

The Vertex Tracker in the ILD Concept

Parameters and Optimisation

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Requirements for the Vertex Tracker

Asymptotic

I.P. Resolution [a]

Technology (pitch, S/N)

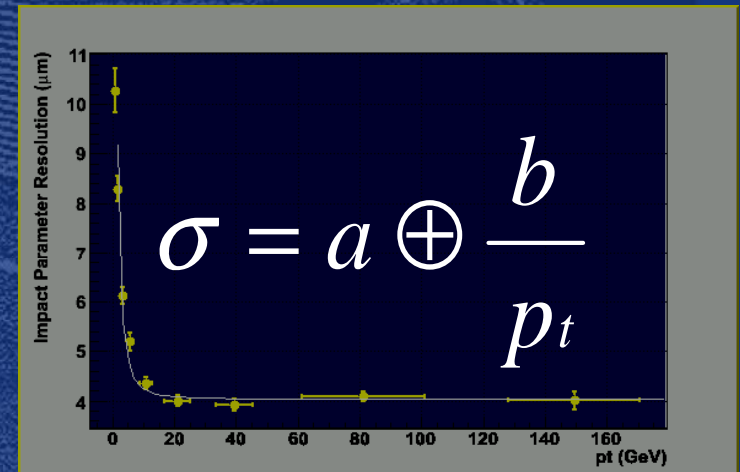
Geometry (R_{in} , R_{out})

Multiple Scattering

I.P. Term [b]

Technology (thickness)

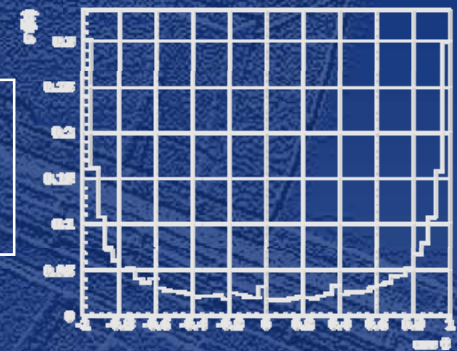
Geometry (R_{in} , N_{Layers})



Polar Angle Coverage

Technology (r/o electronics)

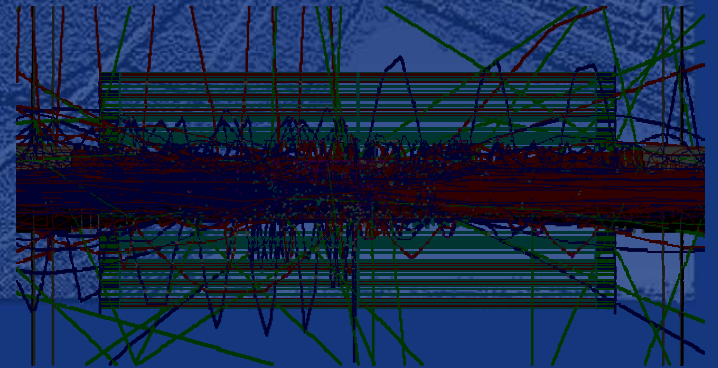
Geometry (z_{Layers})



Space / Time
Granularity

Technology (pitch, r/o
architecture, r/o time)

Geometry (R_{in})



Requirements for the Vertex Tracker

	Testing the SM	Understanding New Physics	Probing the TeraScale
Asymptotic I.P. resolution (a)	$H_{SM} \rightarrow bb, \tau\tau, \mu\mu$	$HA \rightarrow bbbb$ $\tau_1\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau\tau\chi\chi$ $H^- \rightarrow \tau\nu$	
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow HHZ,$ $HH\nu\nu$		
Multiple Scattering I.P. Term (b)	$H_{SM} \rightarrow cc, gg$	CP violation H^- $\tau_1\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau\tau\chi\chi$	$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow bb, cc)$
	$e^+e^- \rightarrow HHZ$		
Polar Angle Coverage	A_{FB}		$e^+e^- \rightarrow HHZ,$ $HH\nu\nu$
Space/Time Granularity	Bkg	Bkg	$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow bb, cc)$
			Bkg

Physics vs. VTX configuration

Higgs BRs accuracy vs. I.P. Resolution

Effect of VTX performance on accuracy of $\text{BR}(H^0 \rightarrow bb, cc, gg)$ at 0.35-0.5 TeV already assessed by various studies using parametric simulation:

Channel	Change	Rel. Change in Stat. Uncertainty
$H \rightarrow bb$	<u>Geometry:</u> 5 \rightarrow 4 layer VTX	+ 0%
$H \rightarrow cc$	<u>Thickness:</u> 50 $\mu\text{m} \rightarrow$ 100 μm	+15%
$H \rightarrow gg$		+ 5%
$H \rightarrow cc$	σ_{point} : 4 $\mu\text{m} \rightarrow$ 6 μm	+10%
	4 $\mu\text{m} \rightarrow$ 2 μm	-10%
$H \rightarrow cc$	<u>Thickness:</u> 50 $\mu\text{m} \rightarrow$ 100 μm	+10%

Yu et al.
J. Korean Phys. Soc. 50 (2007);

Kuhl, Desch
LC-PHSM-2007-001;

Ciborowski, Luzniak
Snowmass 2005

Physics vs. VTX configuration

Charm Tagging vs. I.P. Resolution

Study change in efficiency of charm tagging in Z^0 -like flavour composition

Geometry	σ_{IP} (μm)		
R_{in} 1.2 cm ↓ 1.7 cm	$4 \oplus 7 / p_t$	c purity=0.7	$\epsilon_c = 0.49$ $\epsilon_c = 0.46$
R_{in} 1.2 cm ↓ 2.1 cm	$4 \oplus 7 / p_t$ $5.5 \oplus 14 / p_t$	c purity=0.7	$\epsilon_c = 0.49$ $\epsilon_c = 0.40$
HPS	$11 \oplus 15 / p_t$	c purity=0.7	$\epsilon_c = 0.29$

Optimising the Vertex Tracker

Optimisation process should be "technology neutral" at this stage, implications of optimal parameters for various technologies & architectures to be addressed by R&D groups;

Important input to sensor R&D, ladder engineering, system issues

Degrees of freedom to be considered in optimisation process:

Radius of innermost layer: $15 \text{ mm} < R_{\text{in}} < 20 \text{ mm}$

Ladder thickness: $0.1\% X_0 < t < 0.2\% X_0$

Magnetic field strength: $3 < B < 4 \text{ T}$

Geometry

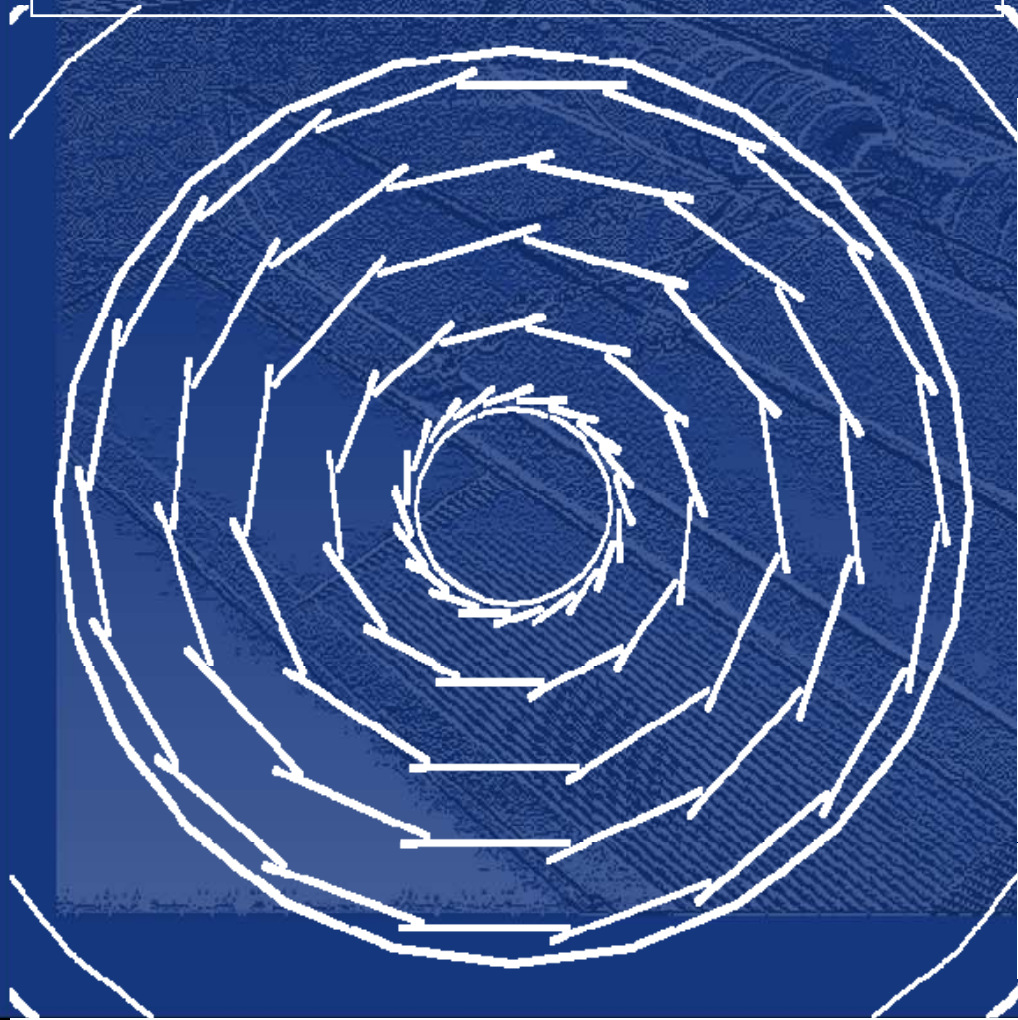
Some studies can be based on parametrisation of track extrapolation resolutions: VTX community committed to provide parameters and counts on feed-back from physics benchmarking effort;

Answering some questions require instead G4+Digi+Reco:
plan analysis effort within VTX community.

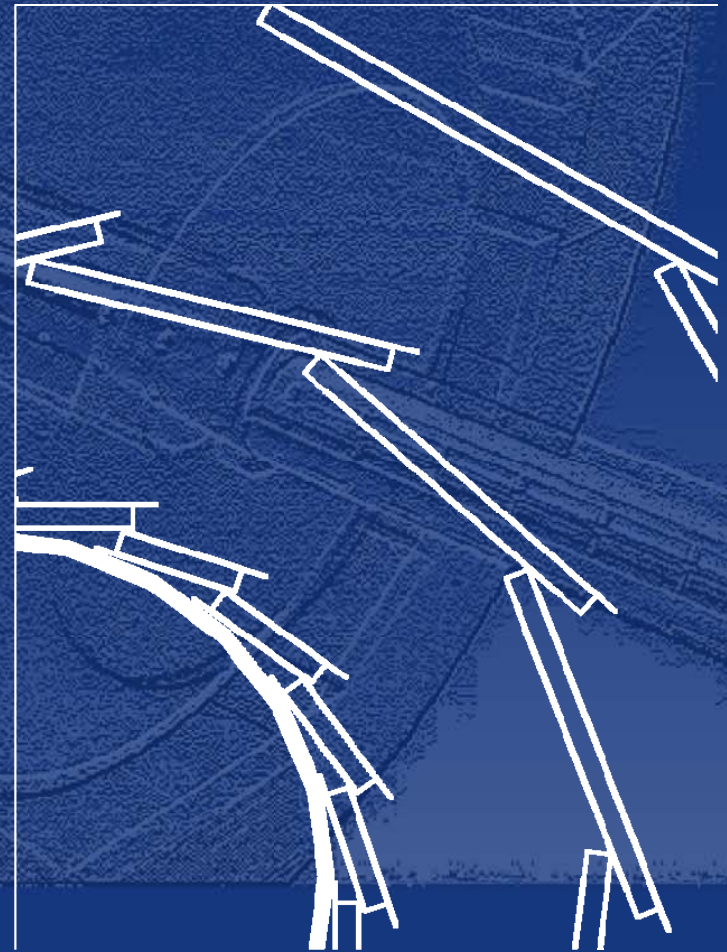
Proposed Vertex Tracker Geometries

Propose detailed study of two very different and complementary layouts:

Five-layered Vertex Tracker
thin Si + CF (VXD02)



Three-layered Vertex Tracker
w/ back-to-back sensors (VXD03)



Parametrising the Vertex Tracker Response

Provide extrap. resolution for various set of parameters (R_{in} , ladder thickness, ...) and VXD models obtained using G4 + Kalman Filter Fit:

σ_{extrap} vs. p and θ for isolated trks and ptes in jets.

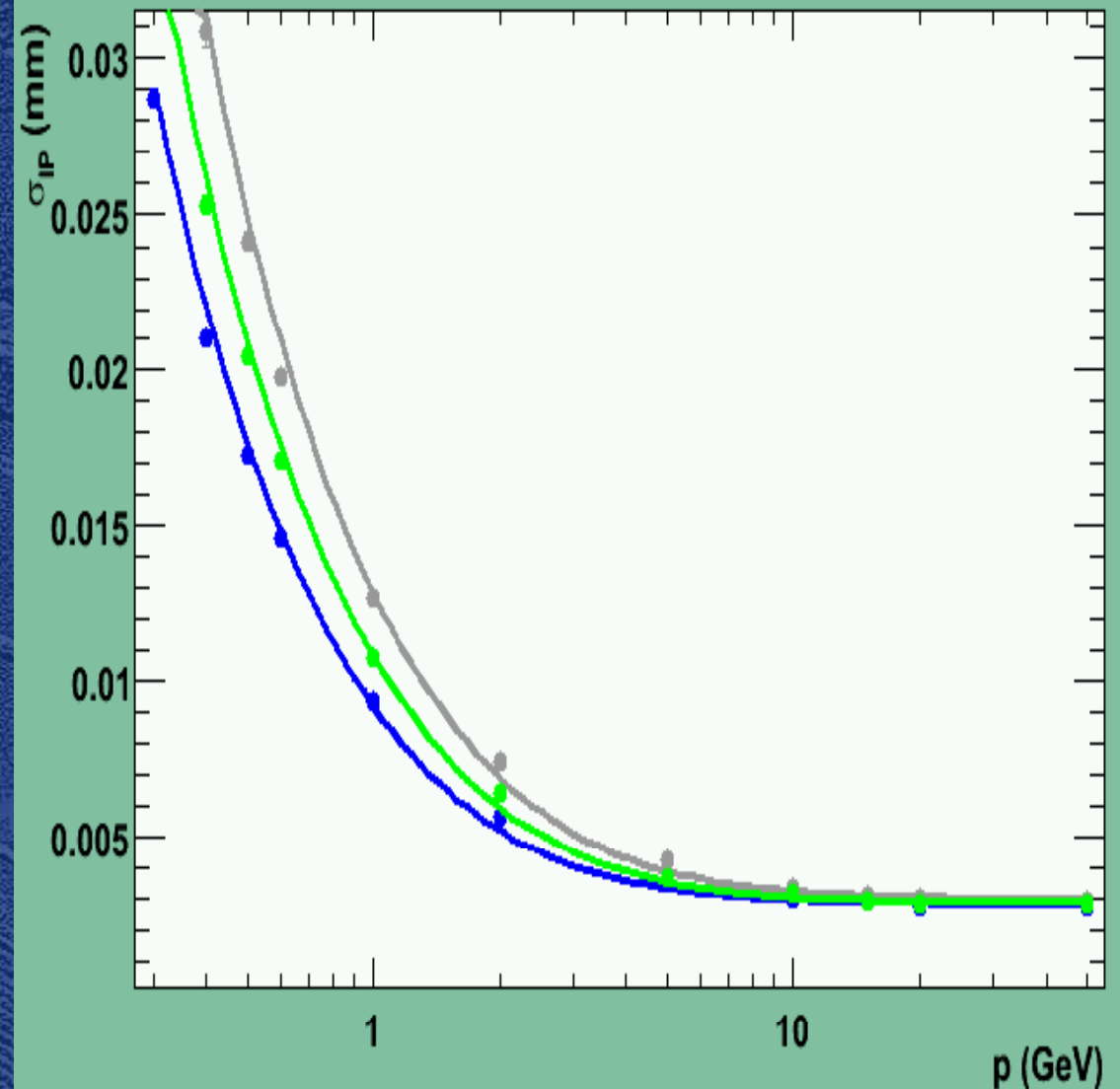
Example:

σ_{extrap} vs. p for isolated μ s

baseline VXD02,

ladder thickness $\times 2$,

$R_{in} = 18$ mm :



Performance beyond Gaussian Resolutions

Earlier results show physics reach to depend very smoothly on variations in a and b ;

Parametric fast simulation studies do not address effect of non-Gaussian tails; such effects originate from patrec failures and local distortions or misalignments;

Important to start addressing these issues within current effort on analyses based on G4+Digi+Reco;

→ clarify effect of occupancy on mistag rate,
define stability constraints for engineering design.

Physics Analysis with Full G4 + Digi + Reco

Plan to carry out detailed analyses of few benchmark physics processes with full G4 simulation + Digitisation + Patrec + Physics Object Reco within the Vertex Tracker community;

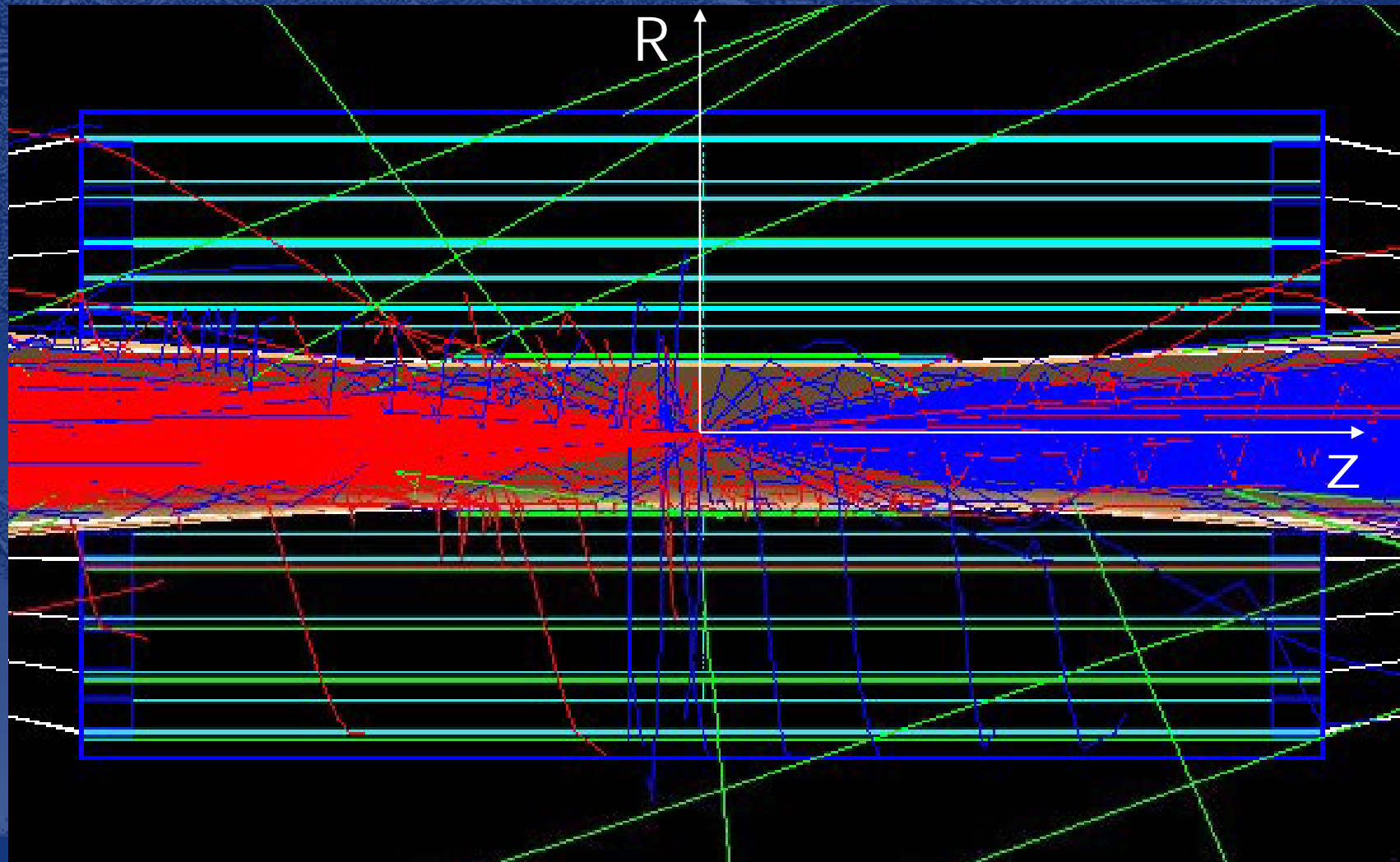
EU+US groups will study Higgs BRs and EW observables in $e+e- \rightarrow cc$ with VXD02 geometry;

Asian groups will study Higgs BRs and possibly further channels with VXD03 geometry;

Agreed to have analyses sharing signal stdhep and pair background files;
Generate common Tuples DST and develop together physics analysis programs to ensure results are comparable;

Pair Background and VTX Geometry

Geometry of innermost layer bound by distribution of incoherent pairs;
Study Z point of crossing of electrons with cylinder as function of radius R
for various magnetic fields B;

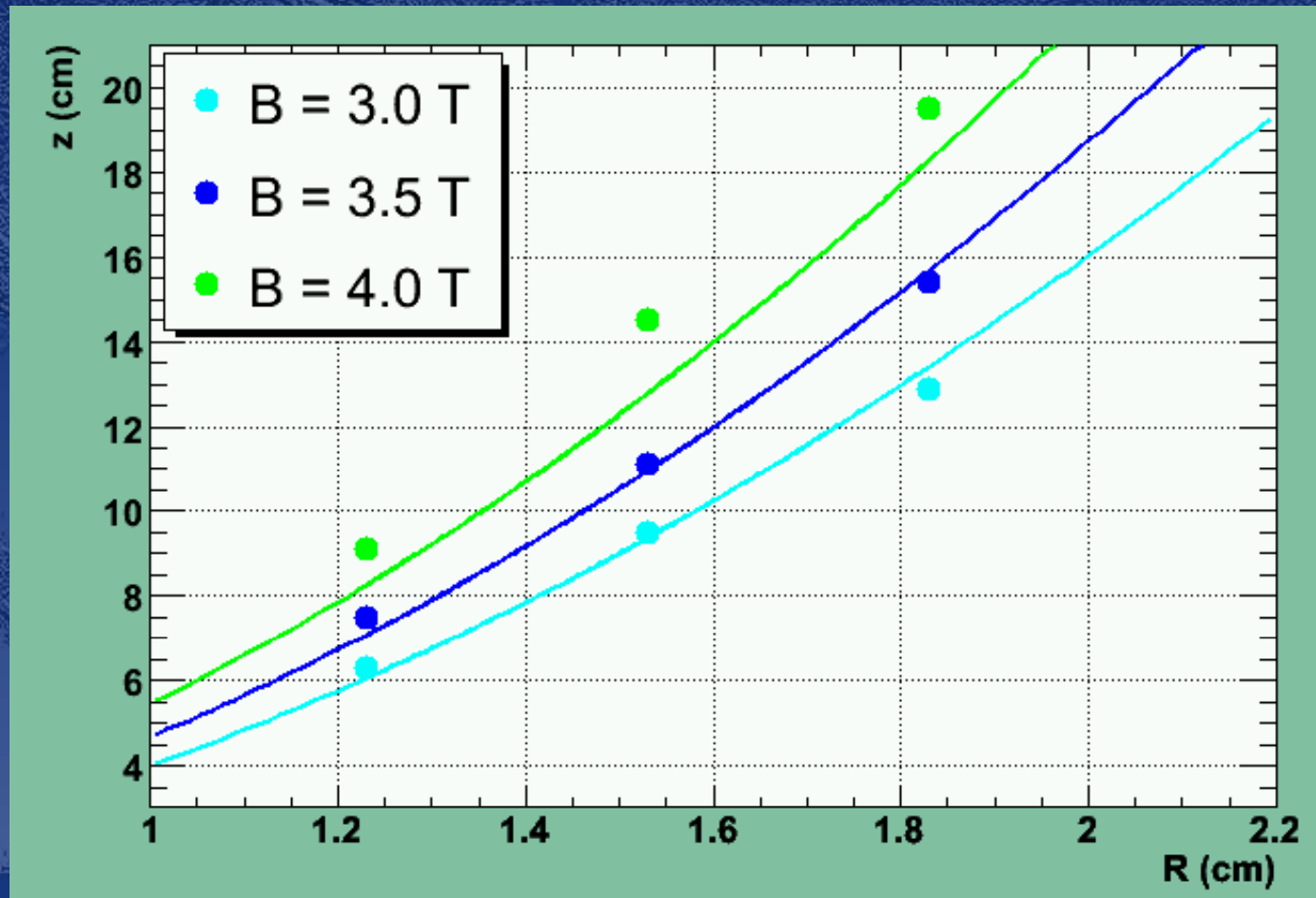


Pair Background and VTX Geometry

Compare results of GUINEA_PIG + Mokka simulation with R^2 scaling:

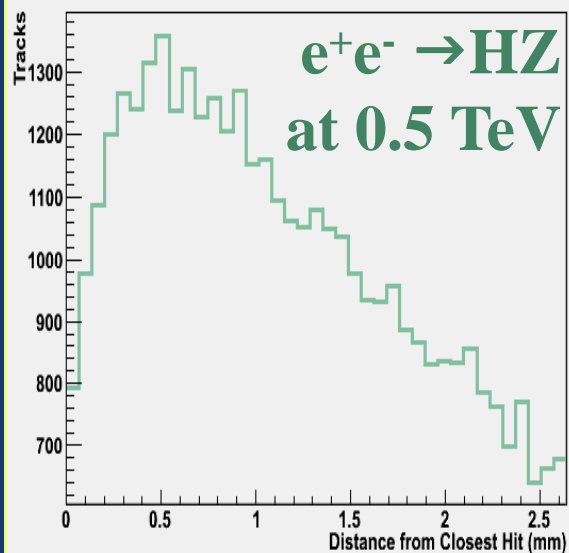
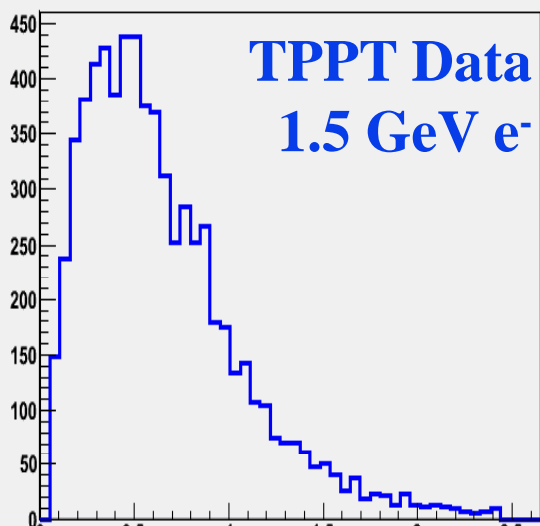
$$z_c[cm] = 8.3 R^2 B[Tesla] \sigma_z [mm] \frac{10^{10}}{N}$$

M.B., V Telnov,
Proc. 2nd Workshop
on Backgrounds at MDI
World Sci, 1998

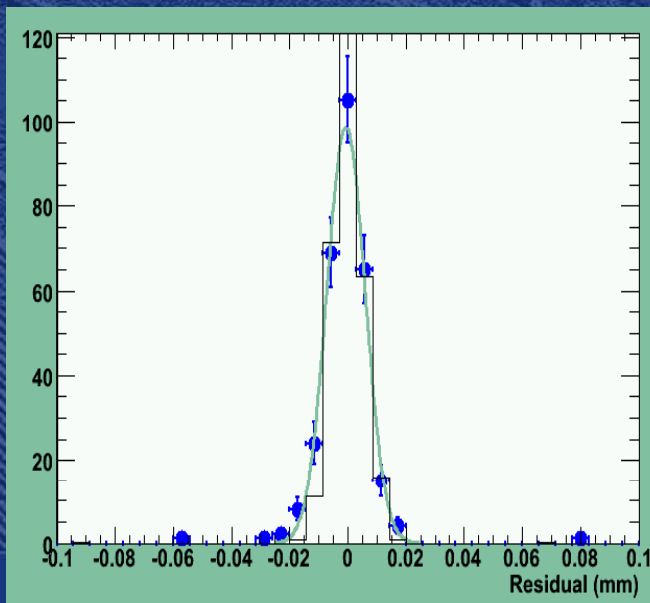
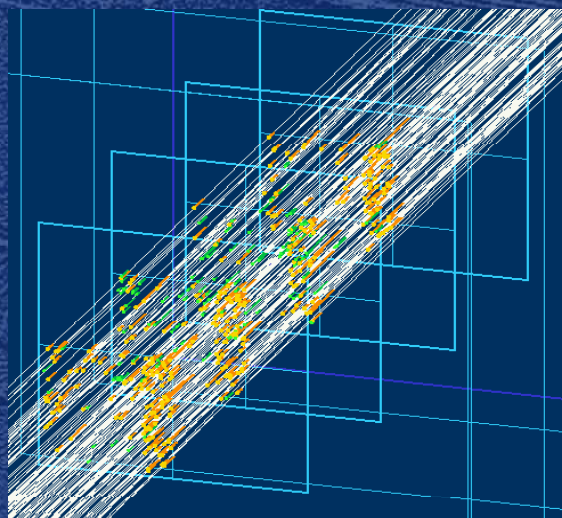


Vertex Tracking Validation at Beam Tests

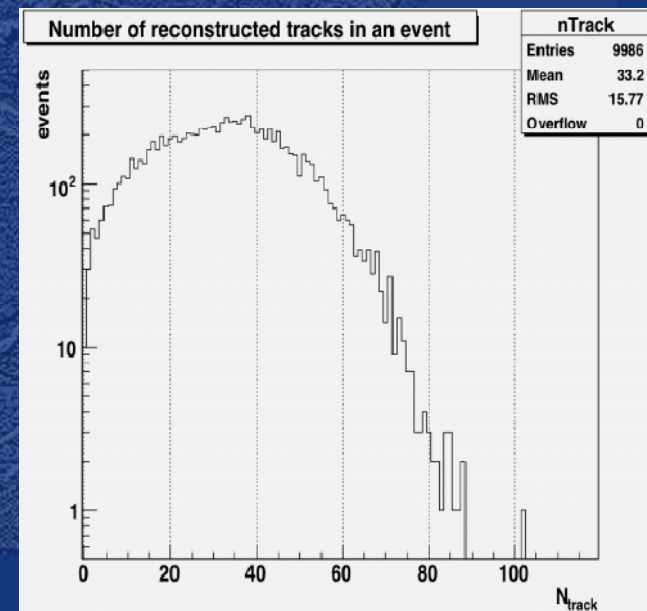
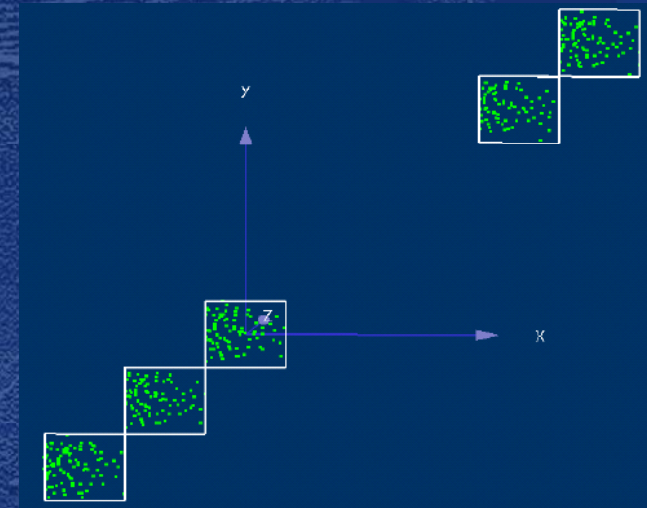
TPPT@LBNLALS
1.5 GeV e^- beam



T966@FNAL
120 GeV p beam



EUDET@CERN
180 GeV π^+ beam

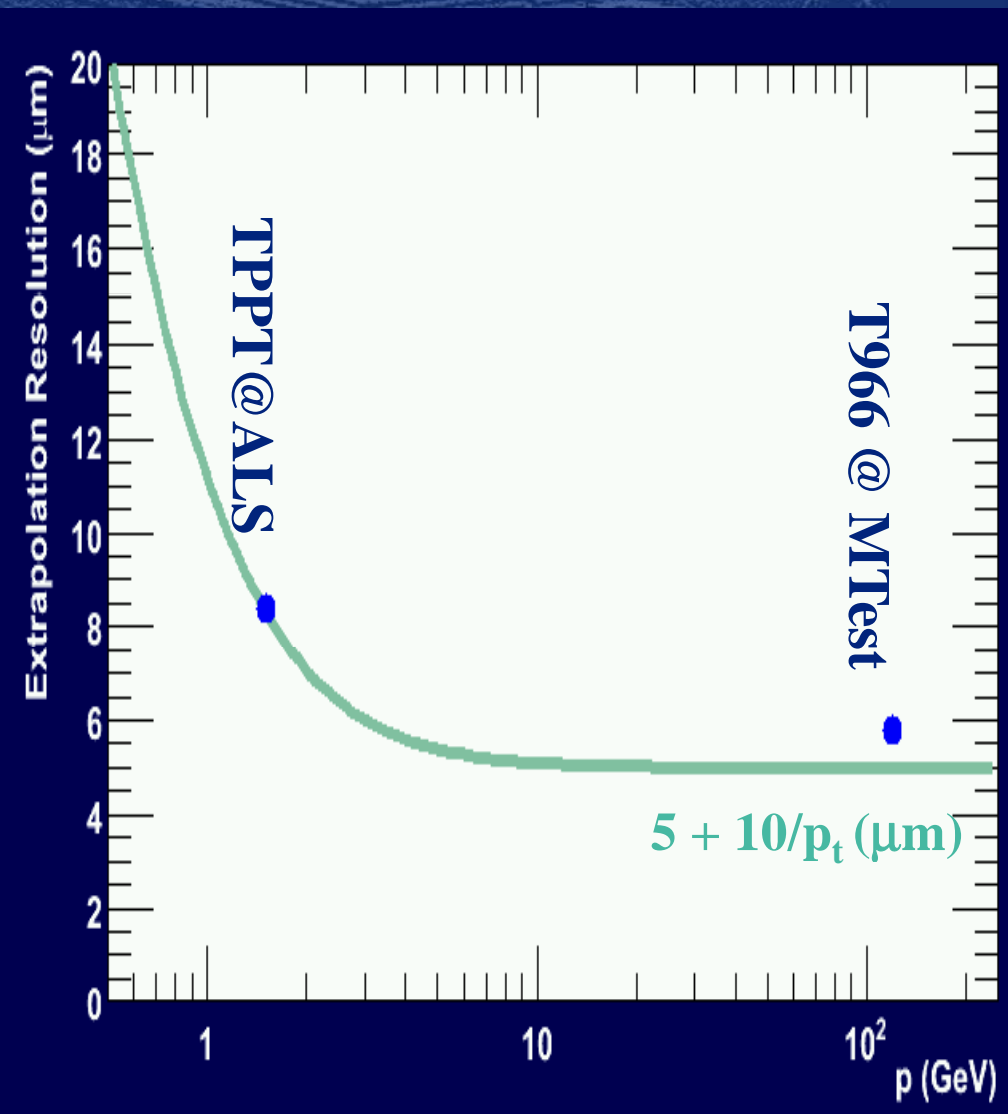


Vertex Tracking Validation at Beam Tests

Measured resolution for extrapolation to 15 mm with Thin Pixel Telescope and $R_{\text{out}} - R_{\text{in}} = 30\text{mm}$:

Significant amount of beam test data available for validation of digitisation simulation, tracking performance in dense jets and alignment;

Their use will boost realism of assumptions taken in the event simulation and reconstruction;



Planned Effort and Timeline

EU: Strasbourg (G4 geometry, Parametrisations, Beam Test validation, physics analysis [H BRs])

+Warsaw (Digi sw, Beam Test validation)

MPI (LDC tracking, Digi, Bkgs,+...), LCFI, INFN (TBD)

Asia: KEK + Kobe U, Tohoku & others (Bkg rejection, phys. analysis [H BRs])

US: LBNL (Digi&Reco sw, Beam Test validation, physics analysis [$e^+e^- \rightarrow cc$])

Hawaii (physics analysis)

Feb 08: VXD geometries in Mokka/Jupiter, validation;

generate parametrisations, validate Digi, generate signal stdhep files;

Mar 08: G4 event production & test, define analysis strategy, define Tuples;

Apr 08: test analysis chain, deploy Reco tools;

May 08: Reco production, Tuple production & test

Summer 08: Analysis activity;

Fall 08: writeup.

Personnel very limited, availability of US institutions to be re-assessed, essential to plan a well-coordinated, synergistic effort.

Identify VTX contact persons to ILD JSB shortly after this meeting.

The LC VTX @ Villa Vigoni, Lake Como

April 21-24, 2008

Second in the series of topical workshops started at Ringberg Castle in 2006:

Forum for in-depth, informal discussion of technical issues,

review of critical points and achievements in sensor R&D, discussion of designs and prototypes for mechanics, integration and services, updates on software tools;

Villa Vigoni meeting scheduled to take place at turning point in LoI process and will benefit the VTX community contributing to various LoIs through contacts and open discussion.

Contact Person: Massimo Caccia (U. Insubria, Como and INFN).

