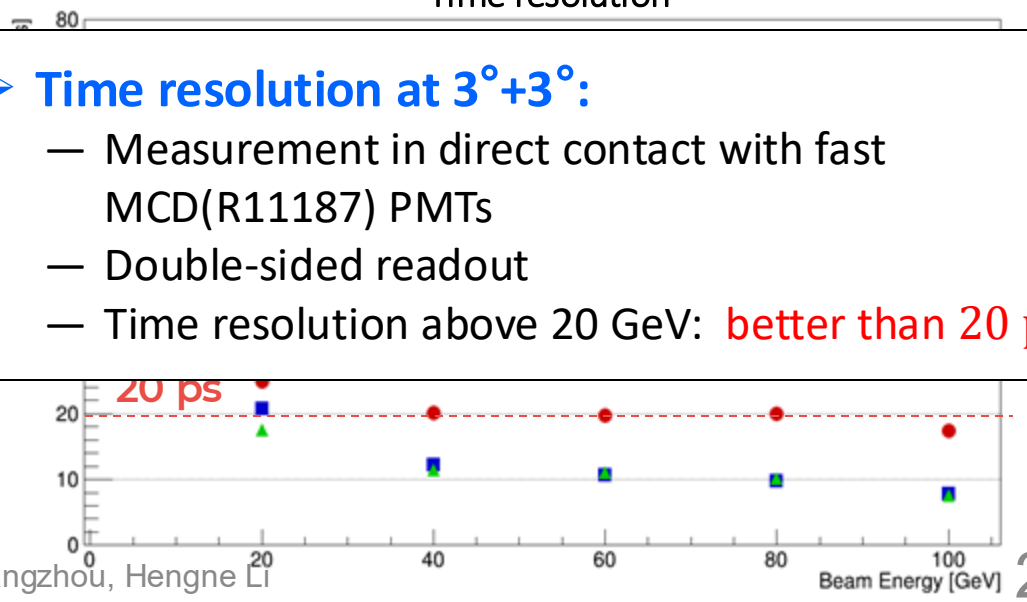
Performance in line with targets

Energy resolution



- **Energy resolution at 3°+3°:**
  - Noise contribution subtracted
  - Sampling term: 10.0 ± 0.6 %
  - Constant term: 1.16 ± 0.06 %
  - Very good agreement with simulation

Time resolution



- **Time resolution at 3°+3°:**
  - Measurement in direct contact with fast MCD(R11187) PMTs
  - Double-sided readout
  - Time resolution above 20 GeV: better than 20 ps

LHCB-TDR-024