







The SMOG2 experience at LHC: technical challenges, implementation and lessons (I) learned

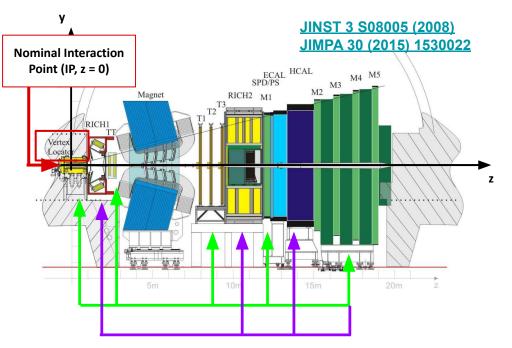
Saverio Mariani CERN

Stony Brook University, 29/09/2025

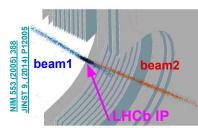


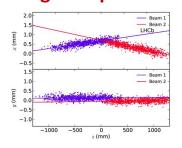
The LHCb experiment in its fixed-target mode

• A **general-purpose** single-arm spectrometer ($\eta \in [2, 5]$) with very precise tracking and vertexing, full PID, and **the only one at LHC equipped with a fixed-target facility**



- A System for Measuring Overlap with Gas (SMOG) at LHCb from 2011, originally only to improve the collider-mode luminosity measurement
- Proton distribution in the beams imaged by reconstructing the beam-gas vertices (BGI), as well as the tiny quantity of debunched protons (ghosts) → leading lumi precision





Saverio Mariani



Nom

The LHCb experiment in its fixed-target mode

- A **general-purpose** single-arm spectrometer ($\eta \in [2, 5]$) with very precise tracking and vertexing, full PID,
 - I will mostly cover today the aspects and lesson for SMOG(2) as a standalone physics experiment, but let me stress here how this has always been as well **a fundamental tool for LHCb collider mode**, enabling:
 - \circ the beam-gas-imaging and ghost-charge measurements \rightarrow **1.12% lumi uncertainty**
 - studies on the beam quality (satellite charges, ion transmutation, vacuum quality...)
 - advanced (re)commissioning of the LHCb subdetectors, e.g. increasing their activity during the beam ramping-up phase
 - tests of the reconstruction/trigger algorithms in an orthogonal configuration wrt collider mode, with very precious debugging



All of this would be of critical importance for a FIX experiment at EIC



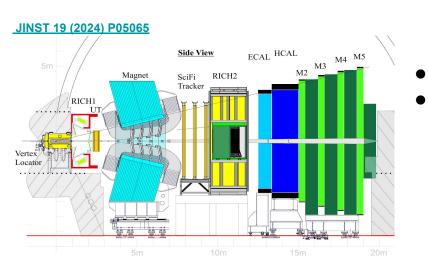


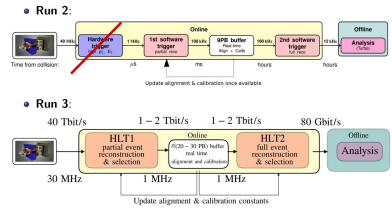
The LHCb Upgrade I detector

Comp Softw Big Sci 4, 7



Removed/replaced Kept from Run2

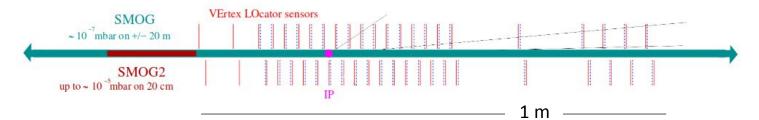


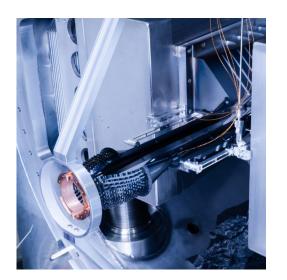


- Almost a new detector: increased granularity
- Hardware trigger removed. Fully software detector read-out, calibration, alignment and event reconstruction and selection in real-time
 - This means in particular trigger on physics reconstructed objects (tracks, vertices...)



The SMOG2 fixed-target upgrade



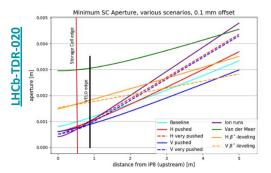


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- SMOG: Gas was injected in the VELO vessel for a pressure $\mathcal{O}(10^{-7} \text{ mbar})$, and no dedicated precise gauges for the gas flow/pressure available
 - Overlap with the pp IP and luminosity measurement precision (6%) dominant on cross-section measurements
- SMOG2: confinement of the gas in a cell (1 cm diameter) made up of two movable halves (40 ± 10) cm upstream of the LHCb IP
 - In the LHC primary vacuum!
 - Up to x100 gas **pressure wrt SMOG for the same gas flow**
 - Cell detachment wrt IP enables simultaneous data-taking!
 - New Gas Feed System now equipped with precise gas flow measurement, enabling direct luminosity measurement



SMOG2 technical challenges - the cell



- Aperture: in its closed position, a worst-case scenario aperture during the Van Der Meer scans of 3 mm required → 5 mm choice
- **Flexibility**: the VELO has a minimum 3.5 mm (5 mm for the sensors) distance from the beam, which moves by $\mathcal{O}(mm)$ fill by fill
 - The SMOG2 cell made of two movable halves to follow the VELO, one rigidly connected and the other one via a spring to ensure sealing and allowing closure on the fill-specific position

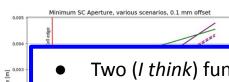


- All details of the (negligible) beam-gas collisions impact on the accelerator and on the detectors hardware required several and different studies
 - Beam lifetime reduction, impedance and electrical continuity, coating and secondary electron yield (see Pasquale's talk today and <u>LHCb-TDR-020</u> + Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams 27 (2024) 111001)



<10 wrt reality

SMOG2 technical challenges - the cell



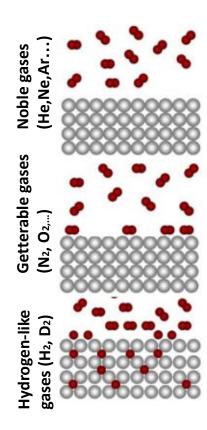
- Two (I think) fundamental lessons here to keep in mind
 - What's the beam reproducibility, and how to ensure the cell closing is always centered wrt beam? A dedicated vertexing/beam monitoring detector is needed
 - The complexity of operating a gas storage cell in the LHC primary vacuum is such that all aspects must be under control of the project
 - Involvement of machine experts (vacuum, impedance, aperture...) is crucial



<u>LHCb-TDR-020</u> + Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams 27 (2024) 111001



SMOG2 technical challenges - gas species



- SMOG physics goals (see next) requiring both heavy noble gases, maximising heavy-probes production cross-sections, and non-noble light ones
- Gas interaction with detector coating studied in details
 - <u>Light noble gases</u> are unlimited and safe, heavier ones (Kr, Xe) could accumulate to the cold-to-warm LHC magnet transitions and being investigated
 - Getterable non-hydrogen like gases (O₂, N₂) stick to the surface, and saturate its pumping capabilities $\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(10 \text{ h})$ maximum injection time
 - Getterable hydrogen-like gases (H₂, D₂) partly stick to the surface, but also can penetrate it $\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(100 \text{ h})$ maximum injection time
 - Coating peel-off or embrittlement (substrate cracking) can happen for larger fluxes than $\mathcal{O}(40 \text{ mbar l/s})$, negligible at the SMOG2 flux points $\mathcal{O}(10^{-4} \text{ mbar l/s})$

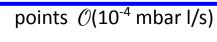


Noble gases

Getterable gases

SMOG2 technical challenges - gas species

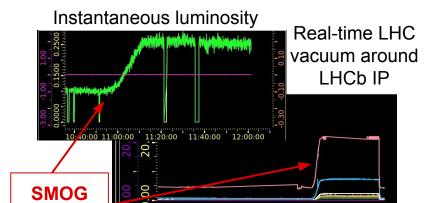
- Despite we all like samples as uniform as possible, operations alternating periods with noble and non-noble injections are needed, in order to allow for coating relaxation
- Also, noble and getterable gases must not mix in the Gas Feed System, which has to be designed with redundancy and clear protections for the two gas types

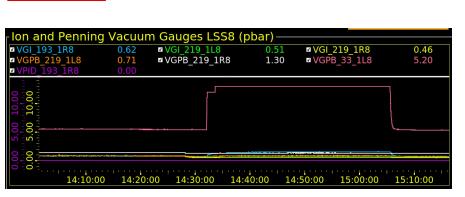




injection

The SMOG2 commissioning





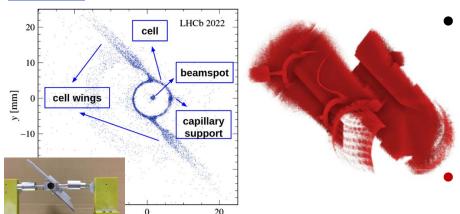
 In June 2022, with 450 GeV beams, first injections through the open SMOG2 cell, allowing CERN vacuum experts to set the injection procedure

- 01/11: First injection in the closed cell
- Very stable operations: with injected Ar with a pressure 6.5 times lower wrt Run 2, already achieved a x5.5 higher inst. luminosity!
- In 11/2022, injected He, Ne, Ar and, for the first time ever, H₂

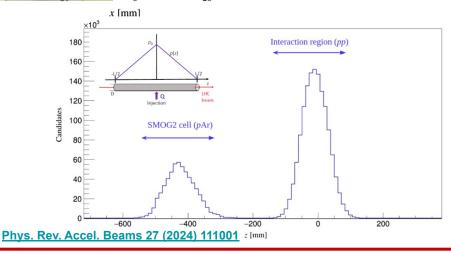
GFS fully and successfully commissioned

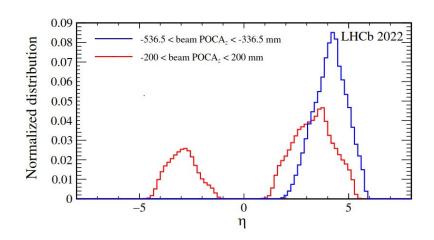


The SMOG2 commissioning (II)



- Hardware and software commissioning
 - SMOG2 cell imaged by reconstructing material interaction vertices, to verify design positions and alignment
 - Verified beam-gas and beam-beam PV separation and particle distributions
 - LHCb can and is running since 2024 with two simultaneous IPs

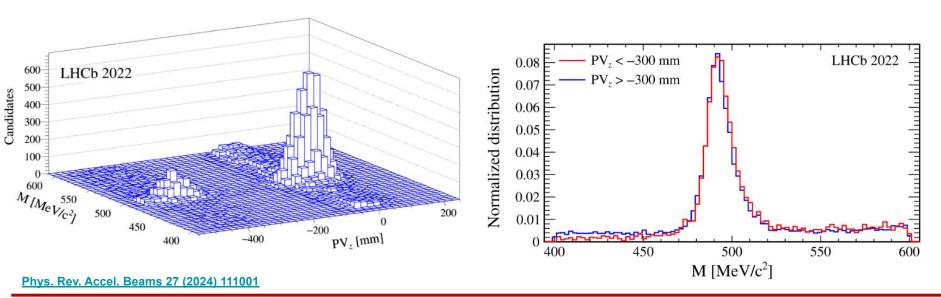






The SMOG2 commissioning (III)

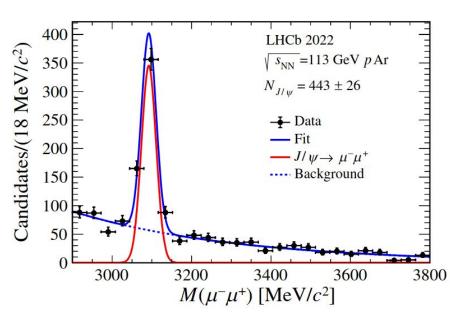
- LHCb can and is running since 2024 with two simultaneous and independent IPs
 - First ingredient is **precision**: LHCb momentum resolution and to a good extent efficiency do not depend on the z

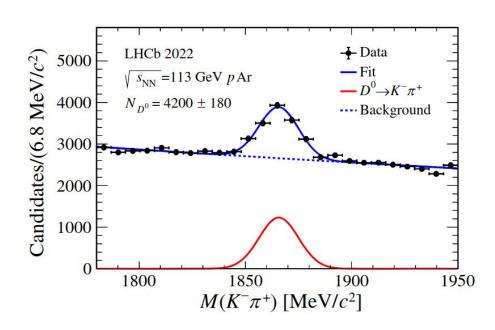




The SMOG2 commissioning (IV)

- LHCb can and is running since 2024 with two simultaneous and independent IPs
 - First ingredient is **precision**: LHCb momentum resolution and to a good extent efficiency do not depend on the z
 - Second ingredient is the **samples size**: with 18 minutes of *p*Ar, clear charm signals appearing!



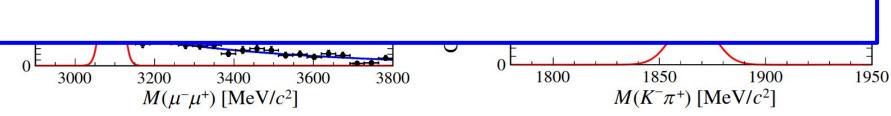


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The SMOG2 commissioning (IV)

- LHCb can and is running since 2024 with two simultaneous and independent IPs
 - First ingredient is precision: LHCb momentum resolution and to a good extent efficiency do not
 - A dedicated trigger system selection is needed to decouple beam-gas and beam-beam collisions → need physics objects, e.g. tracks coming from or reconstructed vertices in the SMOG2 cell; level-0 thresholds would not be discriminative enough!

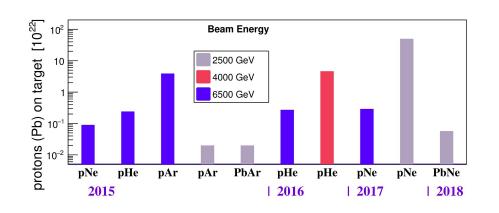


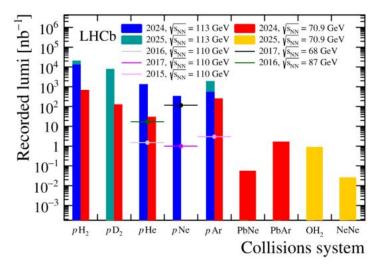
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Candidates/(18 MeV/ c^2



...and it's working so well!

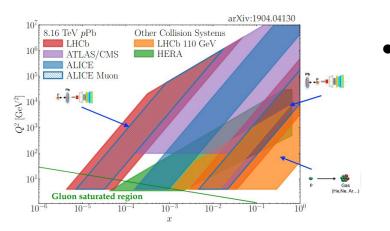




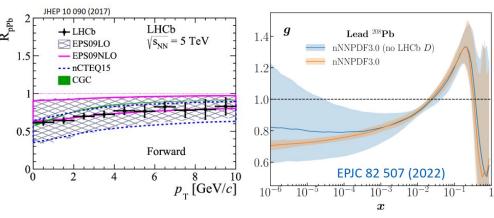
- While the Run2 SMOG has pioneered fixed-target physics at LHC, with SMOG2 the only 2024 + 2025
 give up to x1000 statistics and an expansion of the available gas to inject
- Keep extending the programme, owing to new gases (H_2 and D_2) and new ion species \rightarrow system size scan!



LHCb Bjorken-x coverage



- By combining pPb, UPC PbPb and fixed-target data, LHCb is able to cover a **very wide region in Bjorken-x**:
 - With pPb/Pbp, reaching Bjorken-x $\sim 10^{-6}$
 - With pA in SMOG, exploring the high-x at moderate Q^2 region, mostly unexplored by previous experiments



 Dramatic impact of our measurements in constraining low-x nuclear PDFs, while high-x region still mostly unconstrained

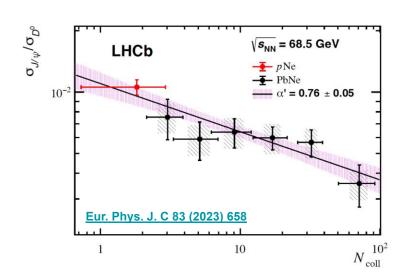


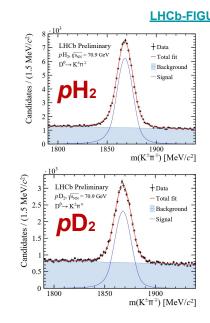
LHCb SMOG as a high-x nucleon imager

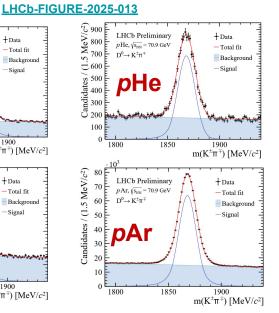
- Multiple open-charm and charmonium measurements available with SMOG data (pHe, pAr, pNe, PbNe) \rightarrow onset of nuclear effects and transition to QGP as a function of system size
 - No J/ψ anomalous observation seen in PbNe

Measurements suffering available statistics. With SMOG2, a high-precision study of the high-x

nPDF will be possible!



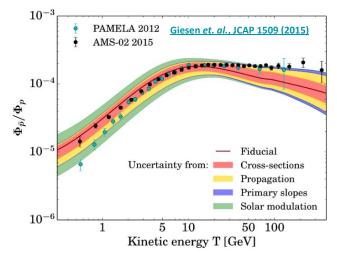


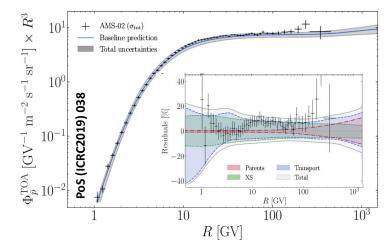




Antimatter production in cosmic rays

- Intensive programme ongoing since a few years to **constrain antimatter production** in beam-gas SMOG collisions, reproducing a Cosmic Ray impinging on the Interstellar Medium (ISM, 90% H₂ + 10% He)
- Crucial inputs for Dark Matter decays to particle-antiparticle final states by satellite experiments (AMS)



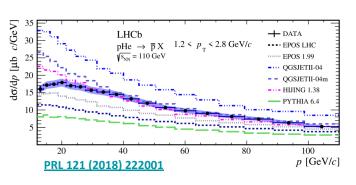


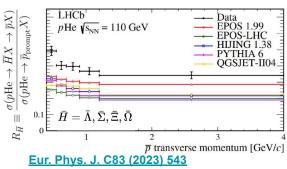
- For antiprotons, update of the theoretical models (also including LHCb results!, see next slide) makes antiproton fluxes measured by AMS consistent with CR-ISM hypothesis only (so, **no DM yet**).
- Cross-section uncertainties are still dominant, and more cross-section measurements for sqrt(sNN) € [10, 200] GeV are needed arXiv:2503.16173

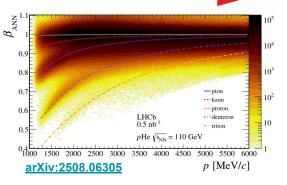


LHCb SMOG on a space mission

- LHC beam collisions on the SMOG gas reproducing a cosmic ray impinging on the Interstellar Medium (pHe, pH_2, pD_2) or on the atmosphere (OH_2)
- Measured in particular prompt and from-strange-decays antiproton production in 2016 pHe collisions, constraining antimatter fluxes in cosmic rays, background to indirect Dark Matter searches (AMS)
 - For both prompt and secondary production, first measurements ever in that system!
 - Extension with pH2 and pD2 collisions in SMOG2 ongoing
- Recently, also developed a new time-of-flight-based technique for (anti)deuteron identification in
 SMOG → will test fragmentation vs nuclear coalescence
- All of this was absolutely not foreseen at LHCb



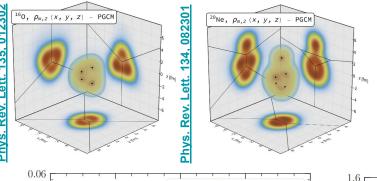






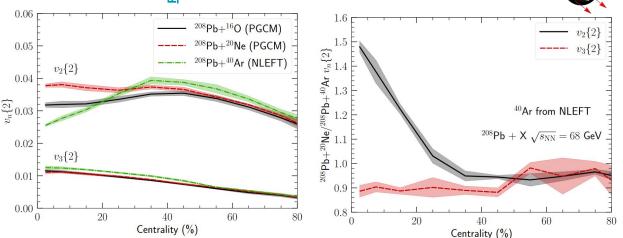
LHCb SMOG as a bowling alley (I)

A central question in the field is what's the impact of the initial state geometry to the medium evolution ⇒ 2025 OO/NeNe runs (similar nuclear effects, but different geometry)



 Actually, SMOG2 already uniquely provides us a bowling alley, allowing comparison between neon and spherical nuclei like argon

• Can we provide **first experimental evidence** of the Ne shape?



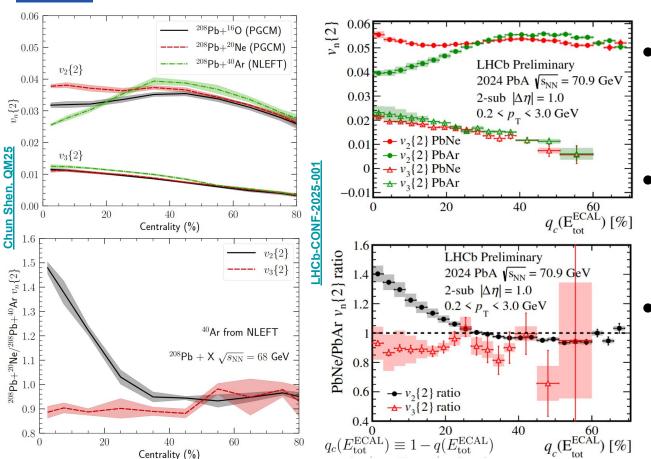
- A significant connection
 between the initial-state
 geometry and the final-state
 flow observables expected
- In central collision, PbNe to PbAr ratio up to 1.5!

Chun Shen, QM25



LHCb SMOG as a bowling alley (II)





- Results as a function of a proxy for the centrality (ECAL energy percentile) show an evident flatter v_2 {2} values for PbNe than PbAr, and a similar v_3 {2} This is **clearly consistent with the predicted Ne bowling-pin shape**, and confirms its **major**
- p_{T} -differential results as a function of centrality will follow

effect on the collective

dynamics



Conclusions

- The SMOG(2) system at LHCb pioneered fixed-target physics at LHC, and is now a(n unexpected!)
 core part of its physics programme
 - Just a few examples today for high-x nPDF studies, probes for cosmic rays physics, flow... and
 so much more I was not able to cover!
- The SMOG2 implementation presented several challenges on the machine (aperture, impedance, coating...) and on the data acquisition (new trigger!) side
 - I am incredibly proud that we can now stand as an example of how to solve this, and, hopefully,
 see more fixed-target physics in the future!

Thanks for your attention!

saverio.mariani@cern.ch