Optimization Studies for the 4th Concept Detector

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On behalf of Software Groups

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Outline

- Status of the studies
- DCH performance with recent optimizations
- Comparison with a Si based central tracker
- Calorimeter performance and optimization
- VTX related issues
- Plans for the future

Status of Current Performance Studies

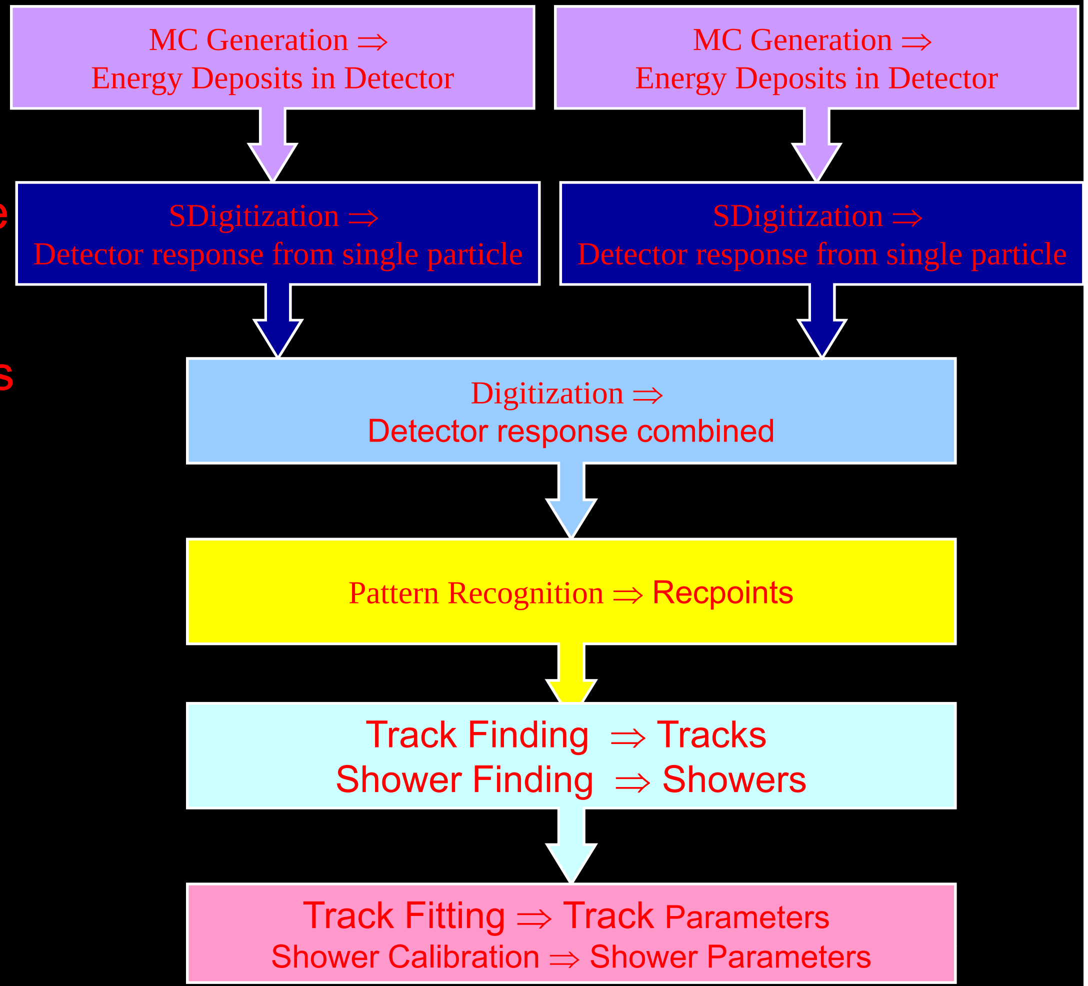
- Use delayed LoI to consolidate simulation and upgrade packages
- Faster geometries for background studies
- Start comparing detector performance with and without beam background
- Use full digitization or fast recpoints depending on the study
- Compare Fluka with Geant for tracking

Detectors in ILCroot

- VTX Detectors: 4th Concept/SiD, FTD
- Central Trackers: TPC, Drift Chamber (3 versions), Si-Tracker
- HCAL: DREAM (3 versions)
- ECAL: 4th Concept (2 versions)
- Muon Spectrometer: 4th Concept
- **Total: 8 subdetectors (13 versions), most of them with full simulation**

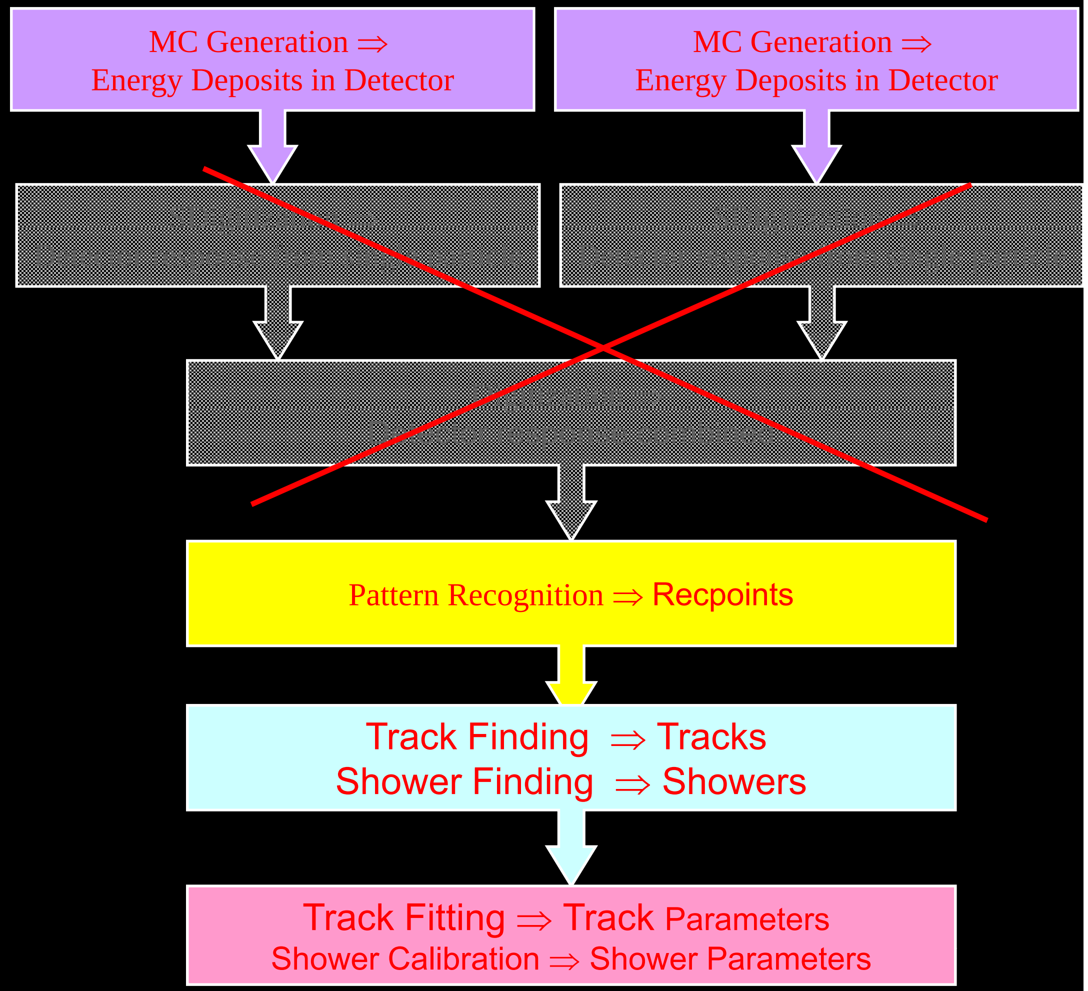
Simulation (Full Digitization)

- Hits: produced by MC (G3,G4,Fluka)
- SDigits: simulate detector response for each hit
- Digits: merge digit from several files of SDigits (example Signal + Beam Bkgnd)
- Recpoints: Clusterize nearby Digits
- Calibration (Dual Readout Calorimeter)
- Pattern recognition



Simulation (Fast Digit)

- Hits: produced by MC (G3,G4,Fluka)
-
- FastRecpoints: gaussian smearing
- Calibration (Dual Readout Calorimeter)
- Pattern recognition



Optimizing the Central Tracker

- Spherical endplates
- New geometry (cylindrical vs planar, hex cell)
- New recontruction (pattern recognition + Kalman Filter)
- Use Fluka in simulation of hits (important for jet studies)
- DCH vs Si based tracker
- Optimization with 10 muons, ttbar->6jets, GuineaPig events

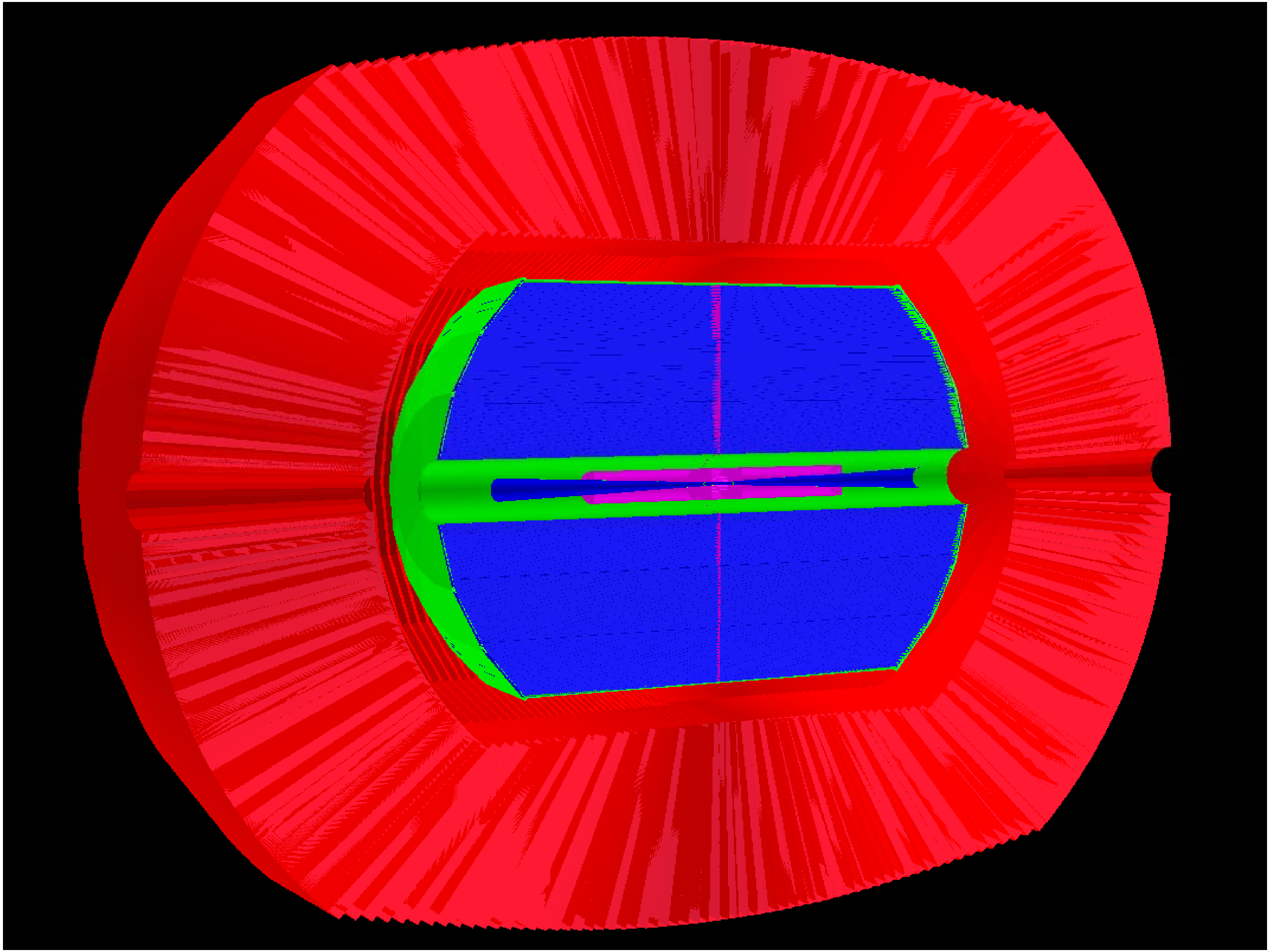
New DCH Layout

- Vessel: 23-150 cm with **spherical Endcaps**
- Active volume: 23-147 cm
- Individual wires simulated
  - 60000 20 μm W sense wires
  - 120.000 80 μm Al field wires
- Gas: 90% He + 10% iC4H10
- Layers: 133
- Cells size and shape:
  - 6-7 mm x 6-7 mm axial exagonal for reconstruction studies
  - Exagonal all-stereo superlayers, r-dependent size, for occupancy studies

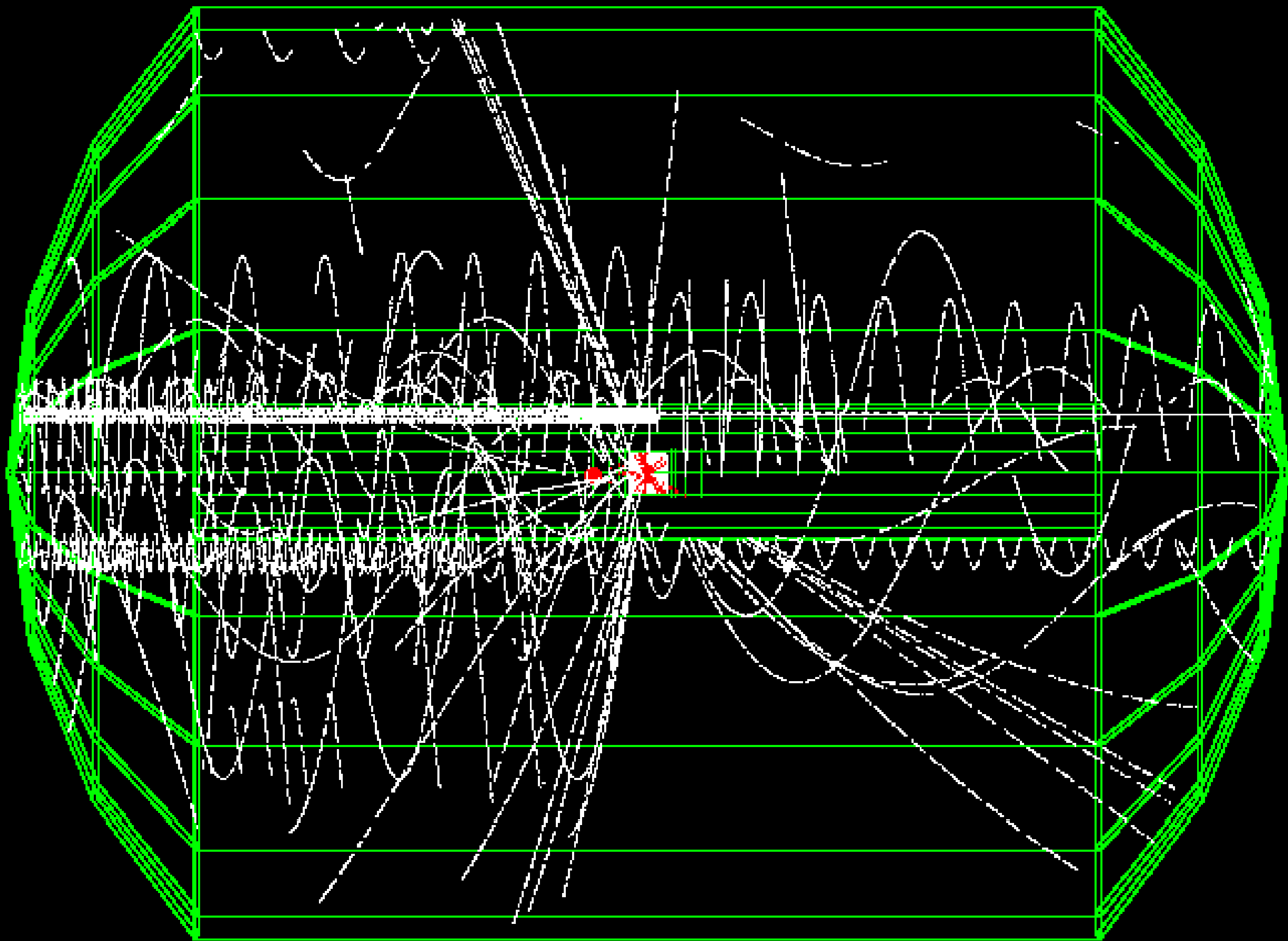
Material Budget

- Gas [He-C4H10/90-10]: 0.15%
- Wires: 0.4%
- Vessel:
  - Inner wall: 0.1% X/Xo
  - Outer wall: 2% X/Xo
  - Endcaps (wires, pads,electronics & services included): 8% X/Xo

See F. Grancagnolo talk for PET wires and Boron fiber endplates

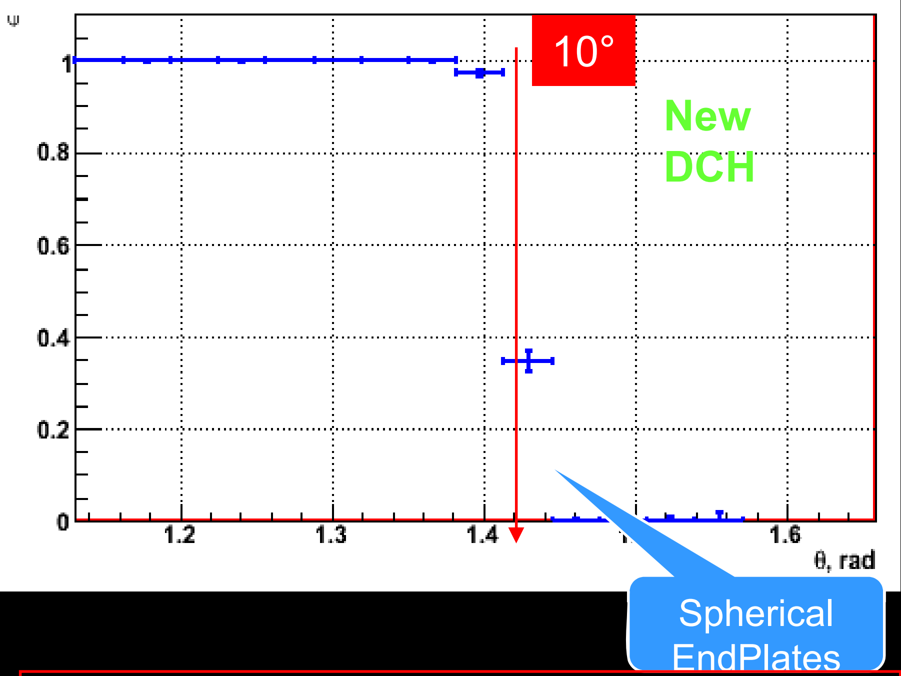


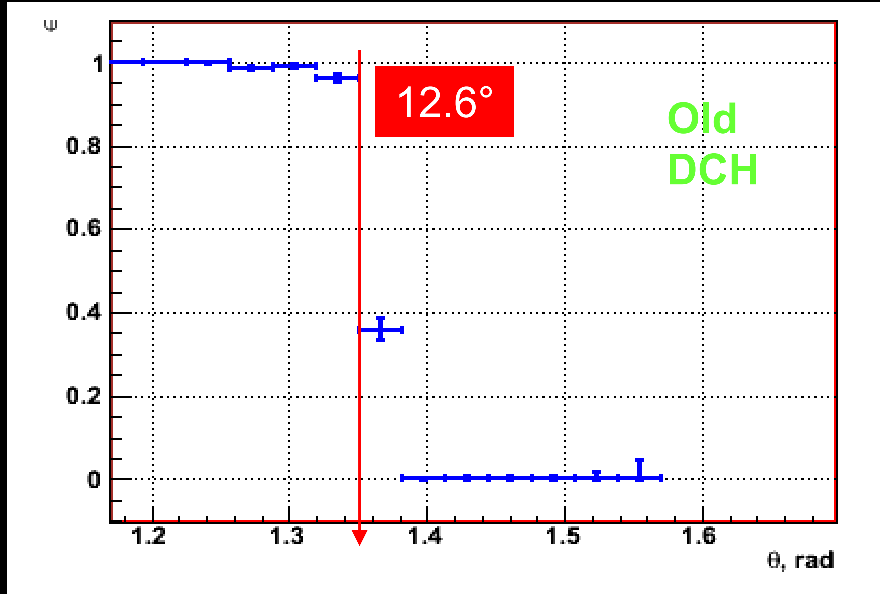
ttbar->6 jets event in 5 T field



Good Tracks (Reconstructable)

10 muons





Defining "Good Tracks" (reconstructable)

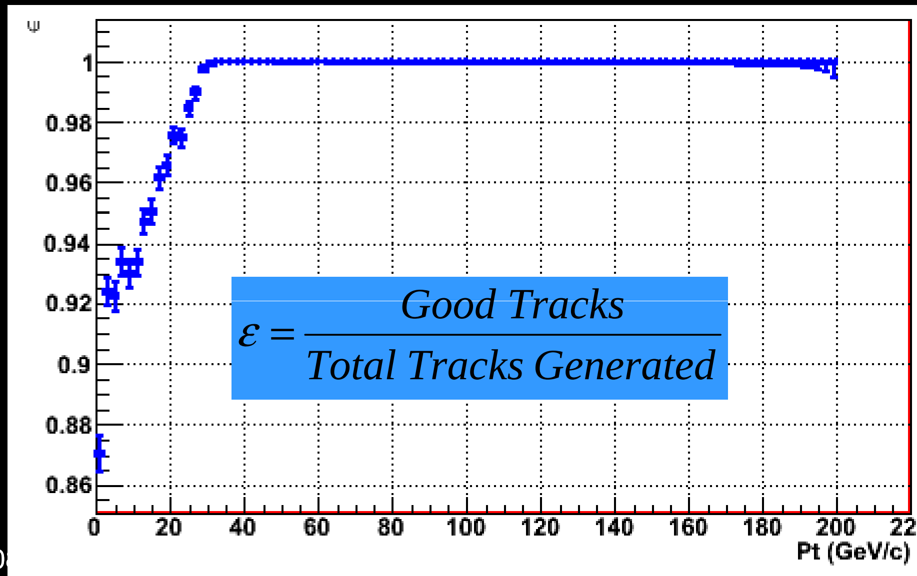
I. DCA(true) < 3.5 cm

AND

II. (At least 10 hits in DCH

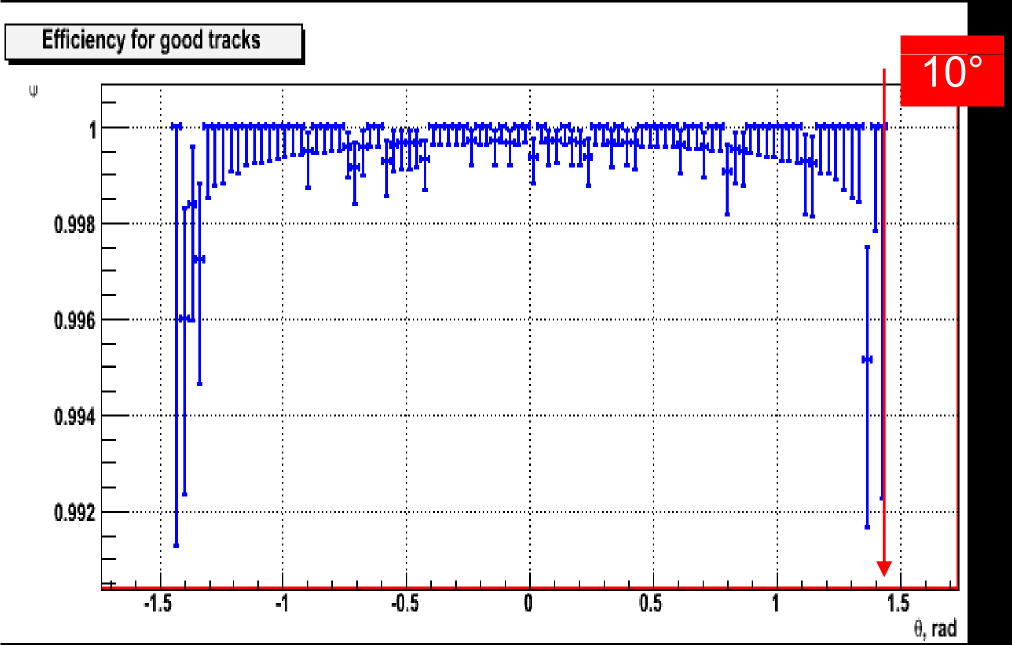
OR

III. At least 4 hits in VTX)



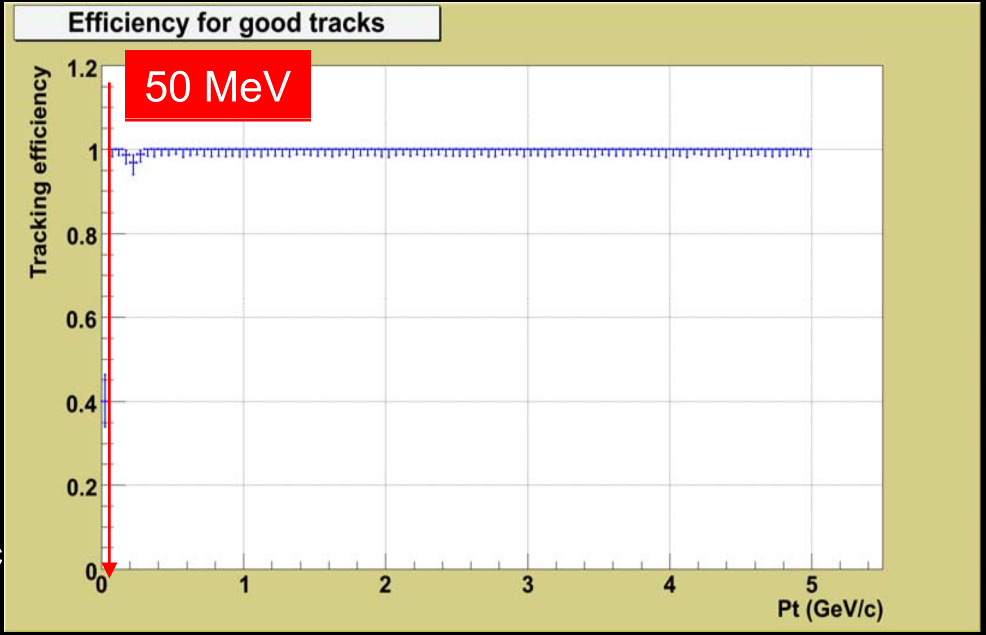
Reconstruction Efficiency

10 muons



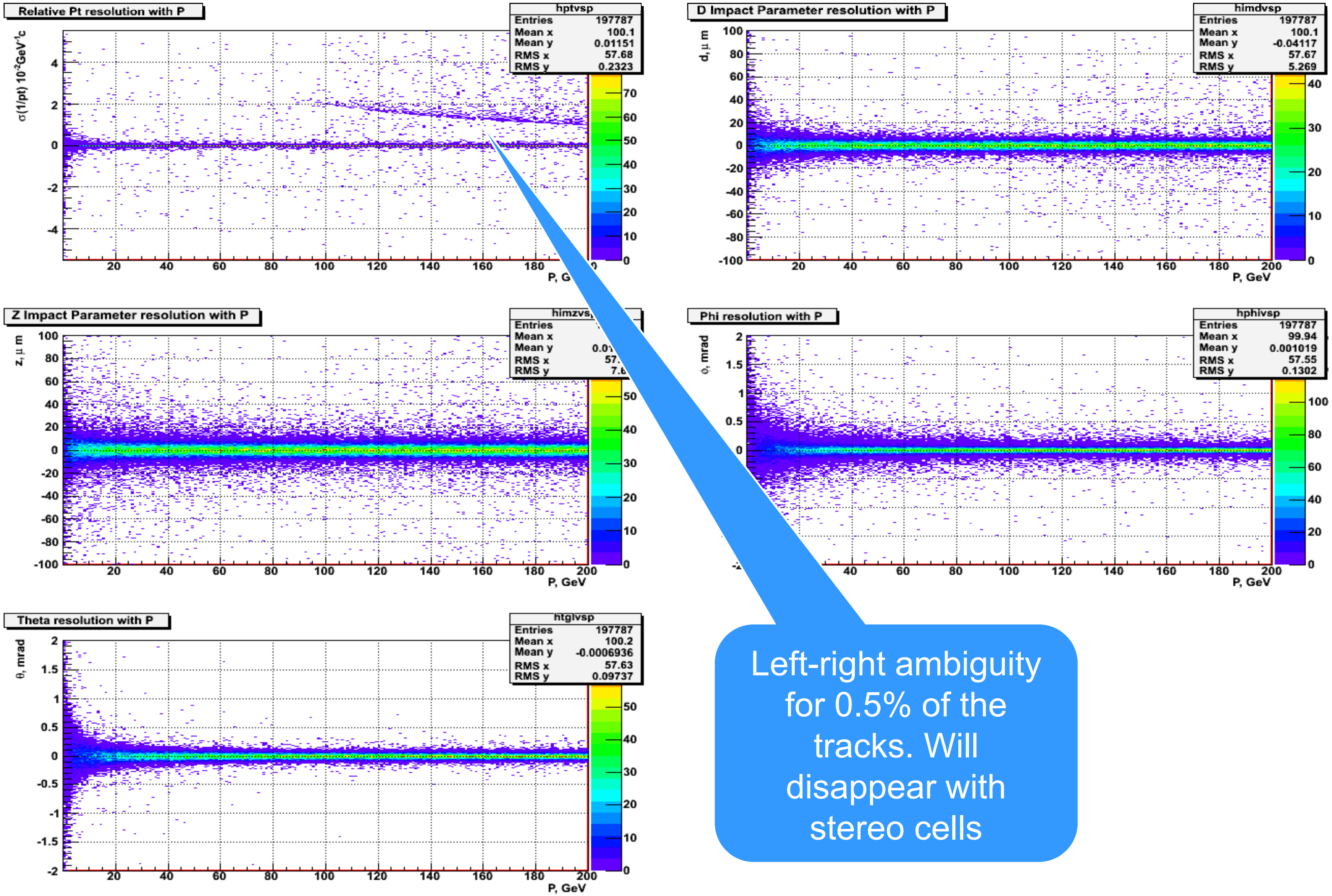
Axial DCH used for reconstructing tracks.

$$\varepsilon = \frac{reconstructed\ tracks}{good\ tracks}$$



DCH Resolution vs P

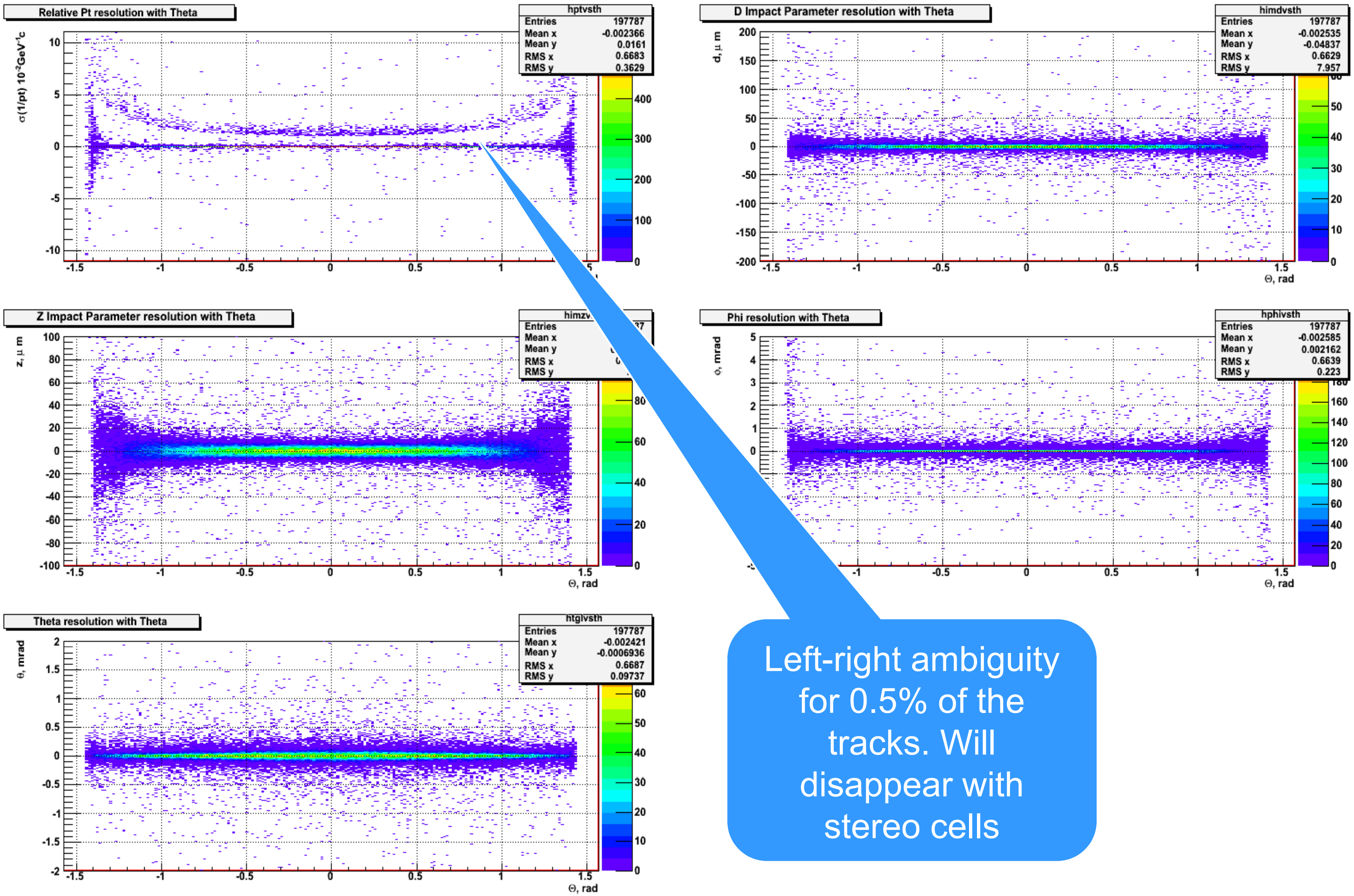
10 muons



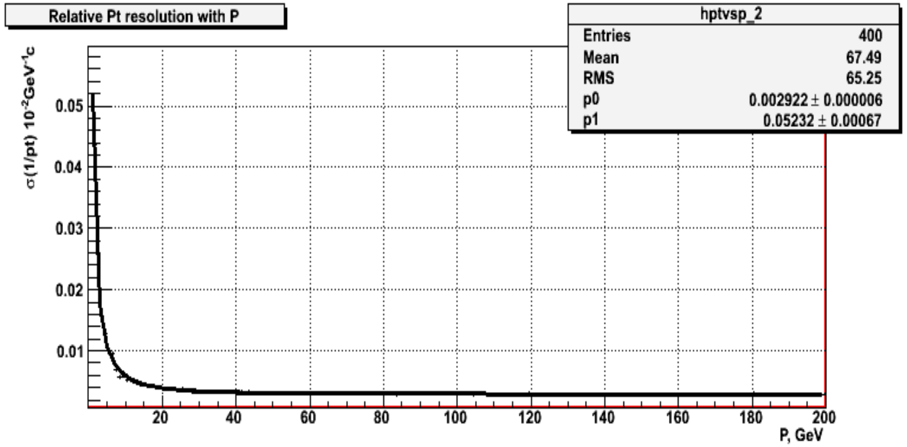
Left-right ambiguity for 0.5% of the tracks. Will disappear with stereo cells

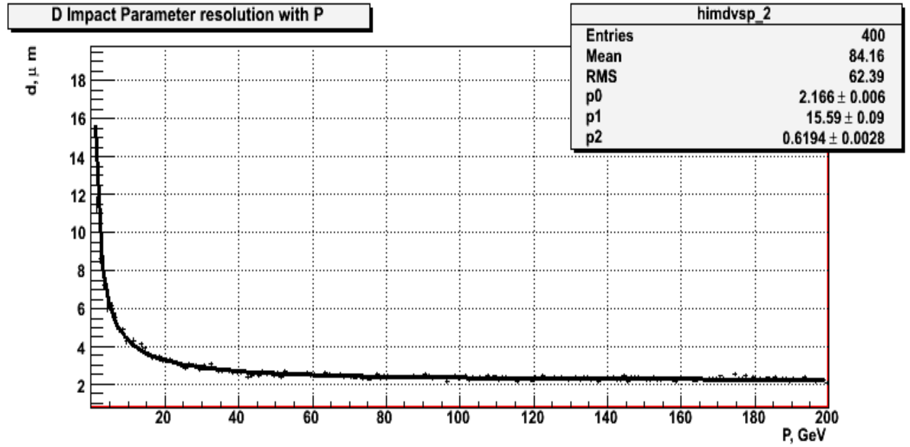
DCH Resolution vs θ

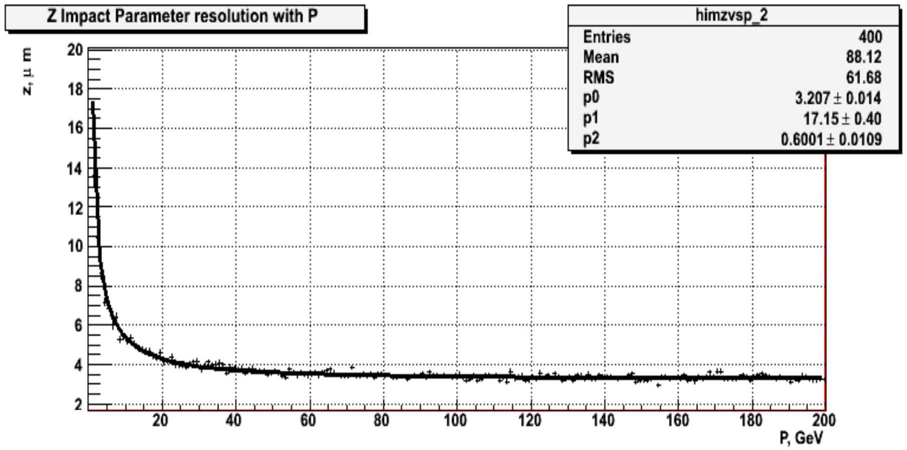
10 muons

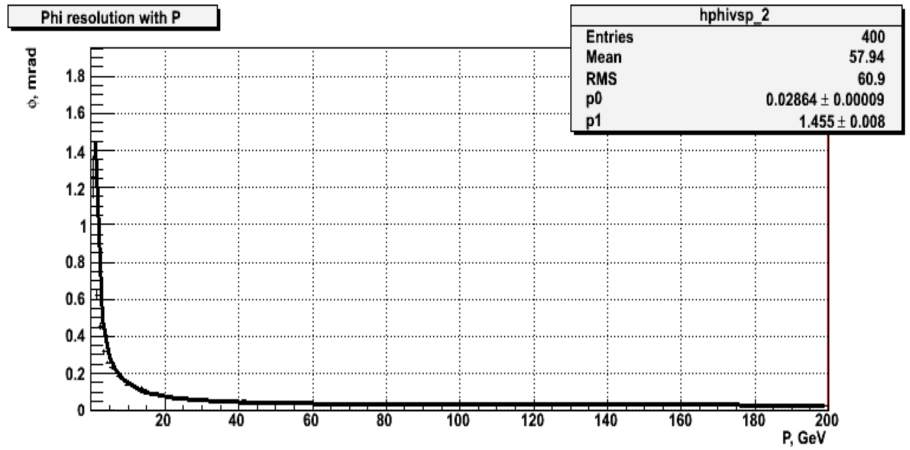


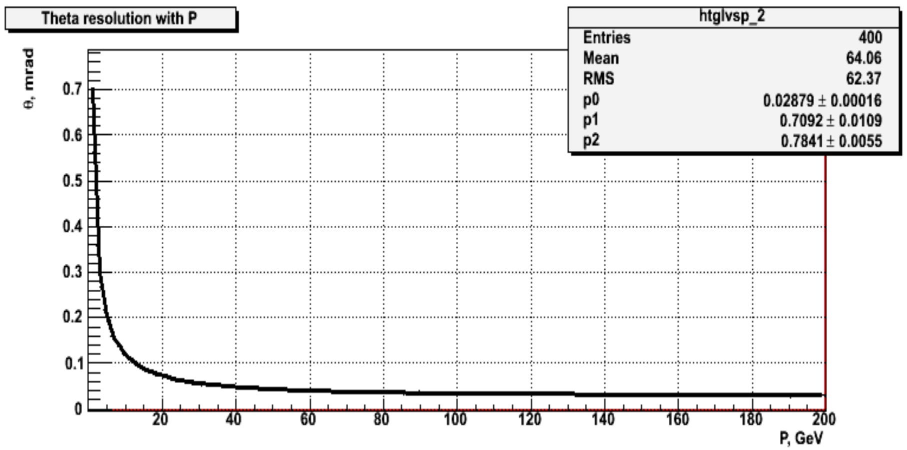
Left-right ambiguity for 0.5% of the tracks. Will disappear with stereo cells











$$\sigma(P_t^{-1}) = 2.9/P \oplus 0.52\times10^{-4}\,GeV^{-1}c$$

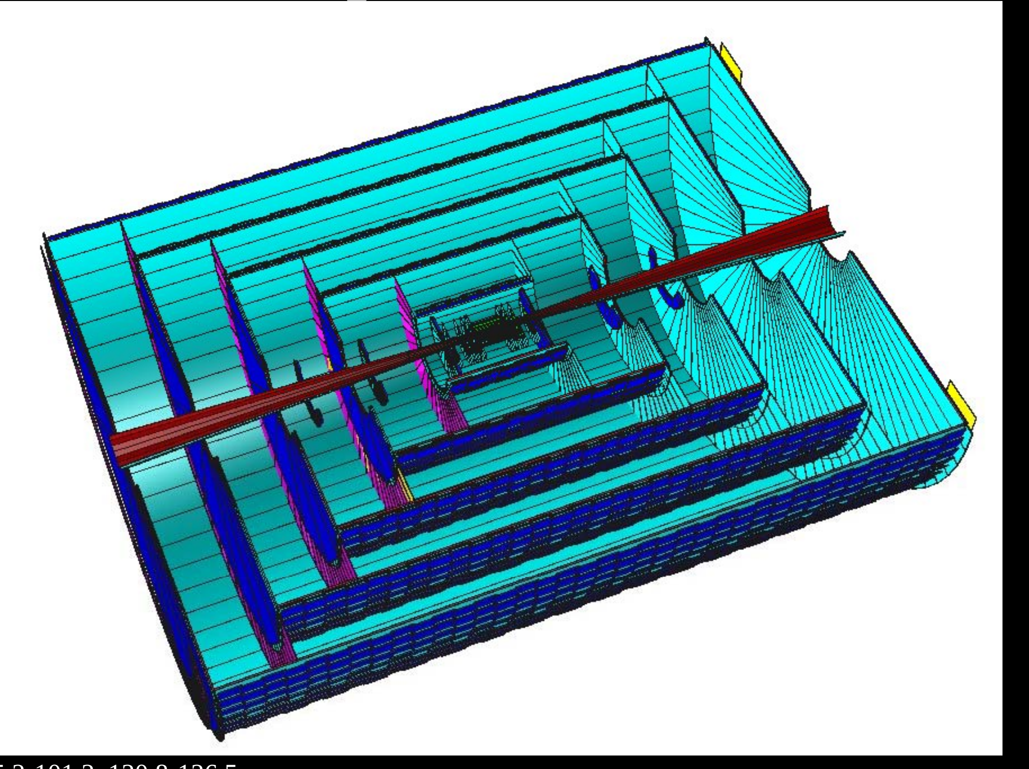
$$\sigma(\vartheta) = 0.71/P^{0.78} \oplus 0.029\ mrad$$

$$\sigma(\varphi) = 1.46/P \oplus 0.029\ mrad$$

$$\sigma(D_o) = 15.6/P^{0.62} \oplus 2.2\ \mu m$$

$$\sigma(Z_o) = 17.2/P^{0.60} \oplus 3.2\ \mu m$$

Si-Tracker Layout



- Version SiD01-Polyhedra + SiD01
- Guard ring: mm 0.07
- Barrel Layers: 5
- Total Tiles Barrel 7312
-
- **Wafer layout**
- Strip pitch 50 µm
- Strip thickness (Si wafer) 300 µm
- Strip length 93.31 mm
- Tile width 93.531 mm
- Carbonfiber in 0.228 mm
- Rohacell tickness 3.175 mm
- Carbonfiber out 0.228 mm
- Si support 300 µm x 6.667 mm x 63.8 mm
- Kapton Layer 0.1 mm
-
- **Support layout**
- Carbon Fiber 500 µm
- Rohacell 8.075 mm
- Carbon Fiber 500 µm
-
- **Barrel Layer layout**
- Radial position (Barrel) cm 18.5-24.5; 44.1-50.1; 69.6-75.6; 95.2-101.2; 120.8-126.5
- Z-length cm 53.4; 121.6; 189.6; 257.8; 326

- **Endcap rmin rmax z position in cm**

Endcap	rmin	rmax	z position in cm
1	18.5	48.6	62.9148
2	18.5	74.1	96.915515
3	18.5	99.7	131.016285
4	19.5	125.3	165.117005
5	2.78	16.67	20.59408
6	7.51	16.67	54.04408
7	11.65	16.67	83.14408

Barrel has single sensor strips

Endaps have double sensor strips with 17.5 mrad stereo angle

Material Budget at $\theta = 90^\circ$

($\theta = 0^\circ$ for endcaps/endplates)

- Beam Pipe: 0.18% X/X_o
- VXD:
  - Detector & support: 0.8% X/X_o

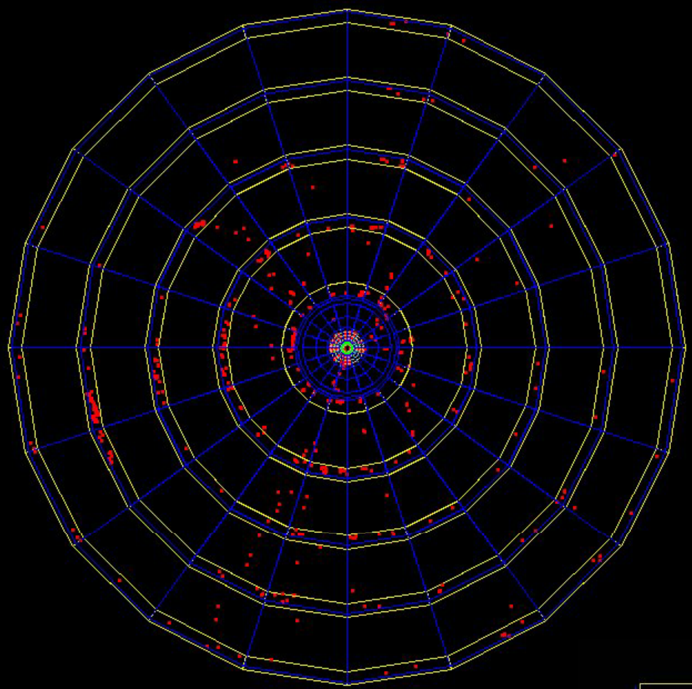
Si Tracker	Drift Chamber

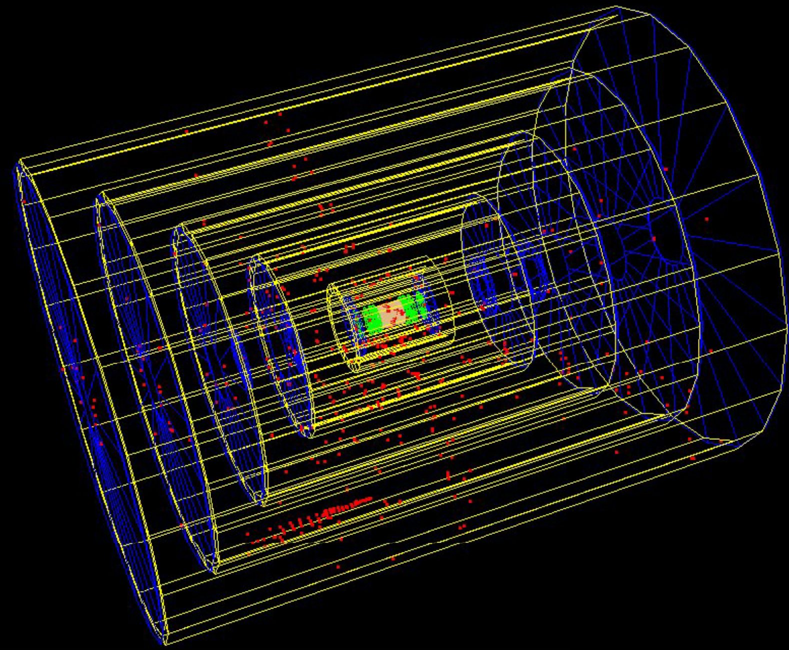
• Barrel :6.21% (Si= 3.98% + Support=2.23%)
• Endcap Inner Disks: 2.93 % X/Xo
• Endcap Outer Disks: 4.39-5.39% (with supports) X/Xo
	• Gas [He-C4H10/90-10]: 0.15%
	• Wires: 0.4%
	• Vessel:
	  ◦ Inner wall: 0.1% X/Xo
	  ◦ Outer wall: 2% X/Xo
	  ◦ Endcaps (wires, pads,electronics & services included): 8% X/Xo

Simulation and Reconstruction Issues

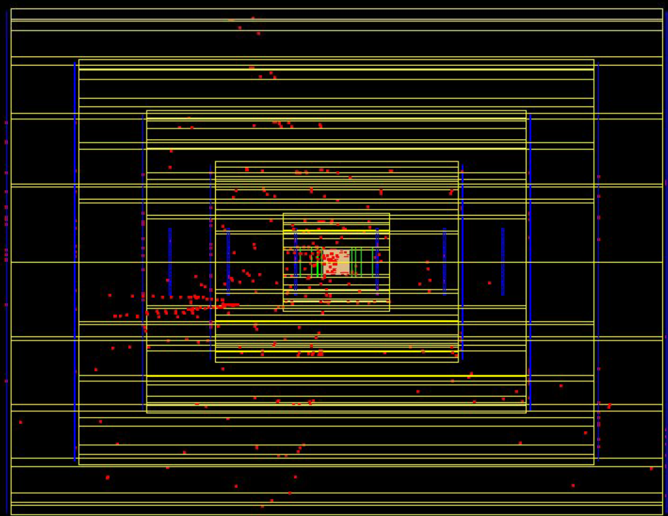
- All studies performed with ILCroot
- None of the layout have been fully optimized yet
  - CluCou DCH has cylindrical axial layers
  - DCH is designed for 3.5T field (studies are made at 5T)
  - New reconstruction still has left/right ambiguity (0.5% of tracks)
  - SiT has not segmented endcaps yet
  - SiT 25 mm pitch strips by default with readout every other strip
- Pattern recognition and Kalman Filter optimized for efficiency
- All resolution studies by F. Ignatov

SiT Event Display in ILCroot





ttbar->6jets event
(5 Tesla)



Defining "Good Tracks" (reconstructable)

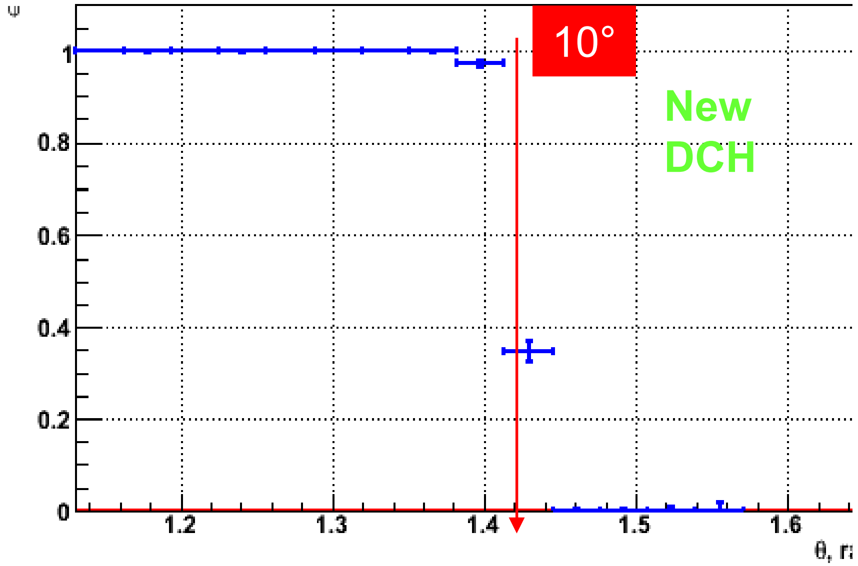
These definitions are optimized for efficiency

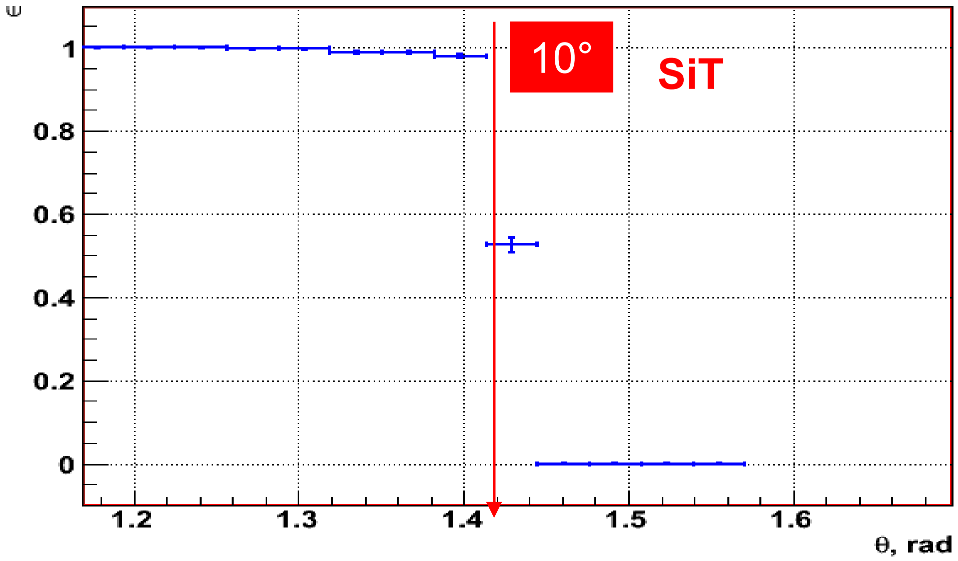
DCH	SiT
I. DCA(true) < 3.5 cm AND II. (At least 10 hits in DCH OR III. At least 4 hits in VXD)	I. DCA(true) < 3.5 cm AND II. At least 4 hits in VXD+SiT

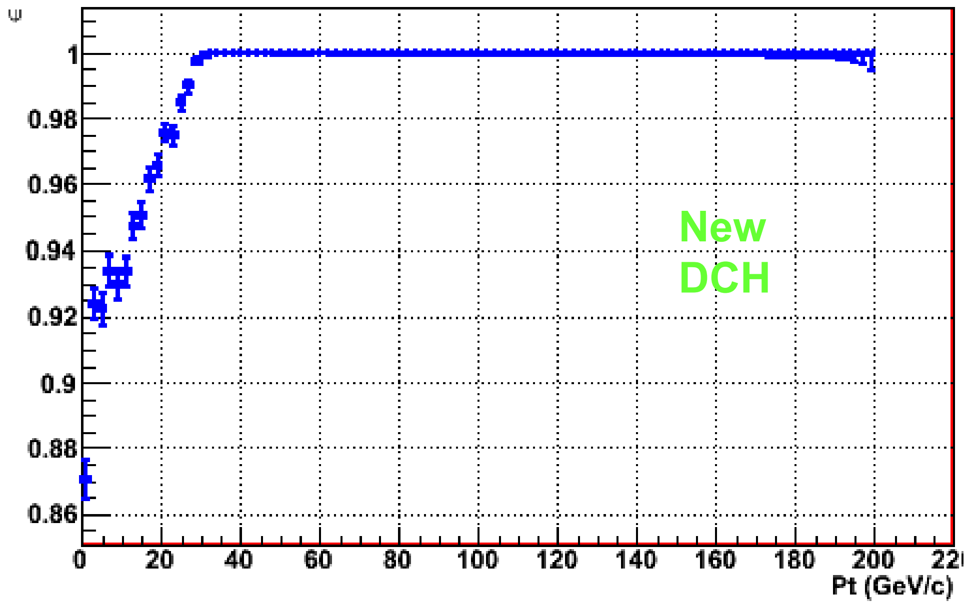
SiD use a value of 3

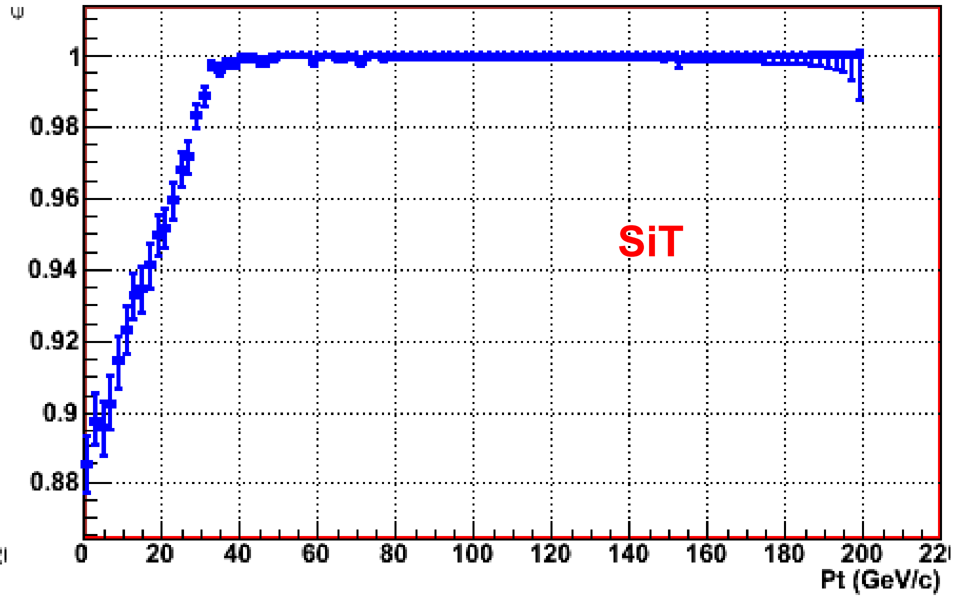
Good Tracks vs θ

$$\varepsilon = \frac{Good\ Tracks}{Total\ Tracks\ Generated}$$









Tracking Efficiency vs θ

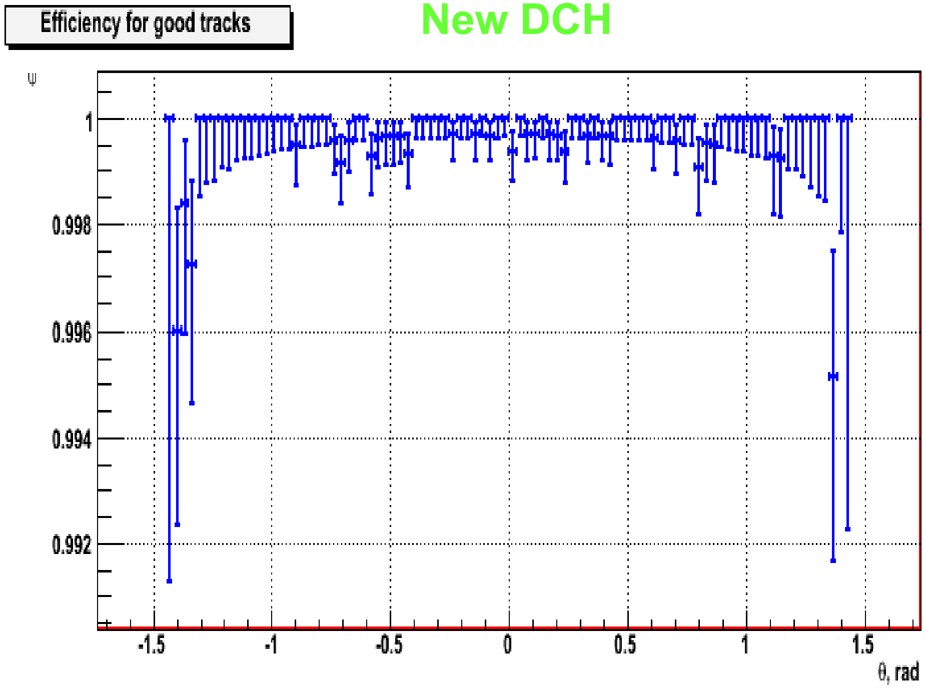
10 muons

- Seeding is done in DCH
- VTX points are added during Prolongation in Kalman Filter

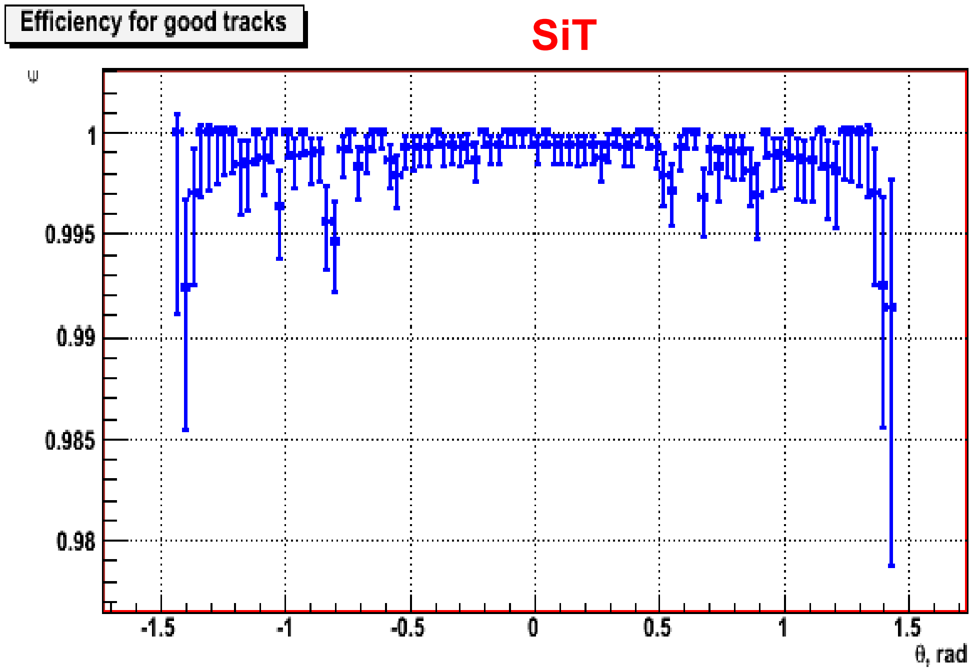
- Seeding is done in VTX
- SiT points are added during Prolongation in Kalman Filter

$$\varepsilon = \frac{reconstructed\ tracks}{good\ tracks}$$

New DCH

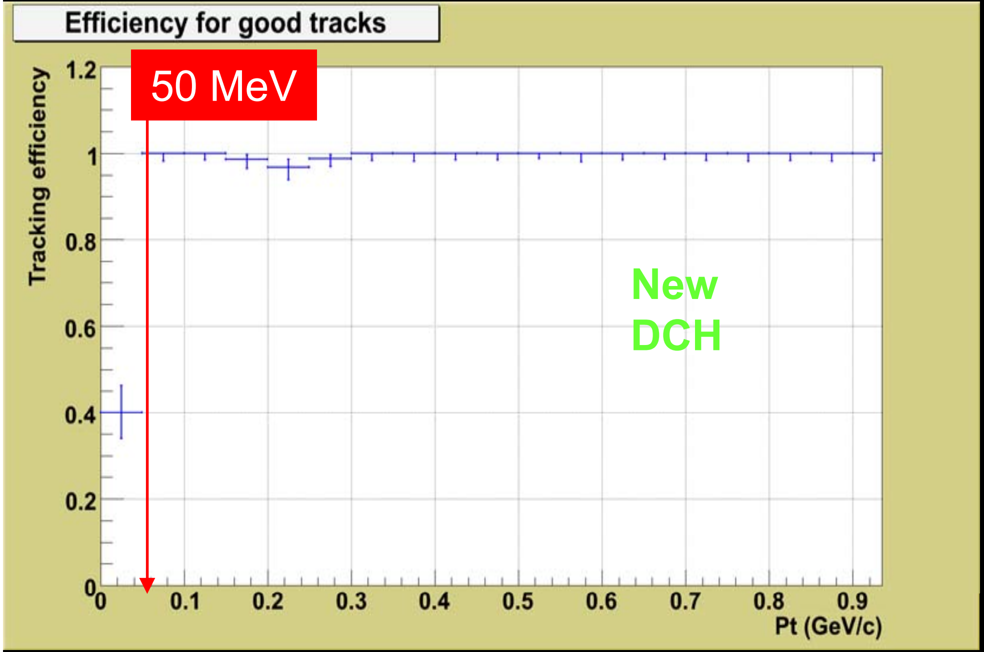


SiT

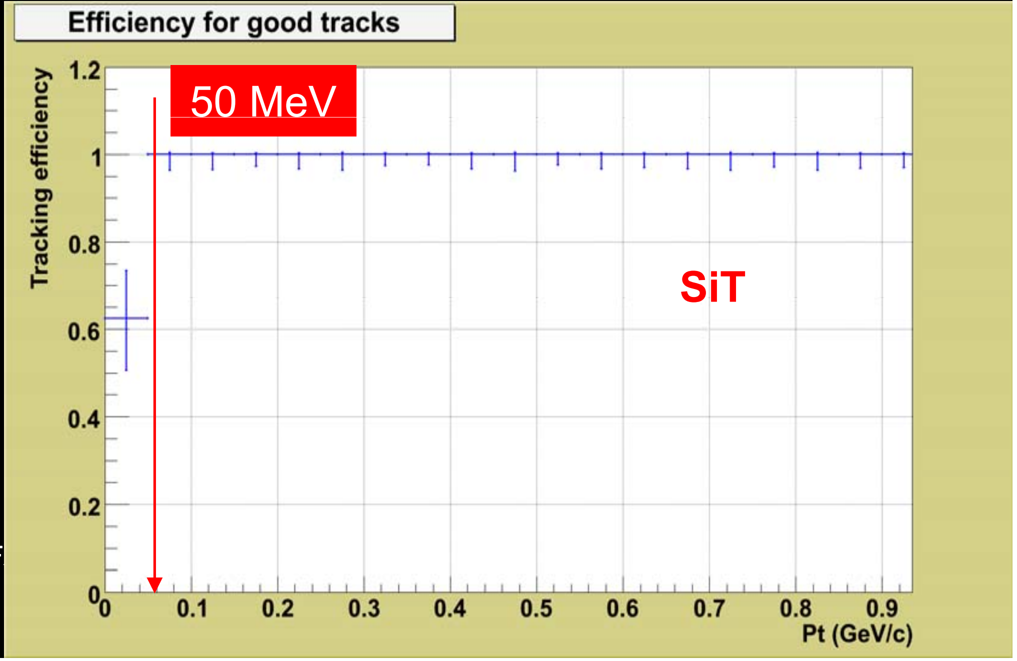


Reconstruction Efficiency

10 muons

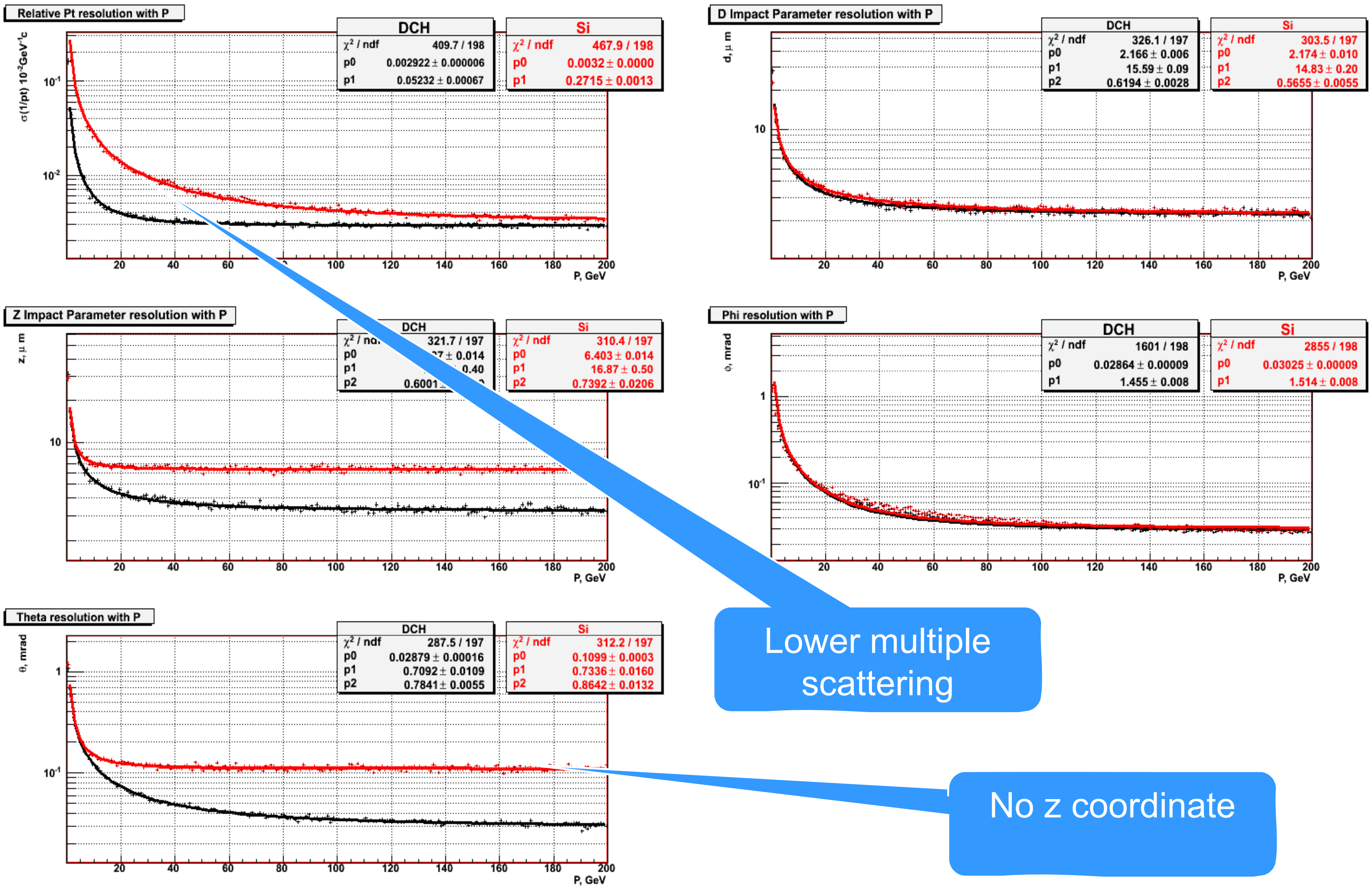


$$\varepsilon = \frac{\textit{reconstructed tracks}}{\textit{good tracks}}$$



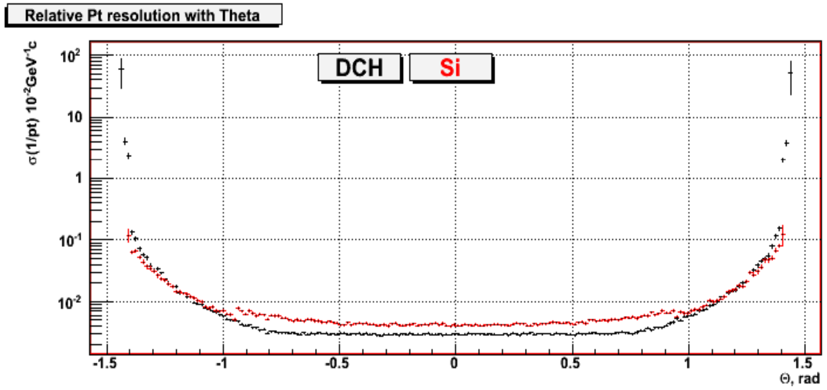
10 muons

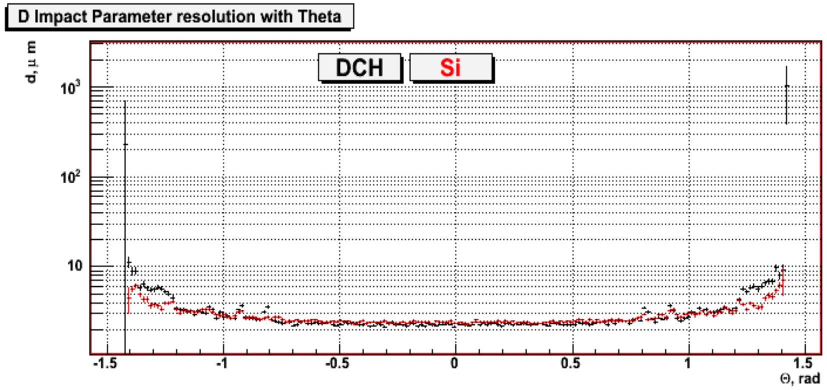
Resolution vs Momuentum

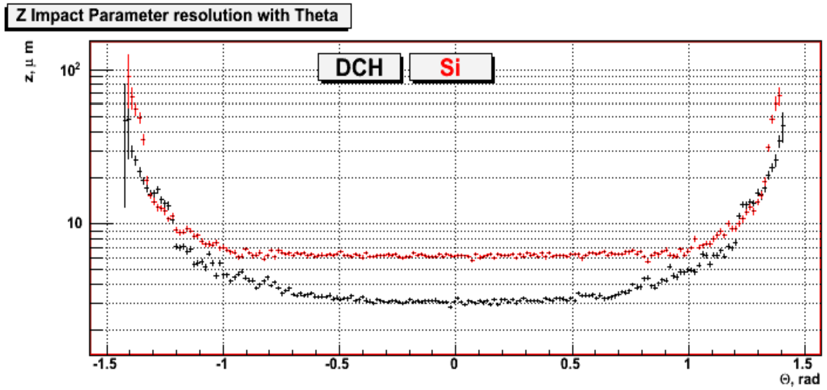


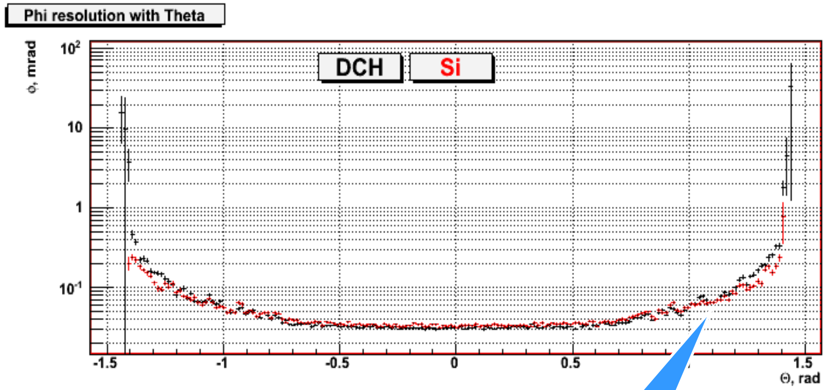
Resolution vs θ

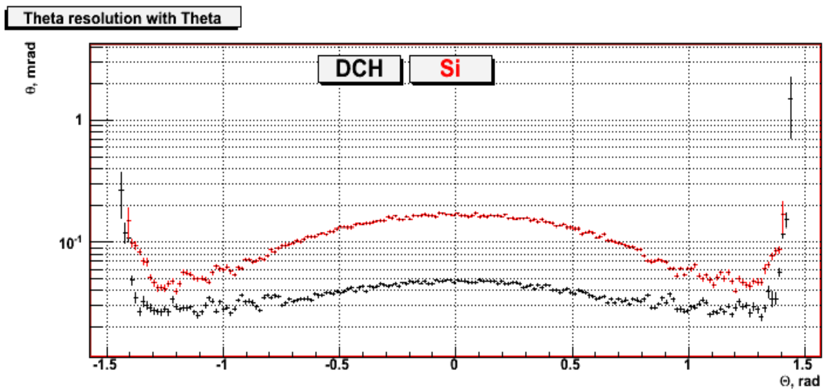
10 muons



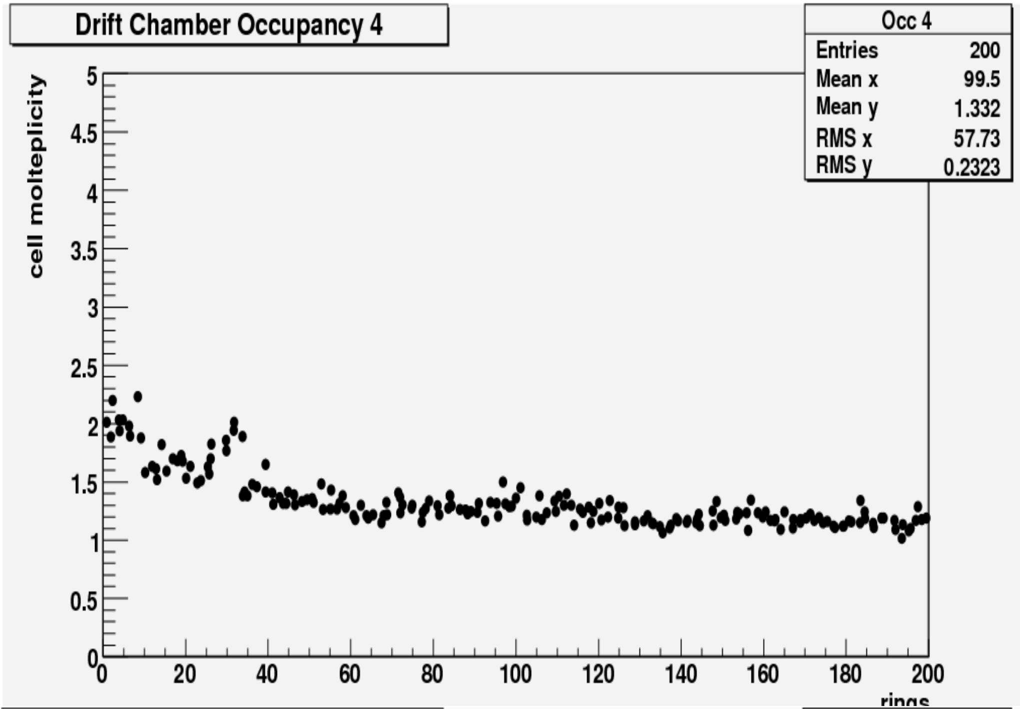


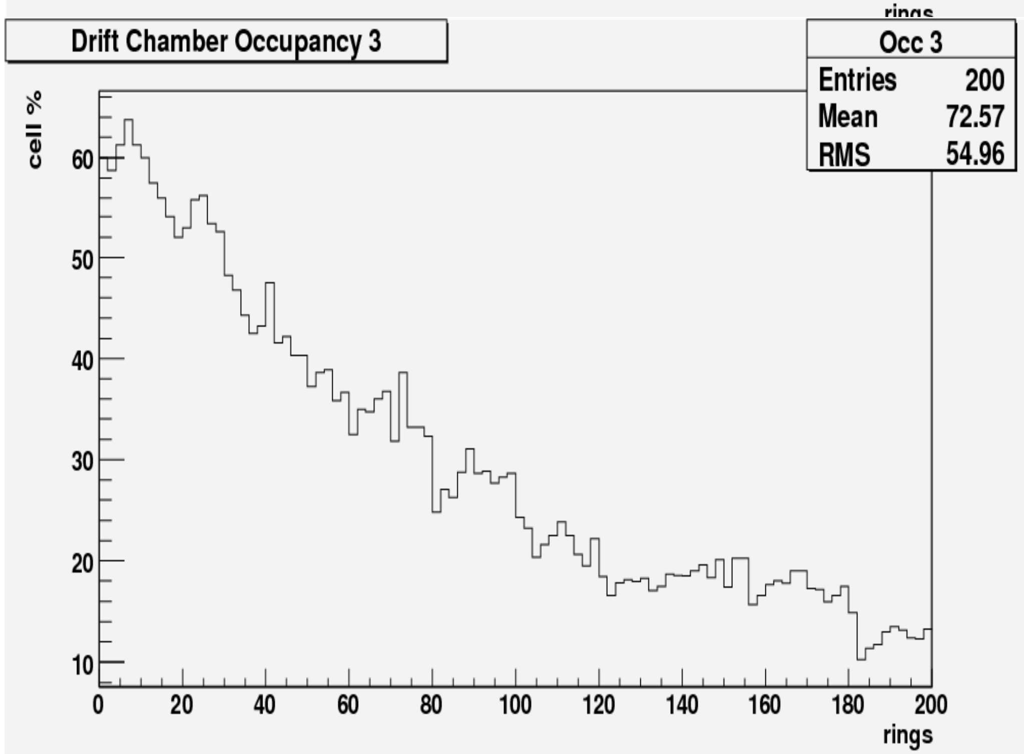






SiT has better θ coverage





e^+e^- -> $t\bar{t}$ -> 6 jets with DCH E_{CM}=500 GeV

- Average number of hits per cell vs layer

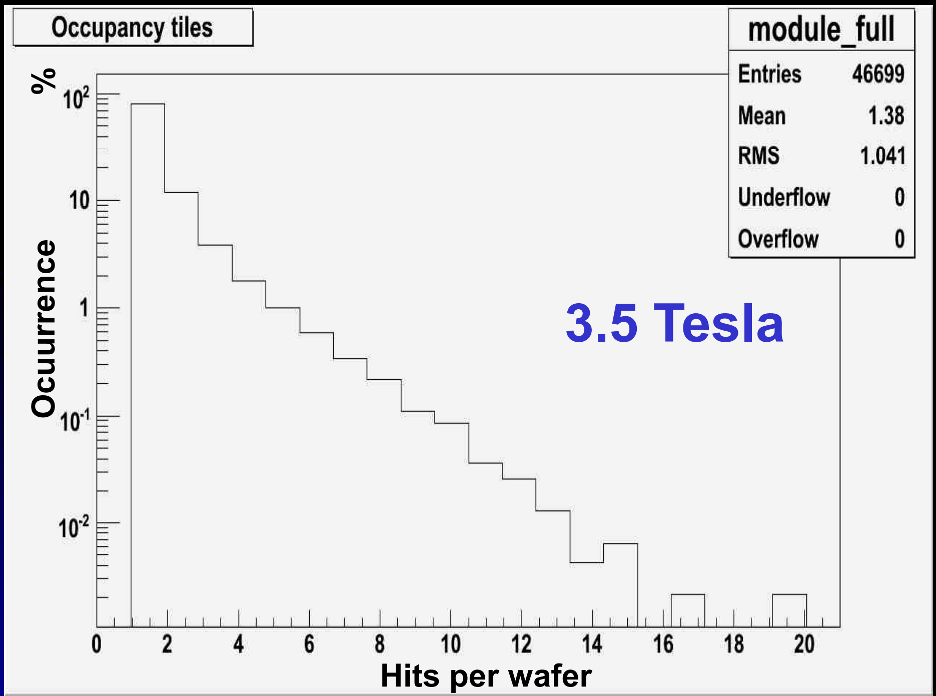
- Occupancy vs layer

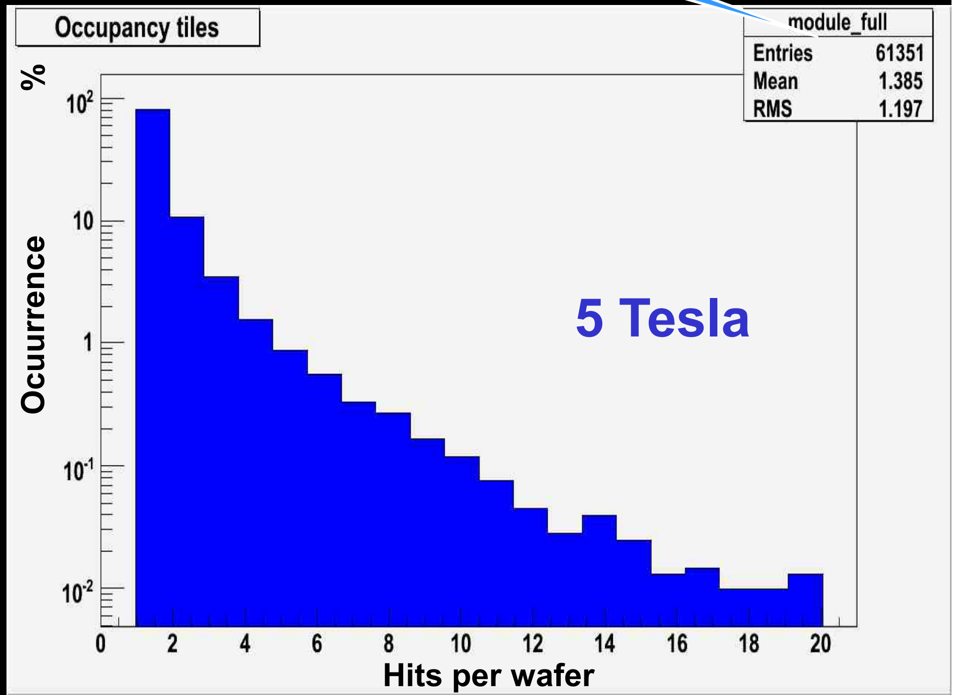
ttbar->6jets

SiT Wafer Occupancy Studies (Barrel)

200 events only

32% More Hits at 5 Tesla (loopers)

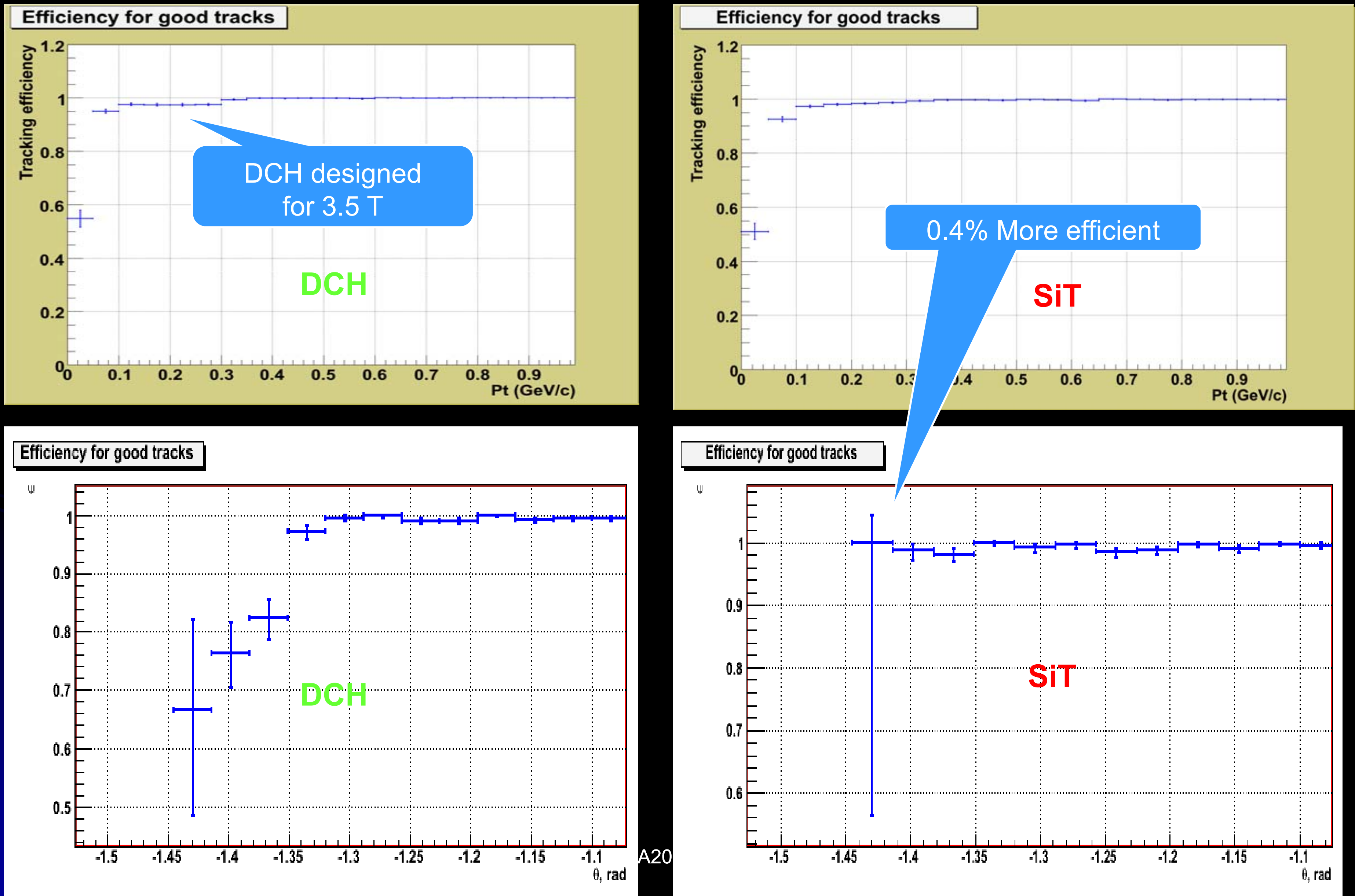




$$\varepsilon = \frac{reconstructed\ tracks}{good\ tracks}$$

Reconstruction Efficiency

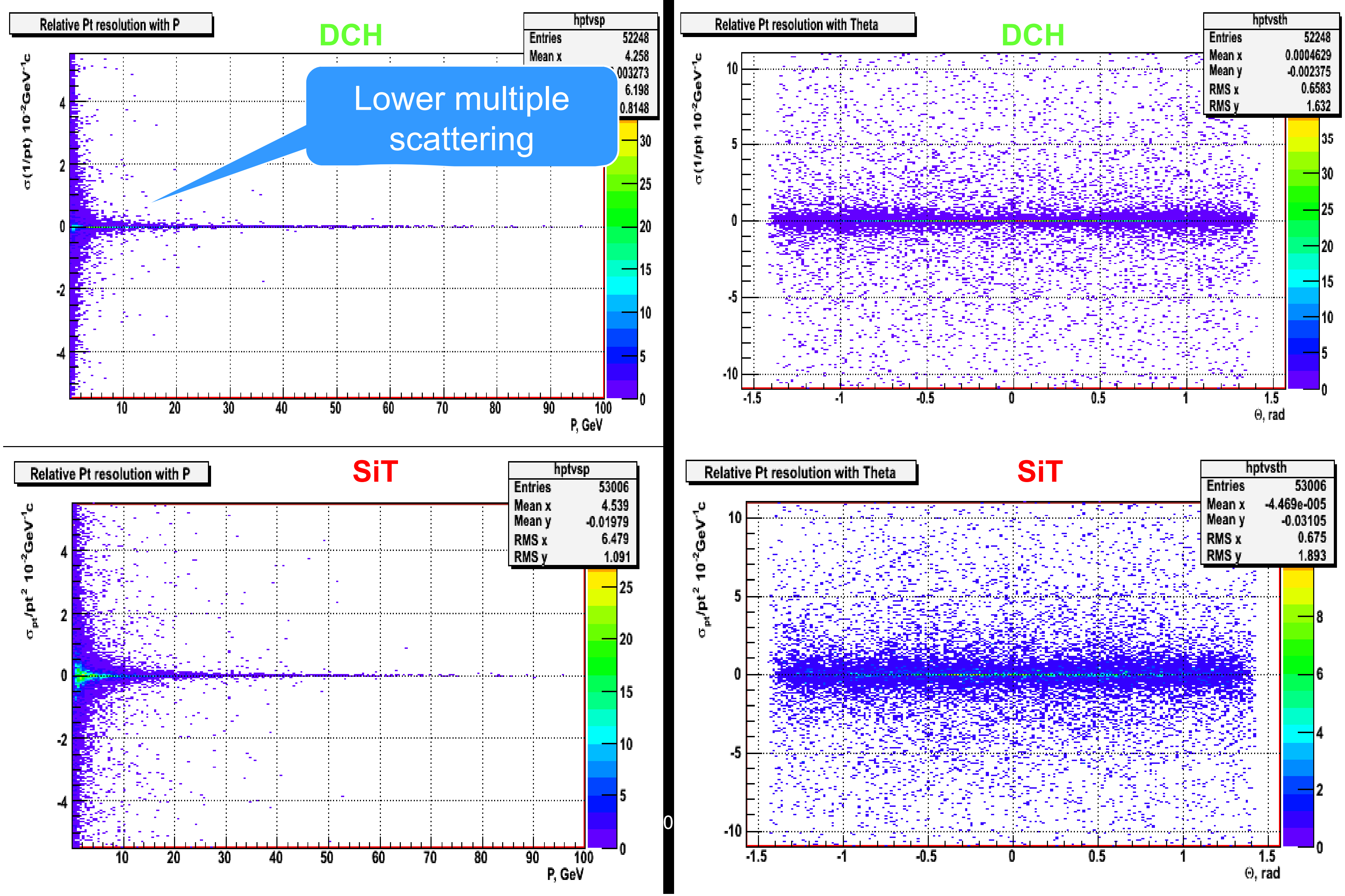
ttbar->6jets



A20

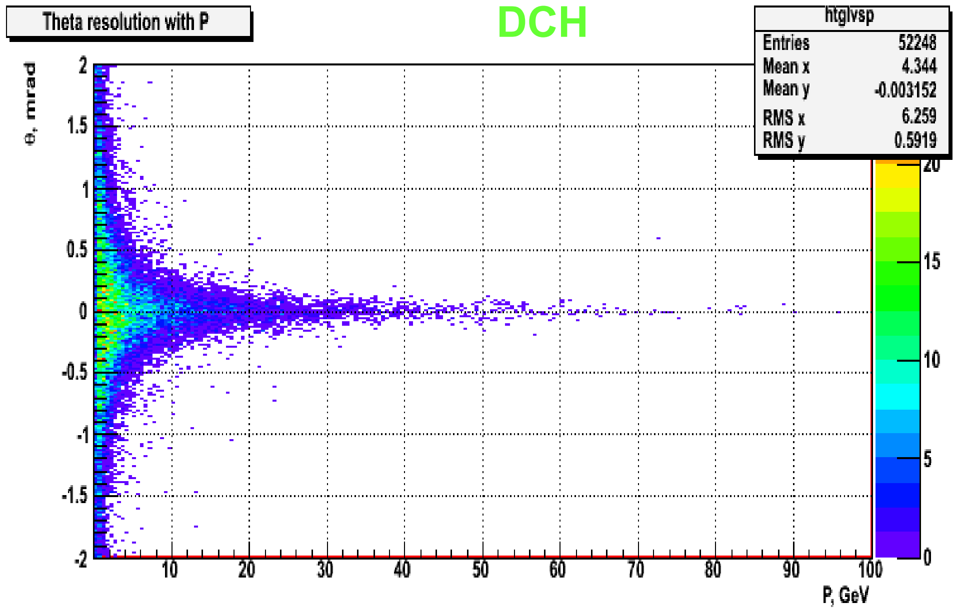
Momentum Resolution

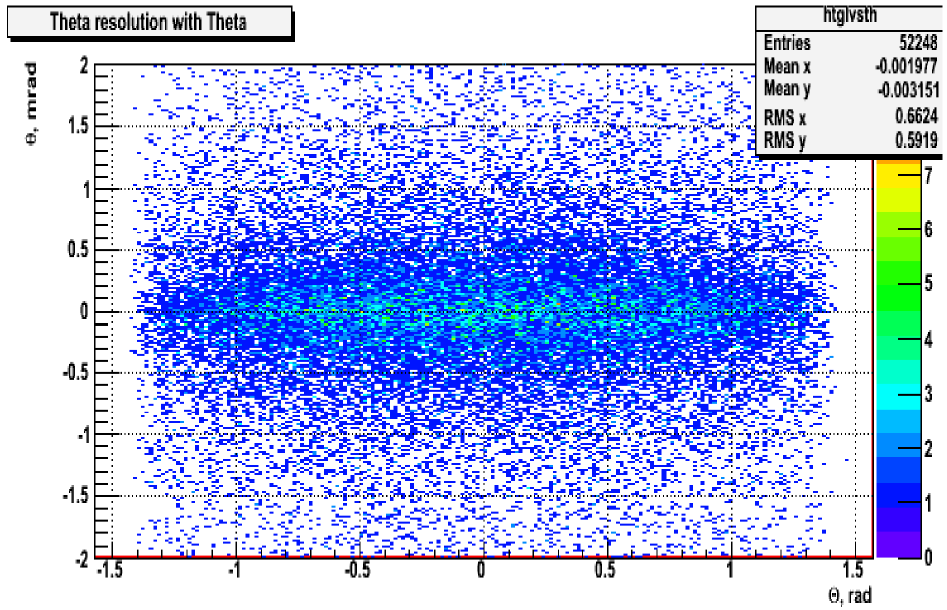
ttbar->6jets

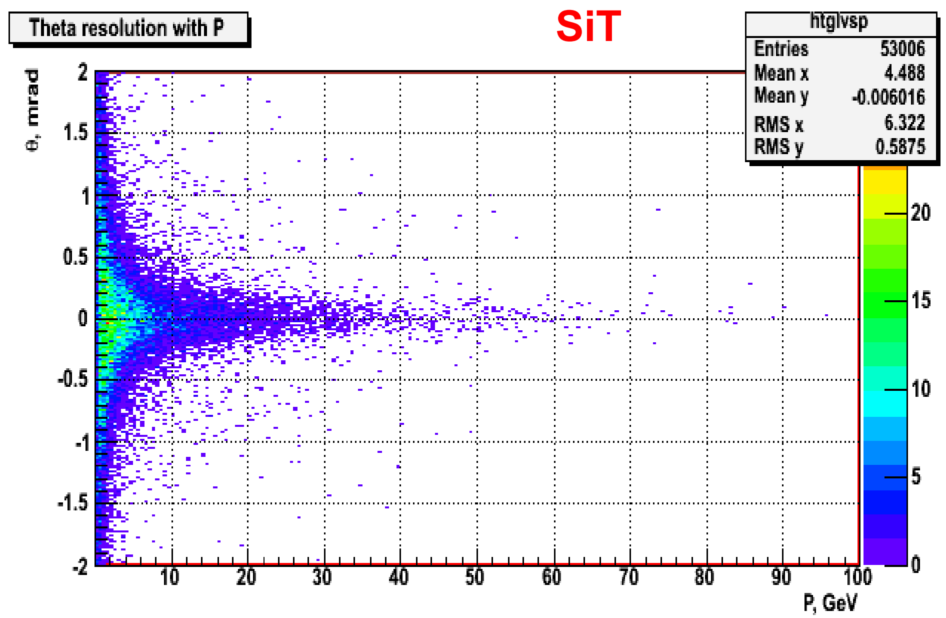


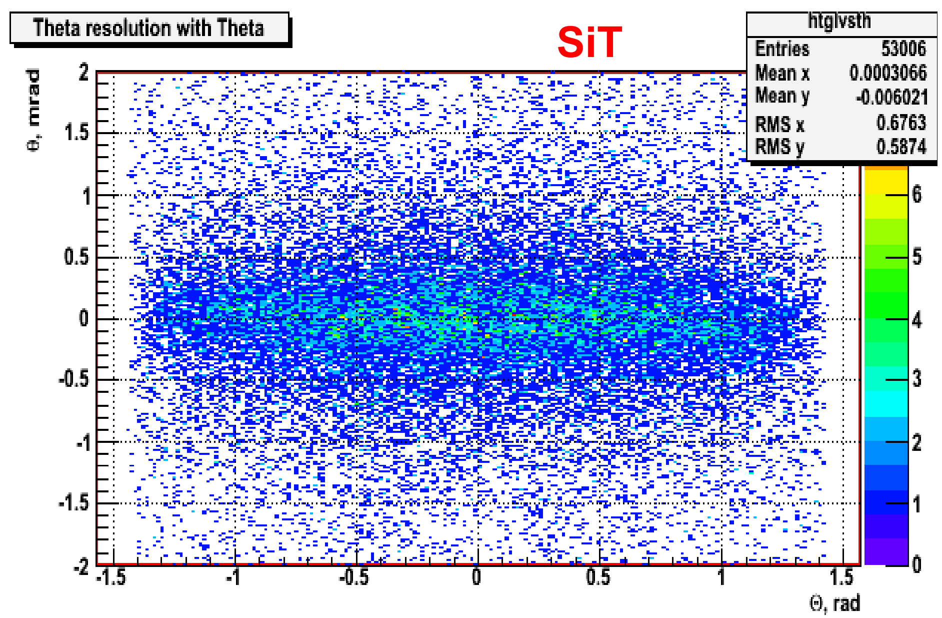
θ Resolution

ttbar->6jets

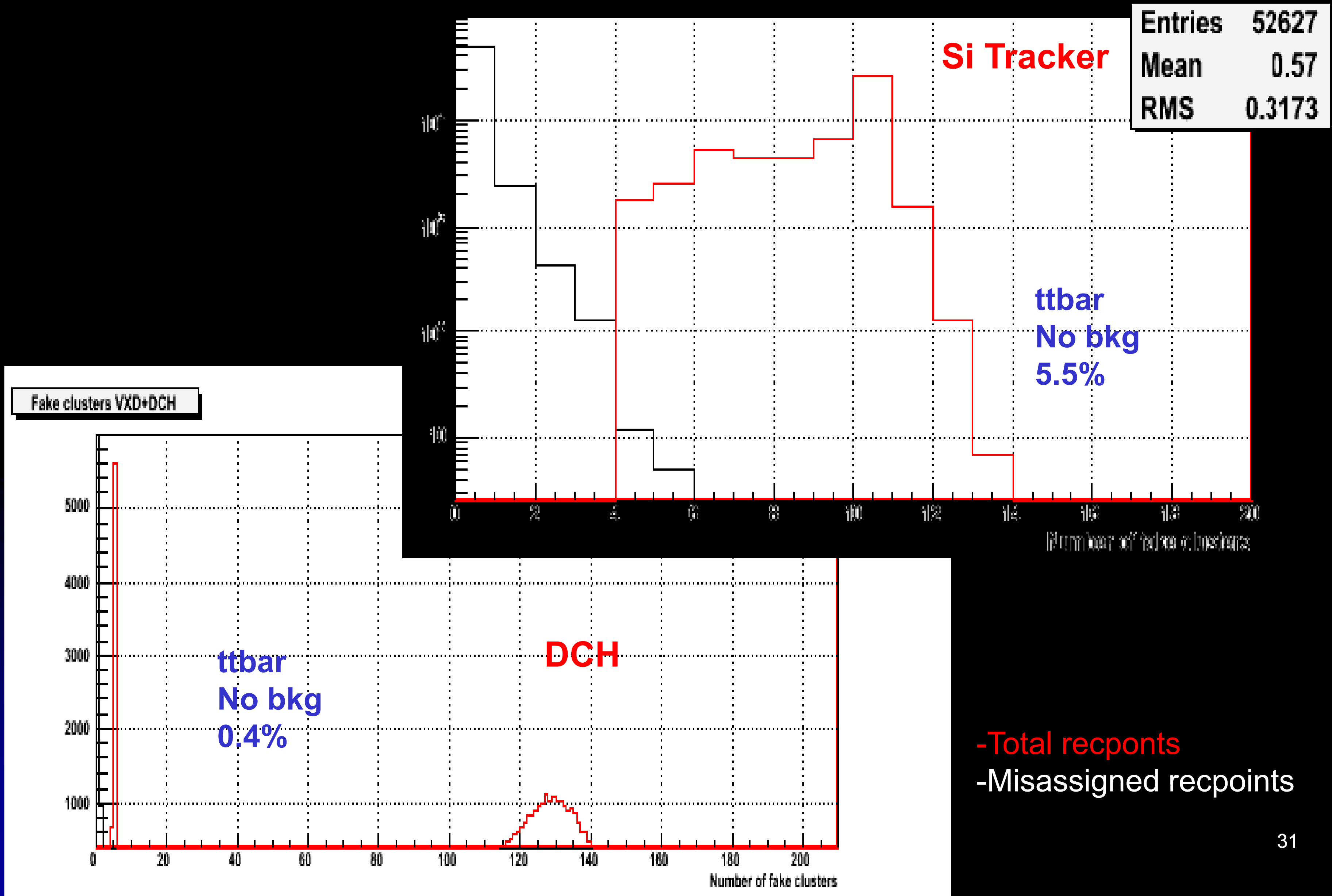








Pattern Recognition Performance

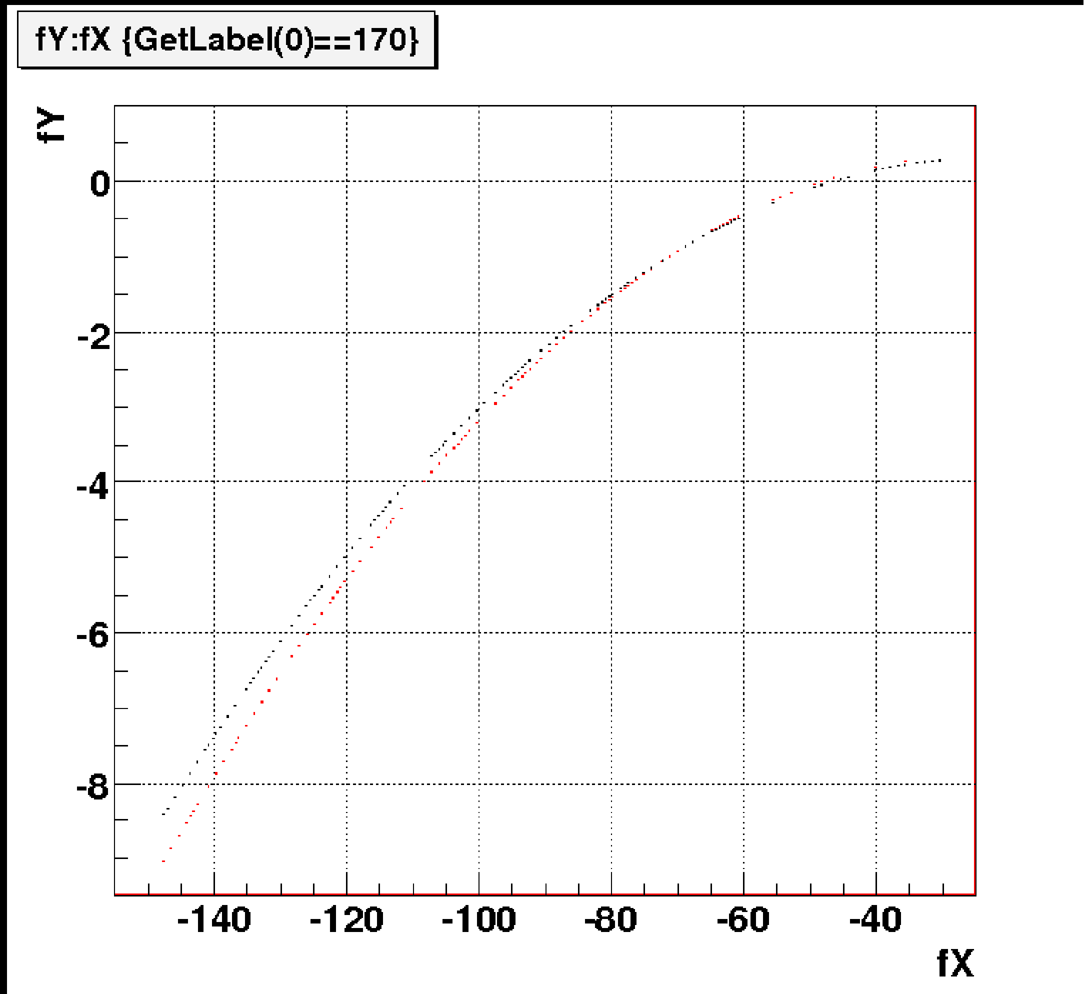


-Total recponts

-Misassigned recpoints

The Fake Clusters Problem

- to accept a new recpoint in Kalman track we require $\chi^2<16$
- for correct assignment this translate into a minimum distance between clusters greater than 4 sigmas of resolution.



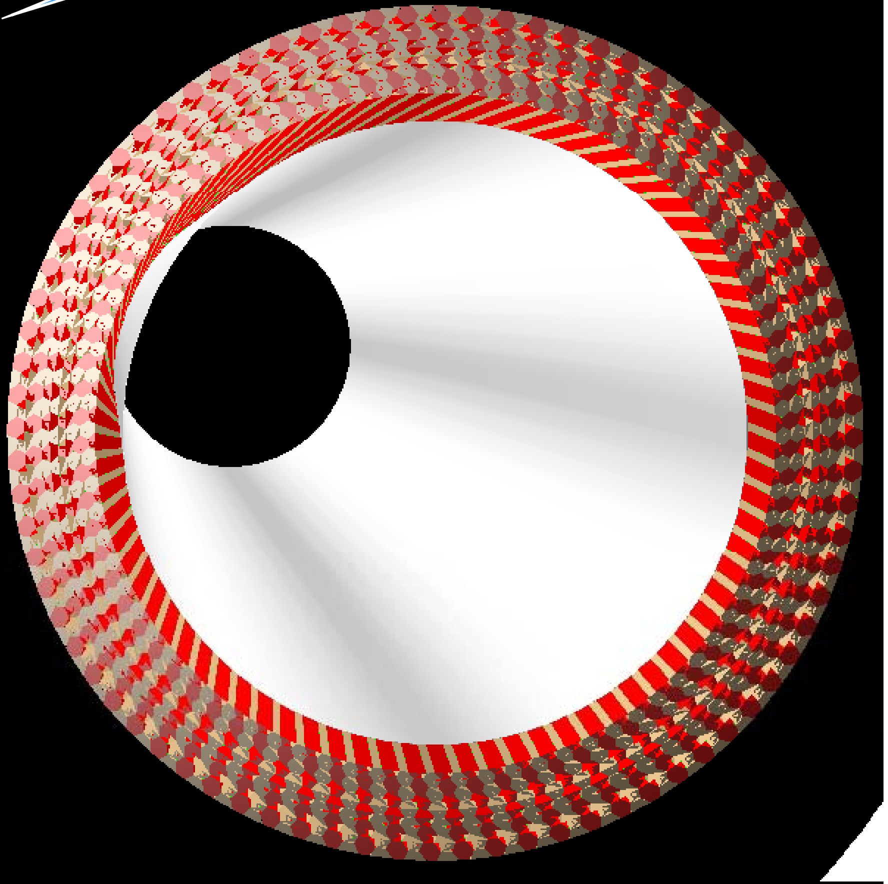
DCH vs Silicon Central Tracker

DCH	SiT
Pro	**Con**
• Integrates 1 BX • Capable of track finding • Low requirement on VTX • Low material budget	• Integrates several BX • Need VTX to find tracks • VTX must integrate few BX • Medium material budget
Con	**Pro**
• Lower performance in fwd direction • Large occupancy in innermost layers • Large material budget in endplates	• Higher performance in fwd direction • Minimum occupancy anywhere • Low material budget in endplates • 0.4% higher reconstruction efficiency in multi-jet events

Possible Solutions

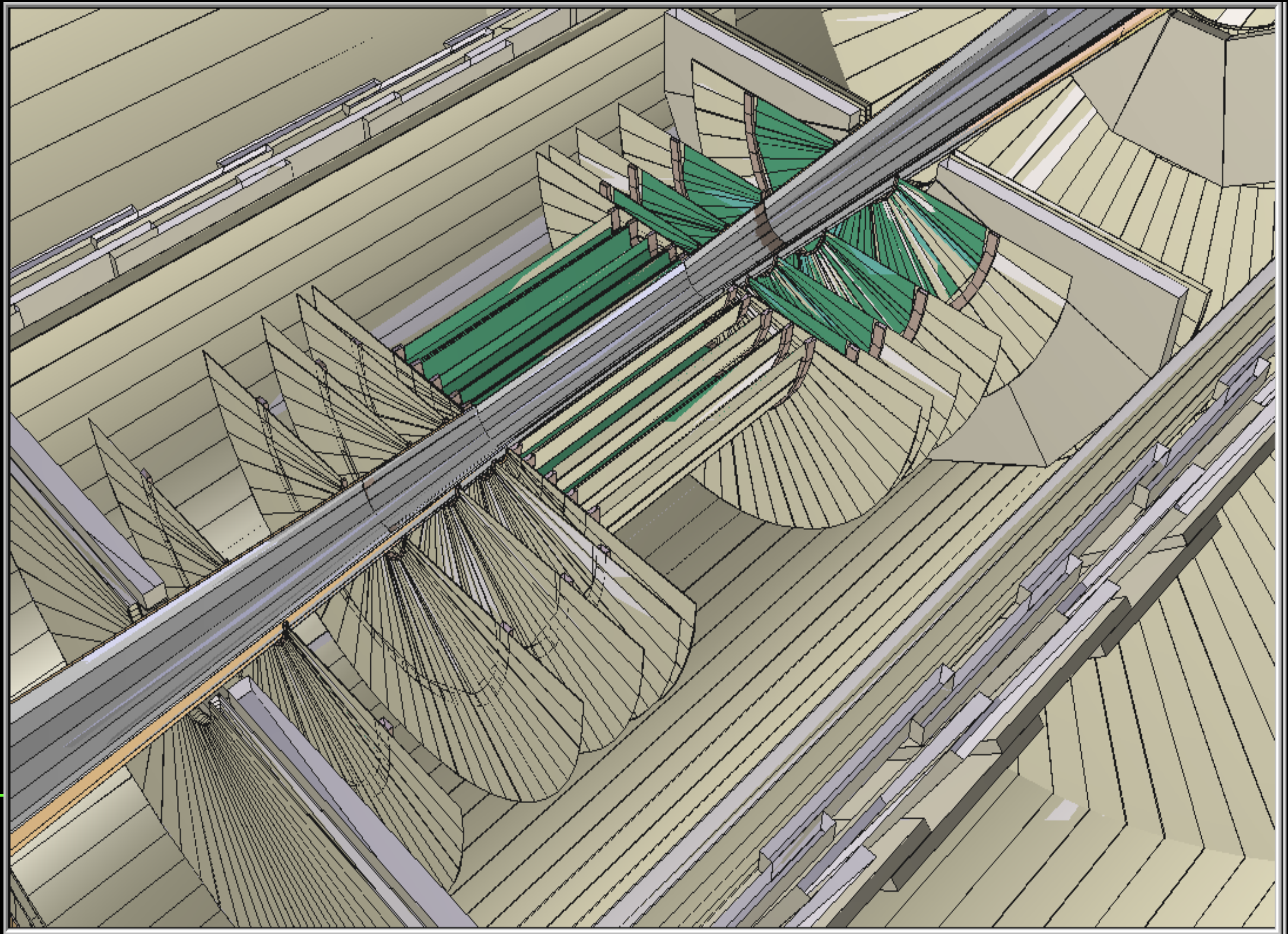
See F. Grancagnolo talk

- Smaller cells with PET wires
- Adopt an Hibrid detector (gas + Si)



Beam Pipe and VXD layout

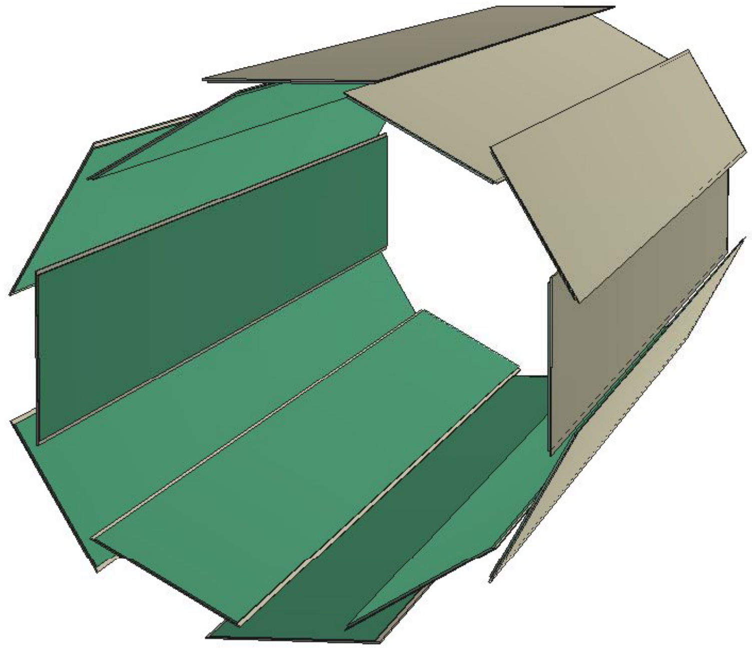
- Beam Pipe:
  - 400 μm Be
  - 25 μm Ti
- VXD: SiD/4th Concept
  - 5 barrel layers x 4 endcaps
  - 20 μm x 20 μm pixel size
  - Detector support: 100 μm CarbonFiber
  - Si modules: 100 μm Si

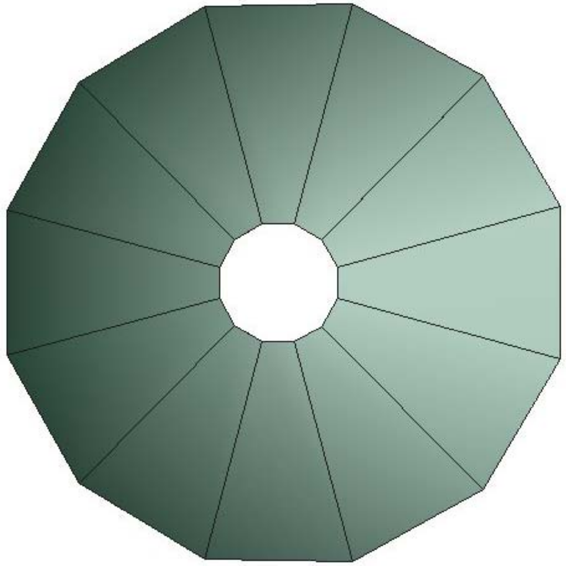


Material Budget

- Beam Pipe: 0.18% X/X_o
- VXD:
  - Detector & support: 0.8% X/X_o

VTX layout

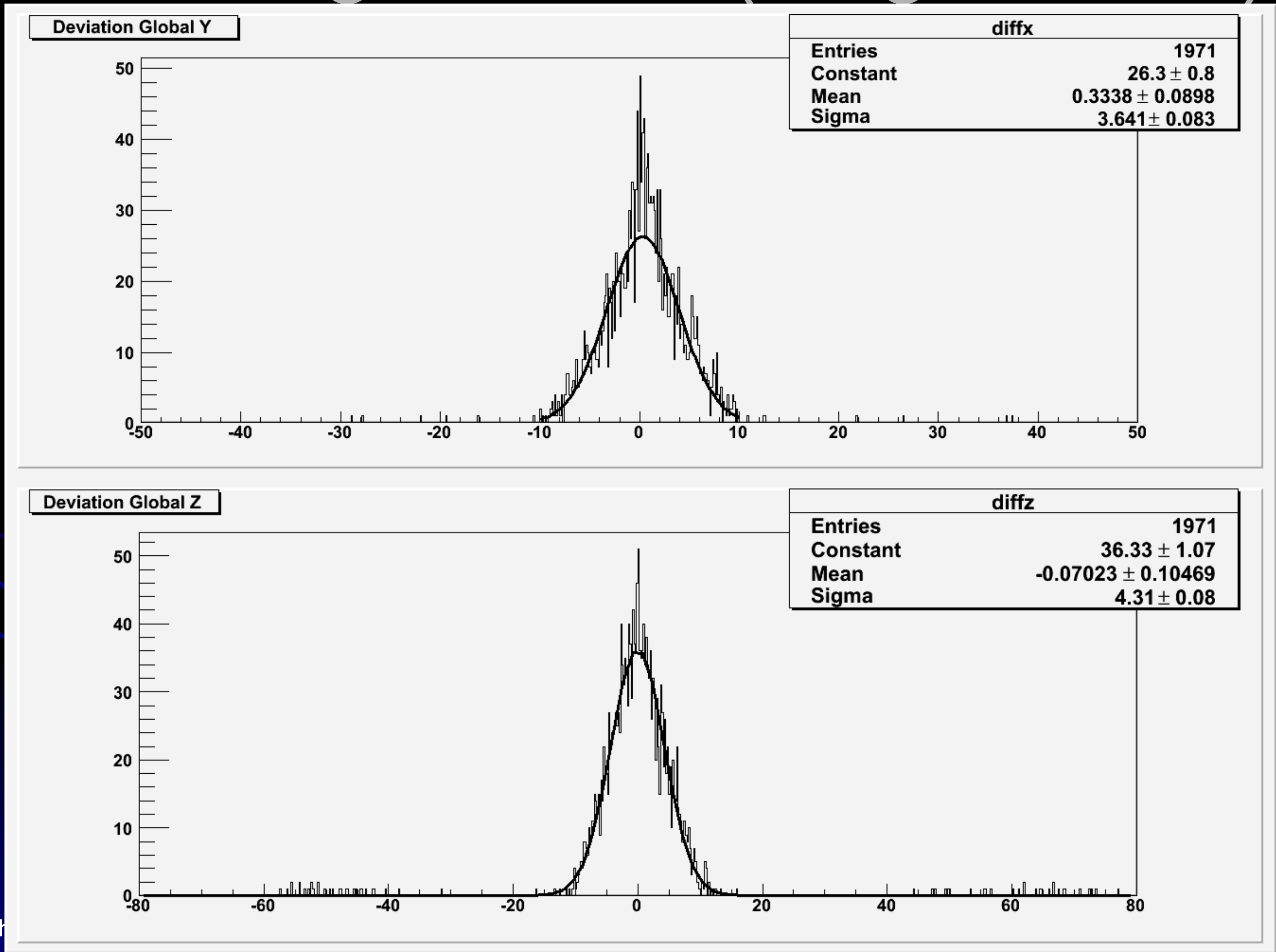




layer	ladders
1	12
2	12
3	18
4	24
5	30

endcap	sectors
1	12
2	12
3	12
4	12

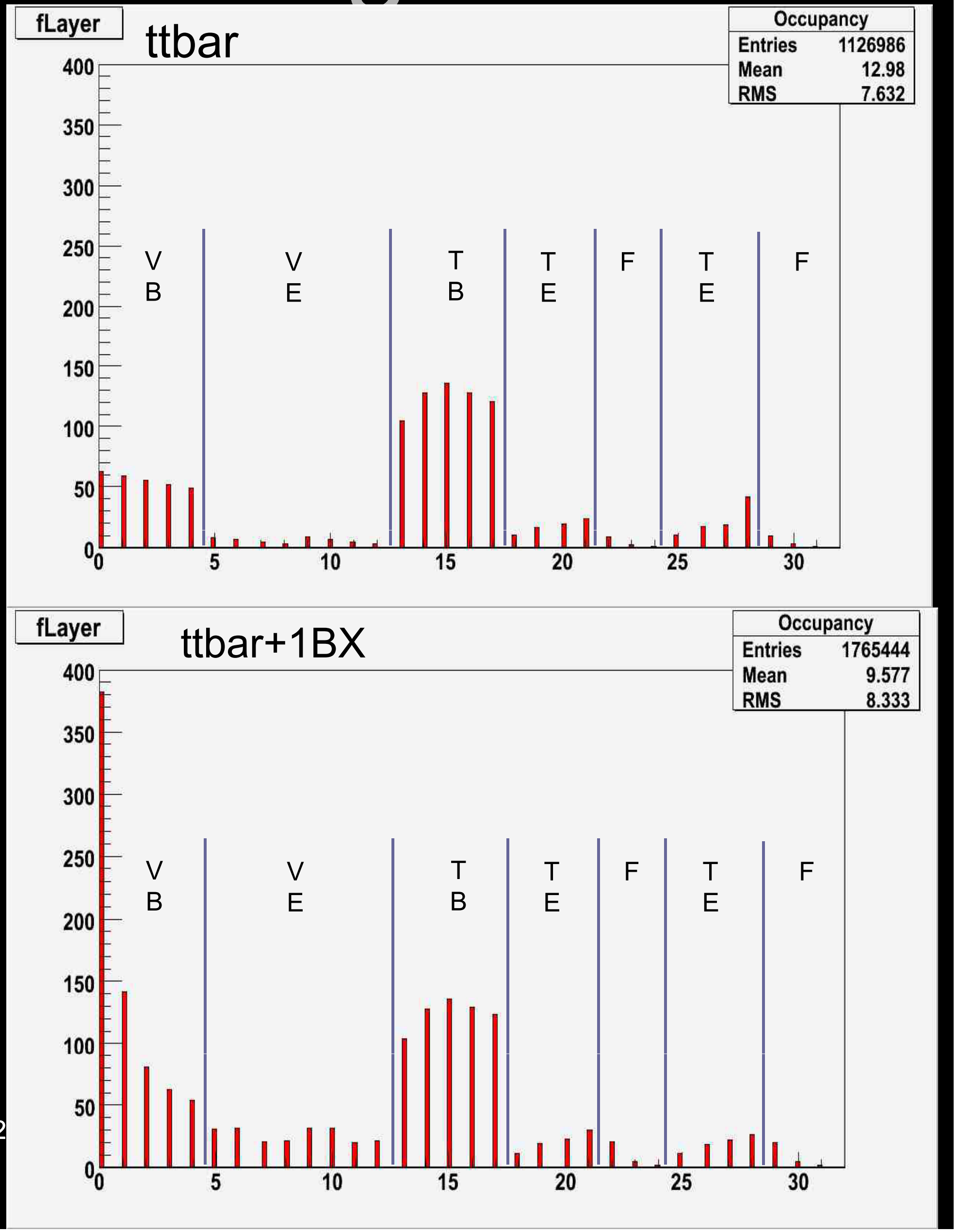
VXD Single Cluster Resolution with Full Digitization (single track)



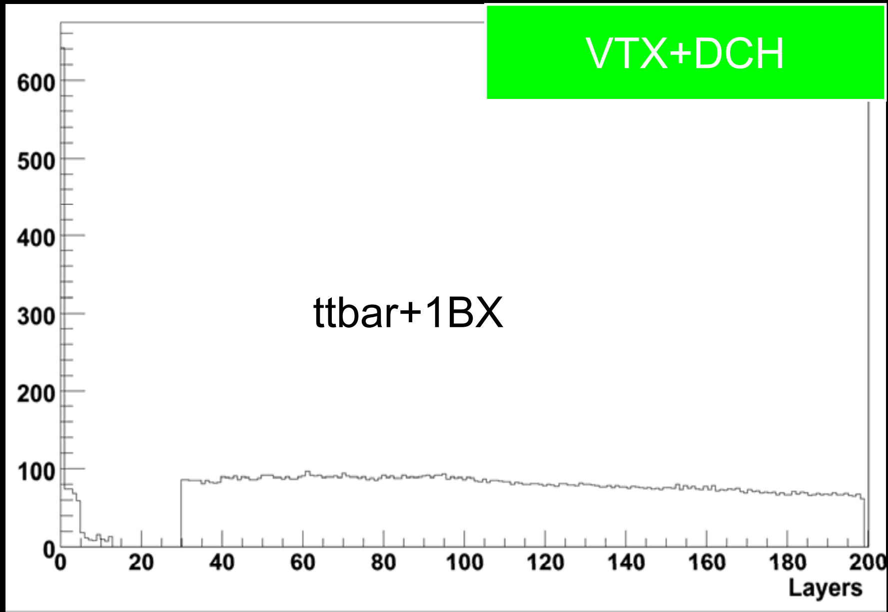
Effect of Beam Background

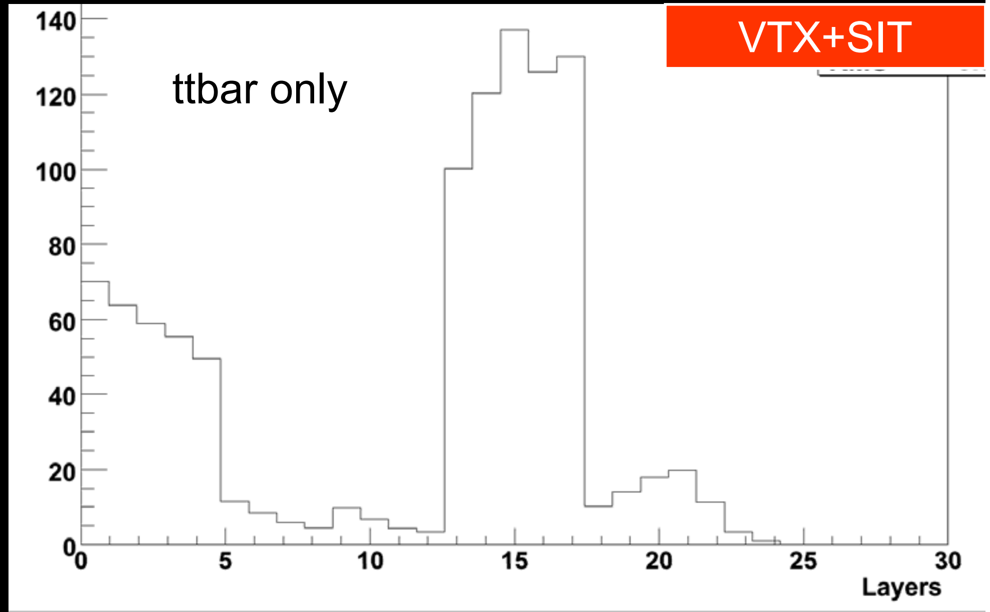
- tt-bar->6jets
- 1 BX (average over 1000 BX's)
- 5T magnetic field
- Geant threshold: **1MeV**
- VTX threashold: **3000 e$^-$**

Old study
by
D. Barbareschi



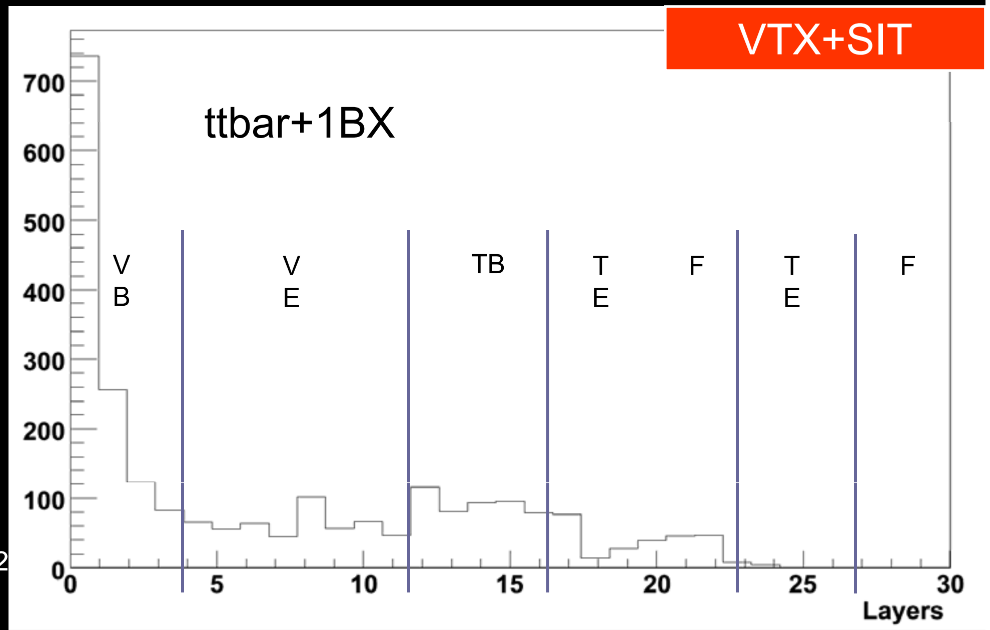
Effect of Beam Background: #hits per layer





- Geant threshold: **<u>10 keV</u>**
- VTX threashold: **<u>3000 e⁻</u>**

New study
by
M. Rucco



Effects on Track Reconstruction of 1 BX Background

- Reconstruction efficiency for ttbar->6jets in VTX+DCH is mostly unaffected
- Fake clusters: 0.4% ->0.7%
- Reconstruction efficiency for ttbar->6jets in VTX+SiT decreses by 0.5%
- Fake clusters: 5.5% ->6%

Old study with
1MeV threashold
in Geant

- VTX performance depends heavily on the technology chosen for the Central Tracker
- Careful studies with multiple BX's are required
- Geant3 and Fluka not adequate for such studies

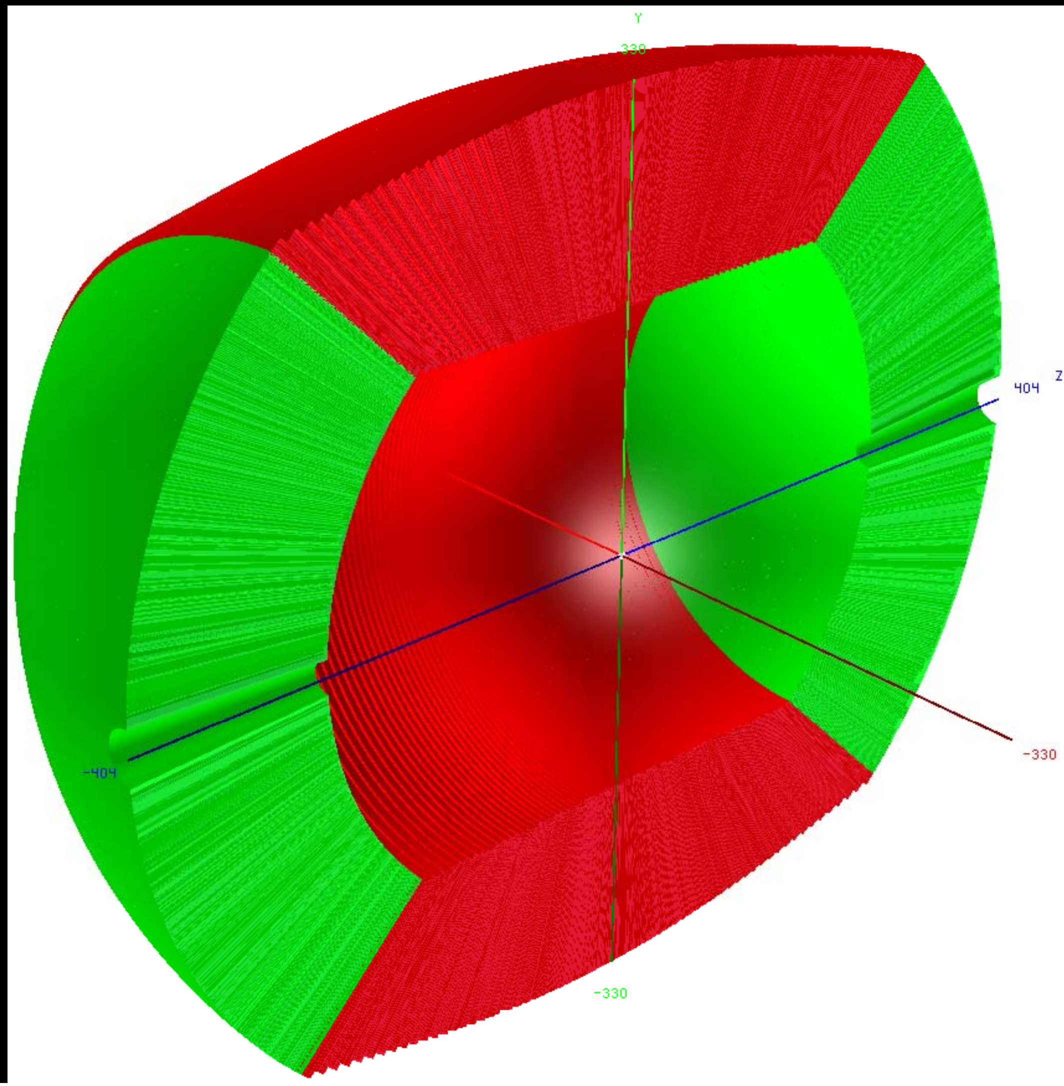
Optimizing the Hadronic Calorimeter

- New HCAL layout (3rd version)
- Still improving simulation algorithms
- Waveform analysis -> disentangling the neutron component
- EM Calorimeter studies

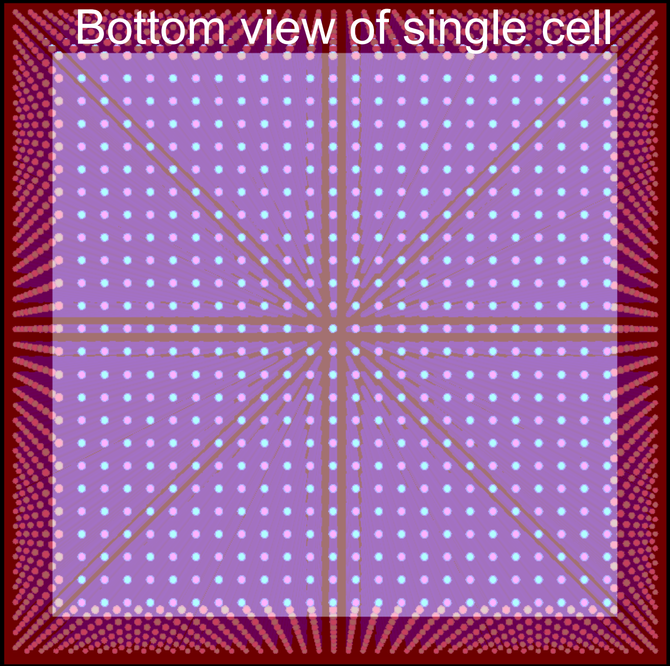
The 4th Concept Hadronic Calorimeter (third version)

- Cu + scintillating fibers + Ĉerenkov fibers
- ~1.4° aperture angle
- ~ 10 λ_{int} depth
- Azimuth coverage

  down to 2.8°
- Barrel: 16384 cells
- Endcaps: 7450 cells



Hadronic Calorimeter Cells



Prospective view of clipped cell

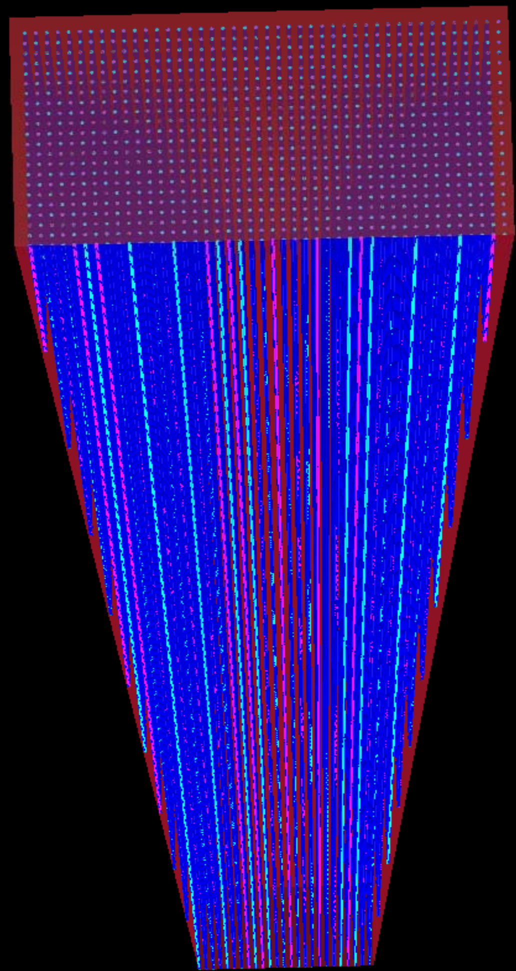
300 μm radius

Plastic/Quartz fibers

Aperture Number=0.50

(C fibers)

Top cell size:~ 8.1 × 8.1 cm^2



Bottom cell size: ~ 4.4 × 4.4 cm^2

Number of fibers inside each cell: ~1600 equally subdivided between Scintillating and Cerenkov

Fiber stepping ~2 mm

Cell length: 150 cm

Each tower works as two independent towers in the same volume

Reconstructed Energy

Total calorimeter energy: use two measured signals and two, energy-independent, calibration constants

$$E_{HCAL} = \frac{\eta_S \cdot E_S \cdot (\eta_C - 1) - \eta_C \cdot E_C \cdot (\eta_S - 1)}{\eta_C - \eta_S}$$

Reconstructed Energy

Total calorimeter energy: use two measured signals and two, energy-independent, calibration constants

$$E_{HCAL} = \frac{\eta_S \cdot E_S \cdot (\eta_C - 1) - \eta_C \cdot E_C \cdot (\eta_S - 1)}{\eta_C - \eta_S}$$

$$\eta_c = \left(\frac{e}{h}\right)_C \quad \eta_S = \left(\frac{e}{h}\right)_S$$

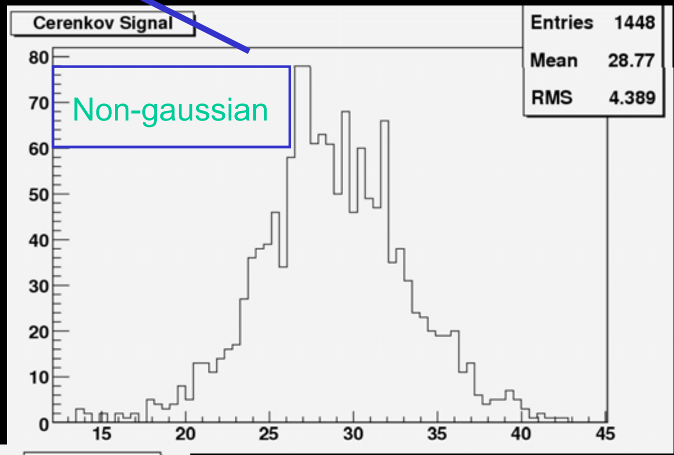
From calibration

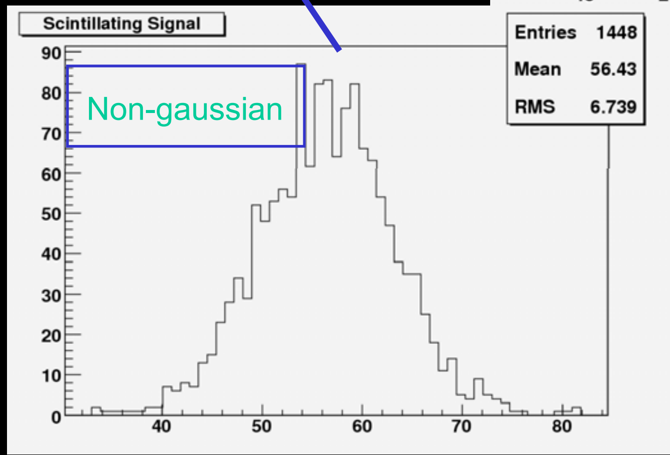
@ 1 Energy only

Reconstructed Energy

Total calorimeter energy: use two measured signals and two, energy-independent, calibration constants

$$E_{HCAL} = \frac{\eta_S \cdot E_S \cdot (\eta_C - 1) - \eta_C \cdot E_C \cdot (\eta_S - 1)}{\eta_C - \eta_S}$$





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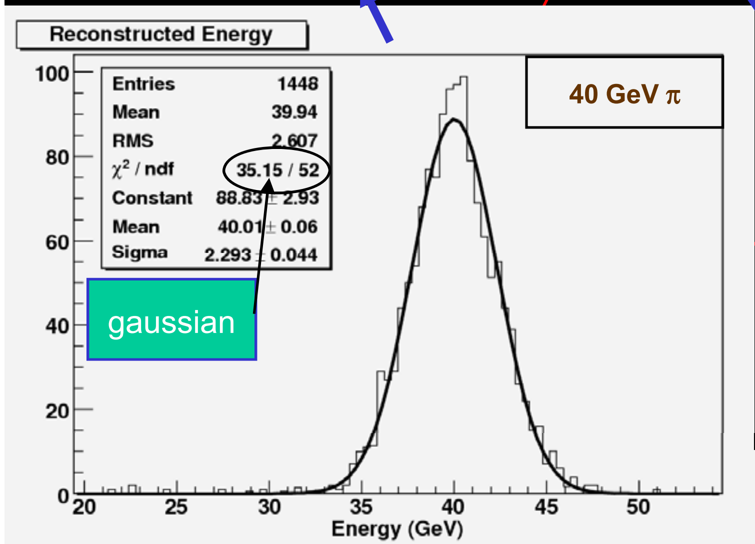
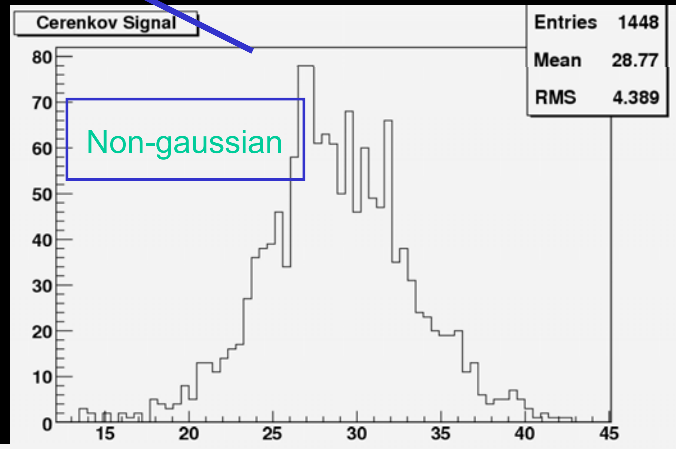
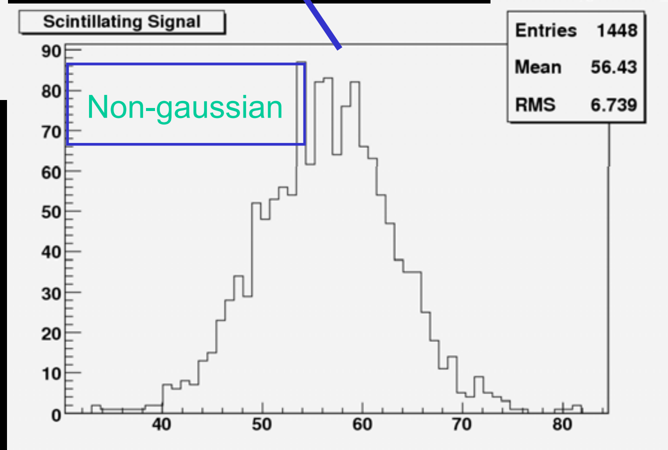






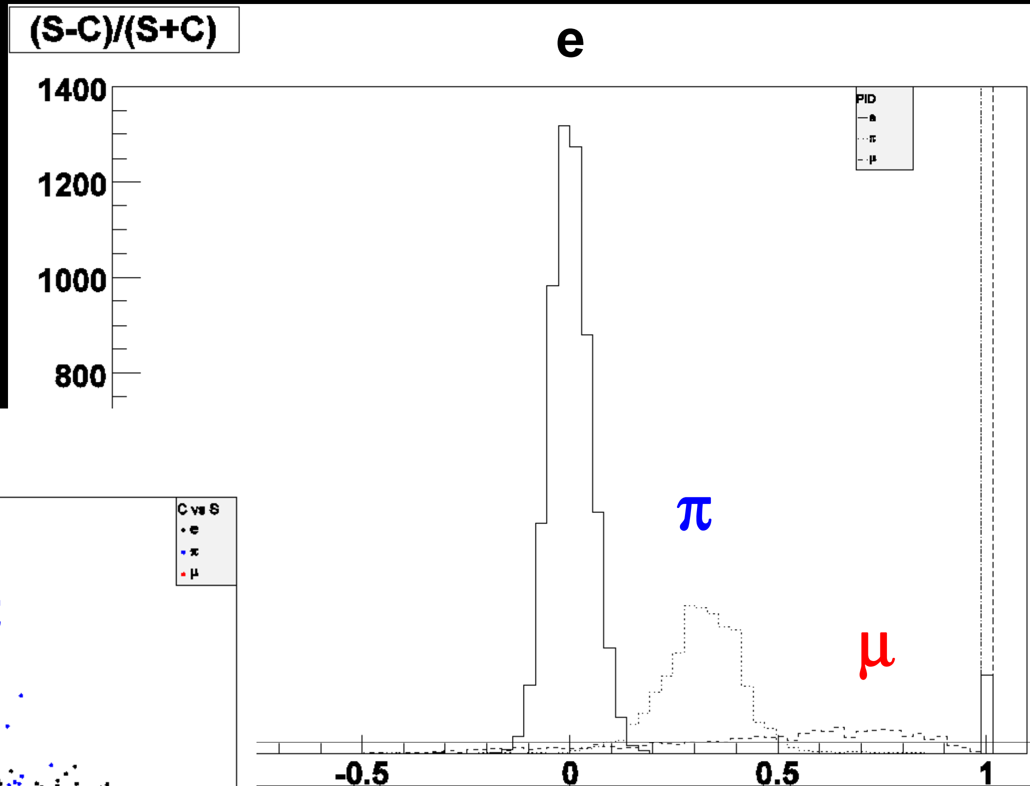
$$\eta_c = \left(\frac{e}{h}\right)_C \qquad \eta_S = \left(\frac{e}{h}\right)_S$$

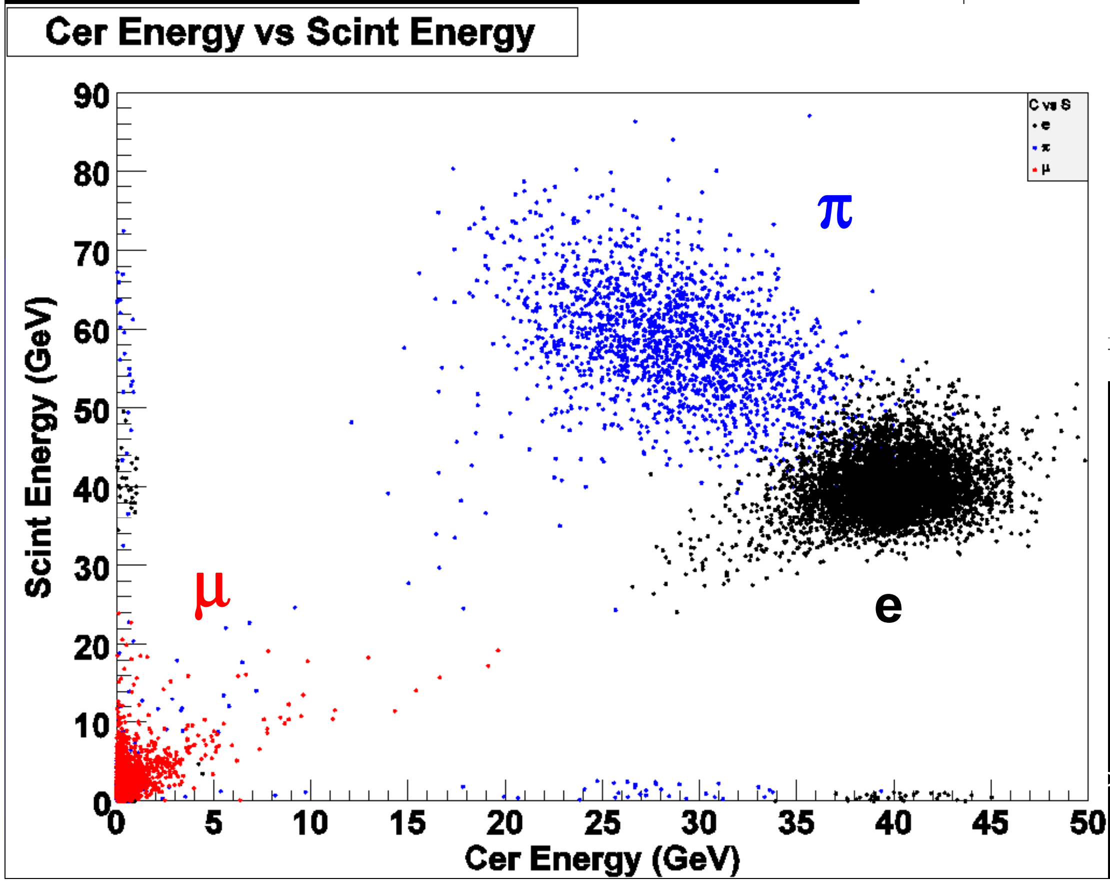
From calibration

@ 1 Energy only

HCAL Particle Identification

- 40 GeV particles



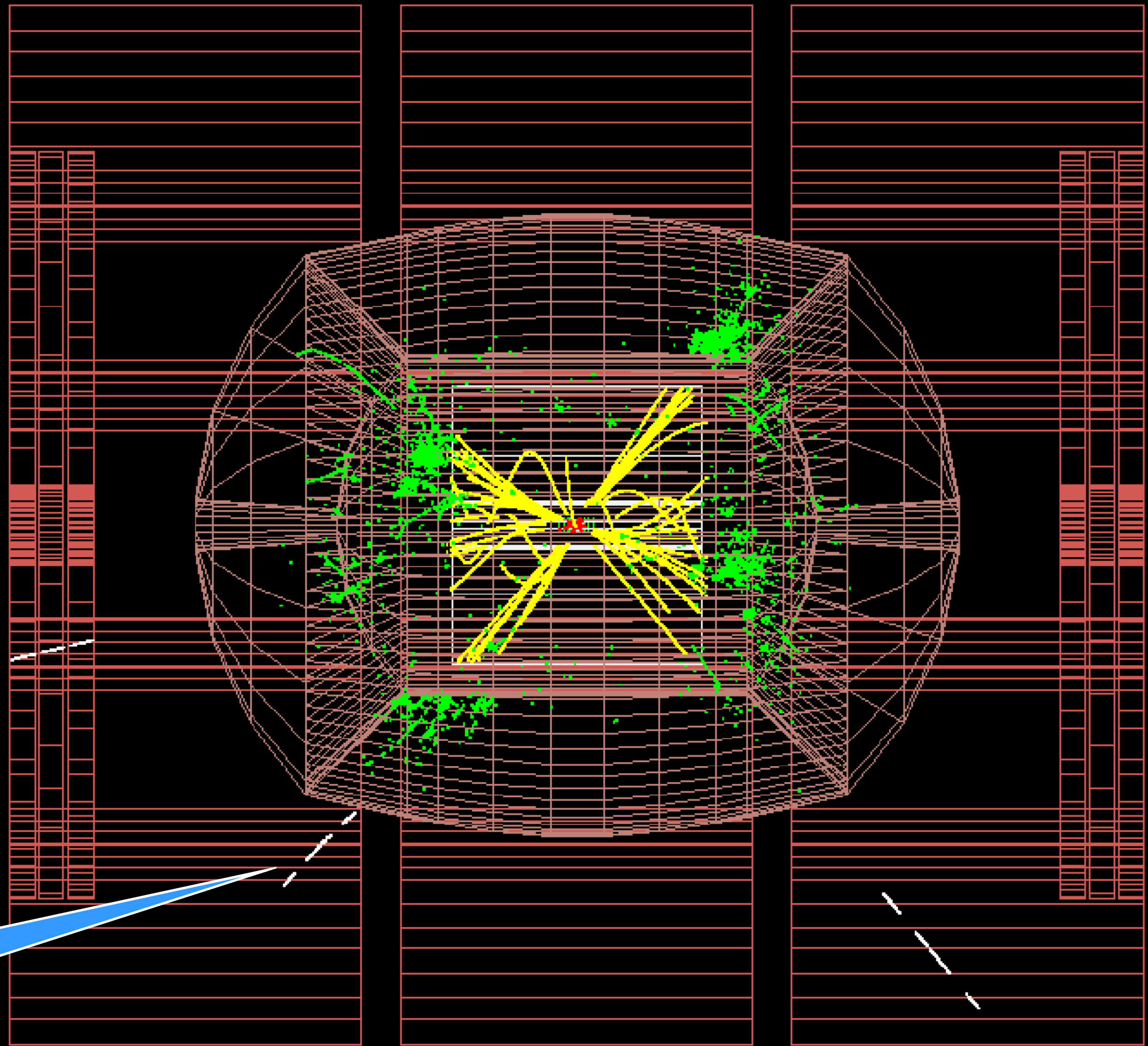


Simulation Details

- ILCroot framework
- Pandora-Pythia,Whizard, Sherpa, CompHEP, GuineaPig to generate events
- Fluka to track particles across the detectors
- Scintillation and Cerenkov light handled with appropriate algorithms
- Full digitization/clusterization (noise, thresholds, etc.)
- Full pattern recognition
  - Clusterization = collection of nearby “digits”
  - Unfolding of overlapping showers through Minuit fit to shower shape
  - Durham for jet-finding/reconstruction

Event Display in ILCroot

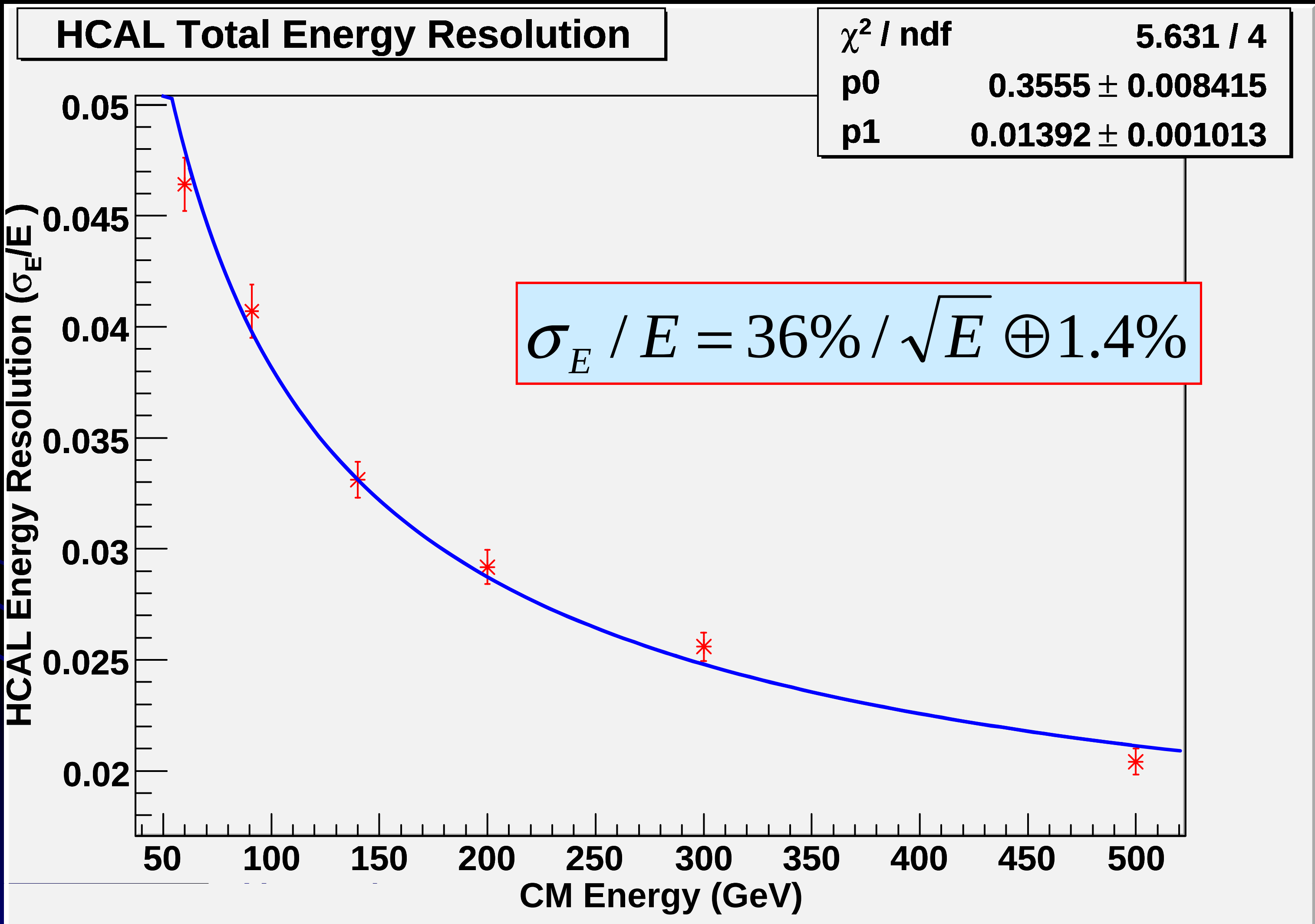
$e^+e^- \to H^oH^oZ^o$
$\to$ 4 jets 2 muons
ECM = 500 GeV



Low pt secondary muon

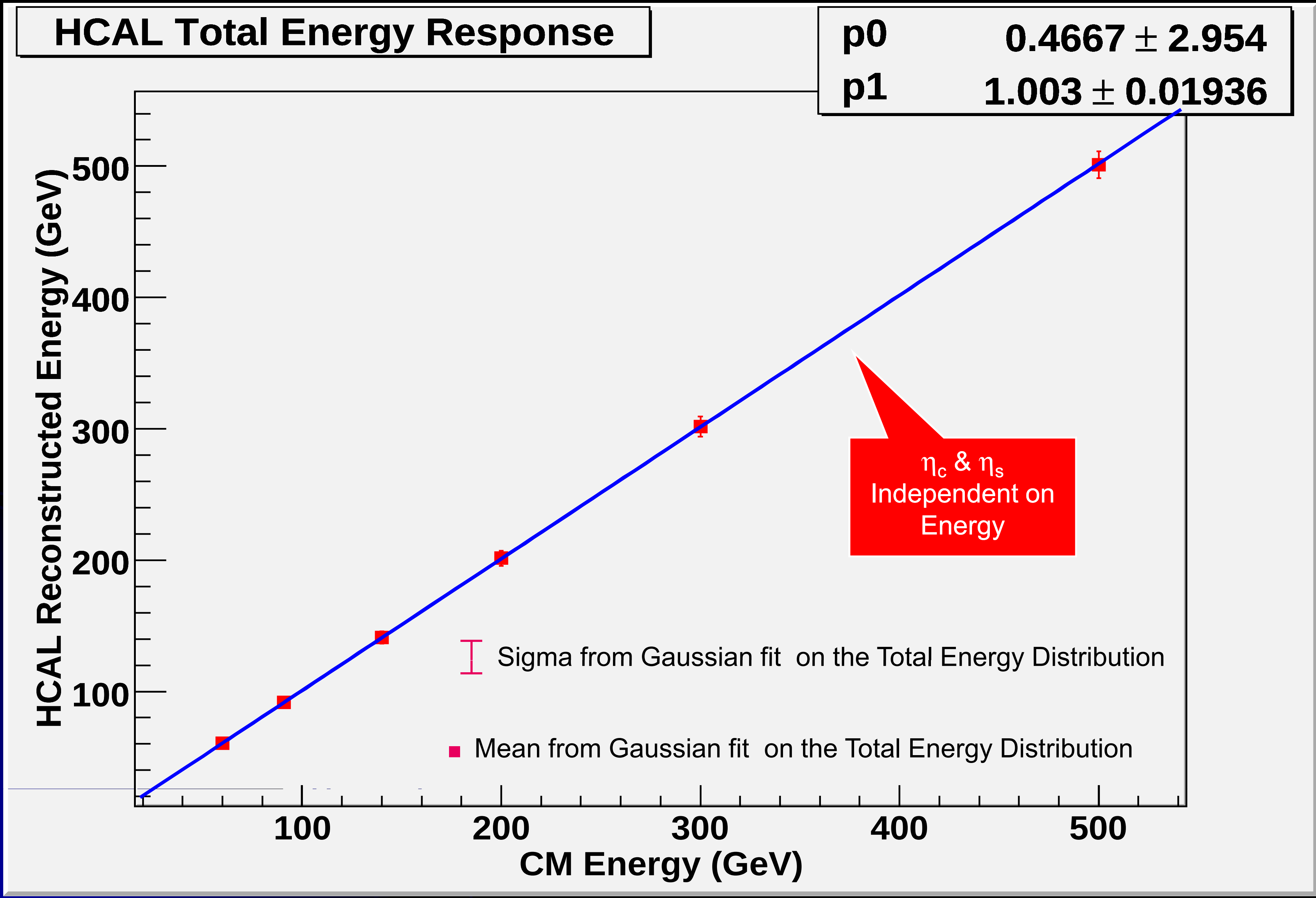
Total Energy Resolution for di-jets
(gaussian fit)

Di-jets events

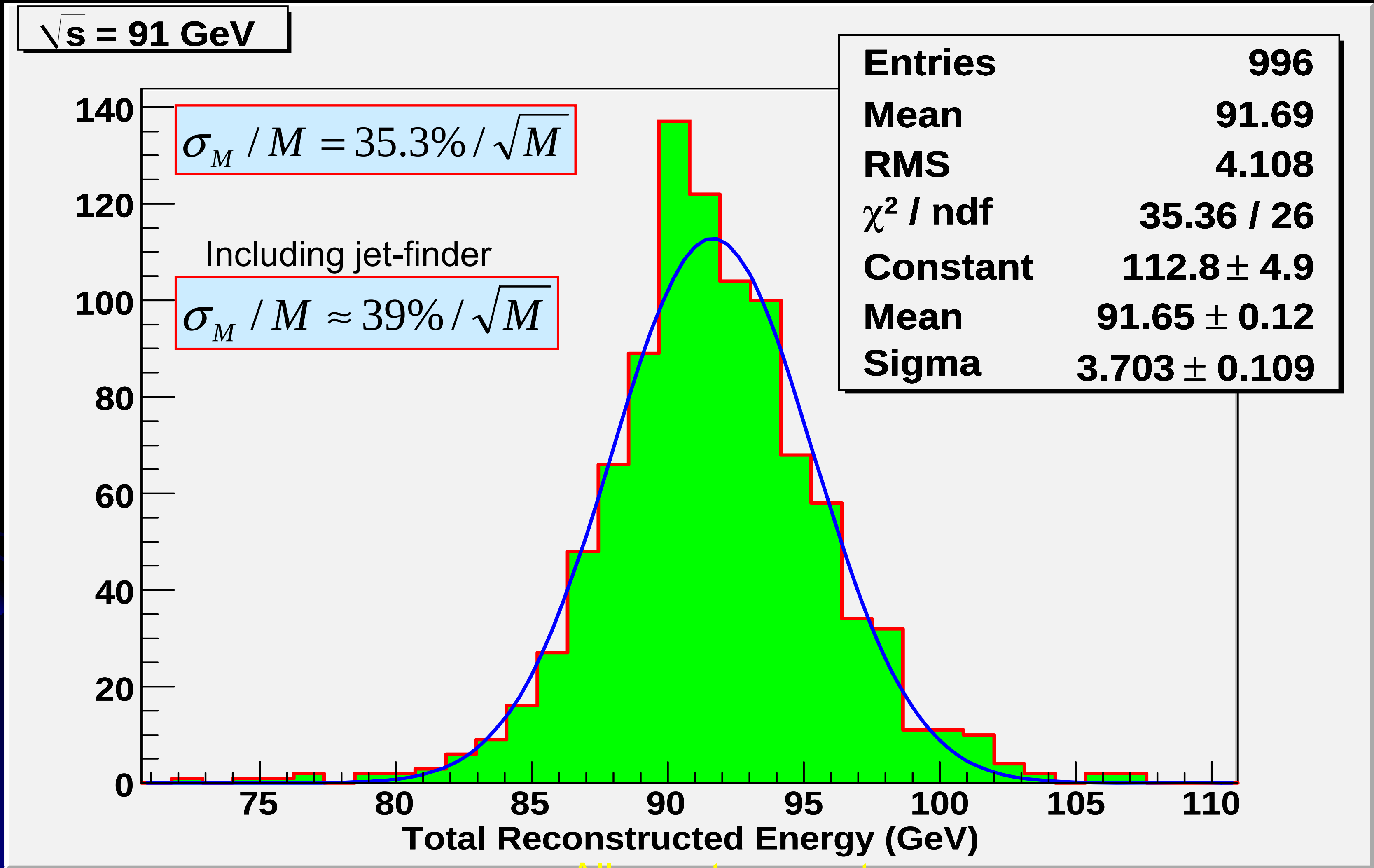


Energy Response

Di-jets events



Z_o Mass (with Gaussian fit)

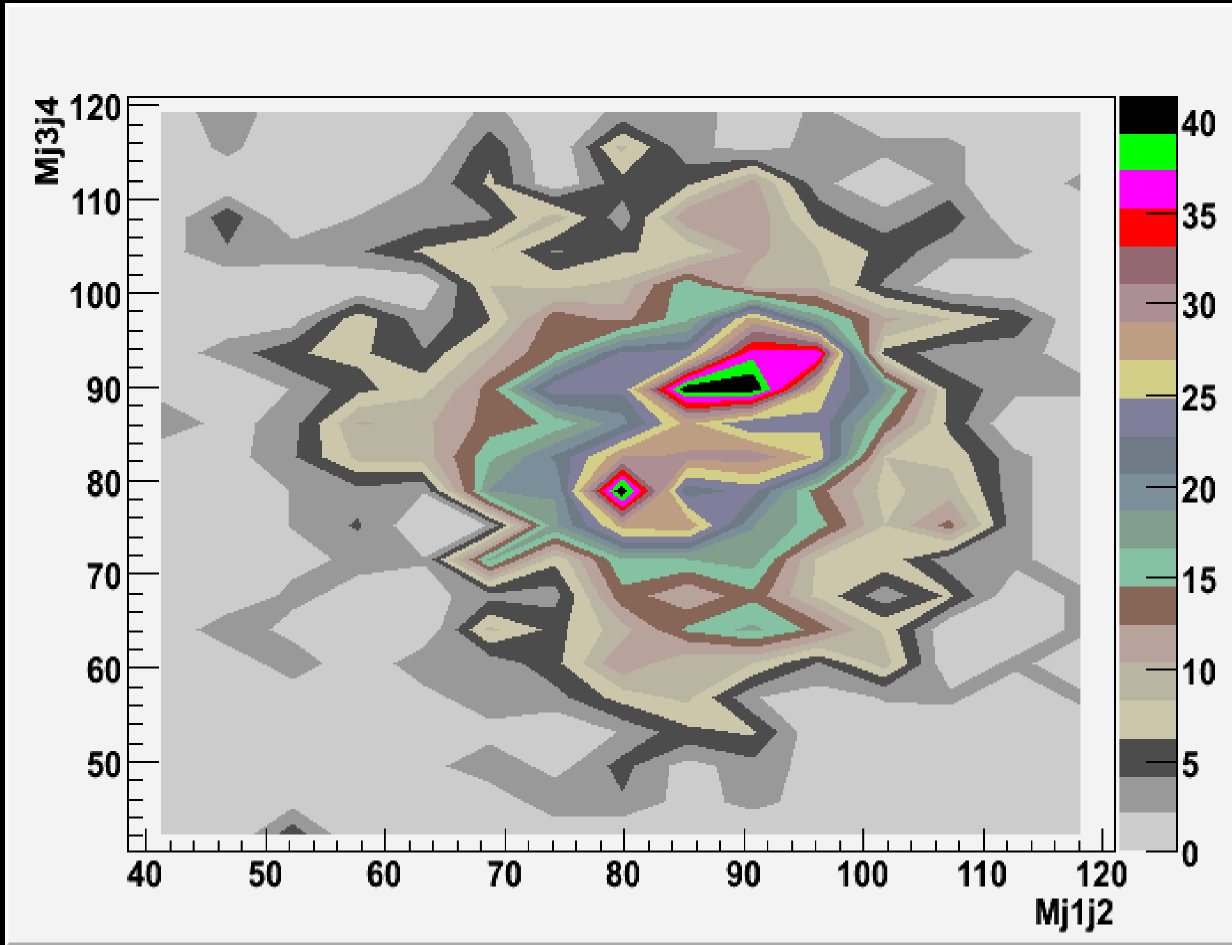


All events, no cuts

$$e^+e^- \to W^+W^-\nu\bar{\nu}, Z^oZ^o\nu\bar{\nu}$$

W/Z Mass Separation

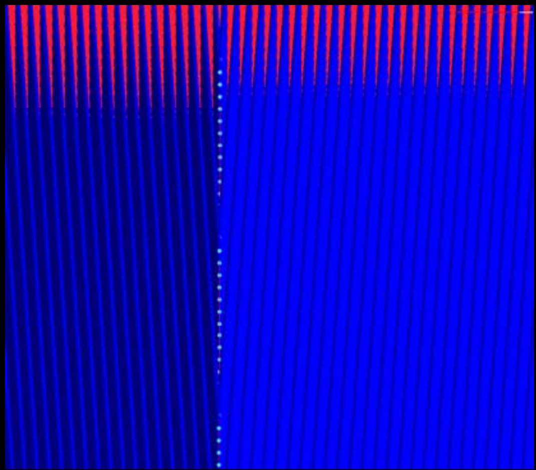
- Simple Durham jet-finder a la L3 (fixed/variable ycut) used for this analysis
- No combined information with tracking yet
- 4-jets finding efficiency: 95%



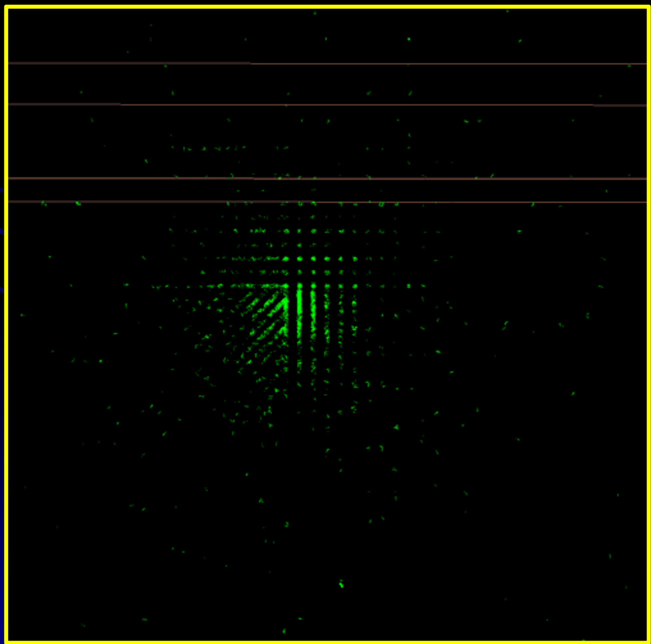
Study by A. Mazzacane

The Constant Term Problem: shape of the tower

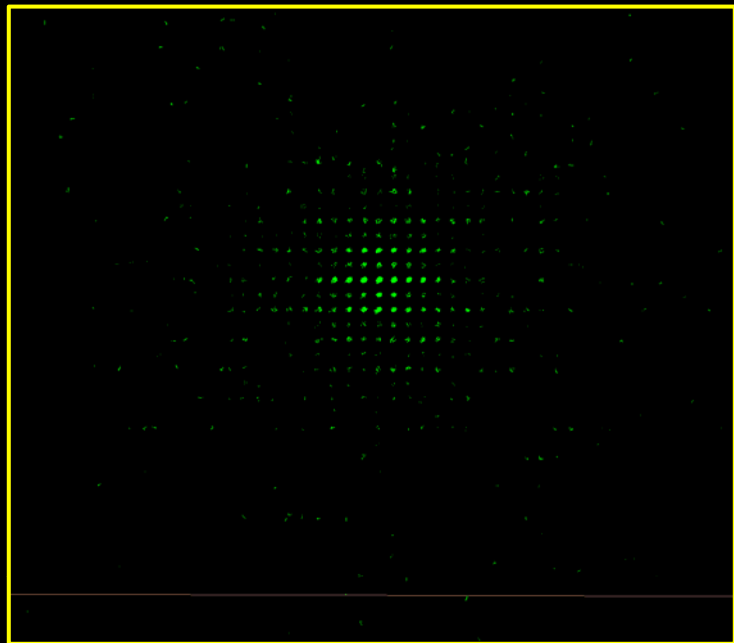
From V. Di Benedetto
Calor08



Top view of the shower of a 45 GeV e^-



boundary



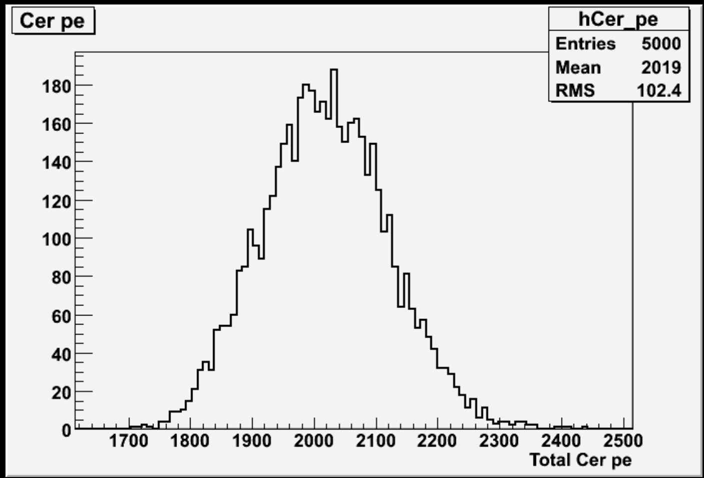
core

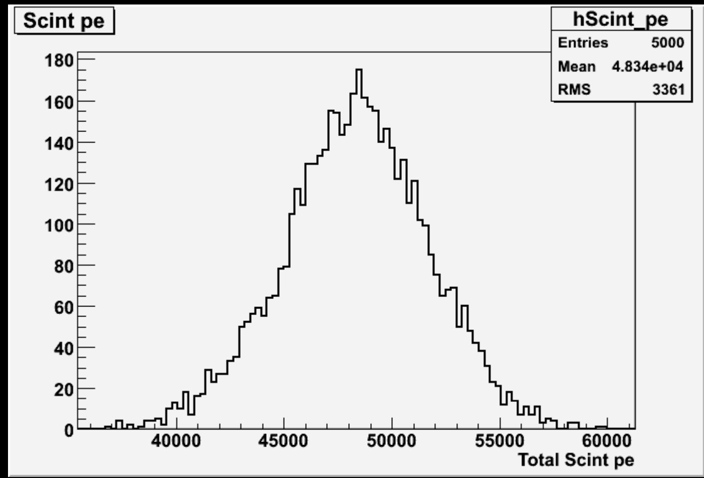
45 GeV e^-

Core vs boundary cell response

From V. Di Benedetto
Calor08

boundary

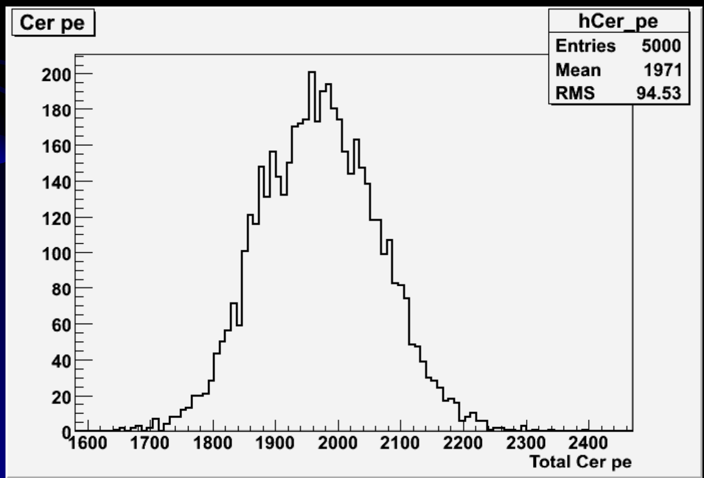


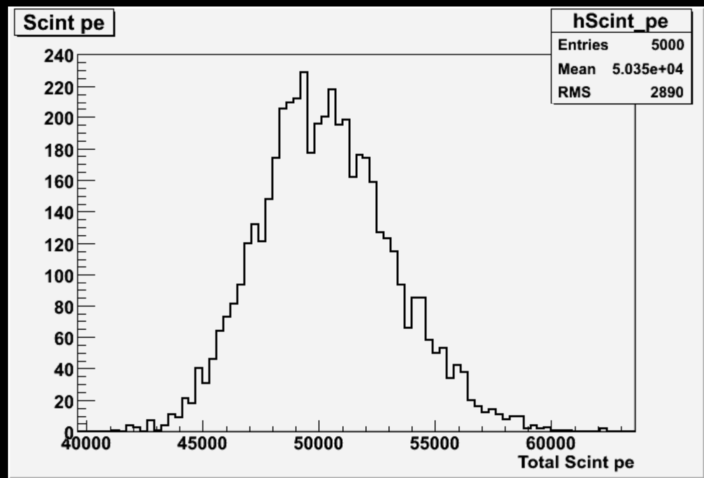


Cer #pe/GeV = 44.9

Scint #pe/GeV = 1074.2

core





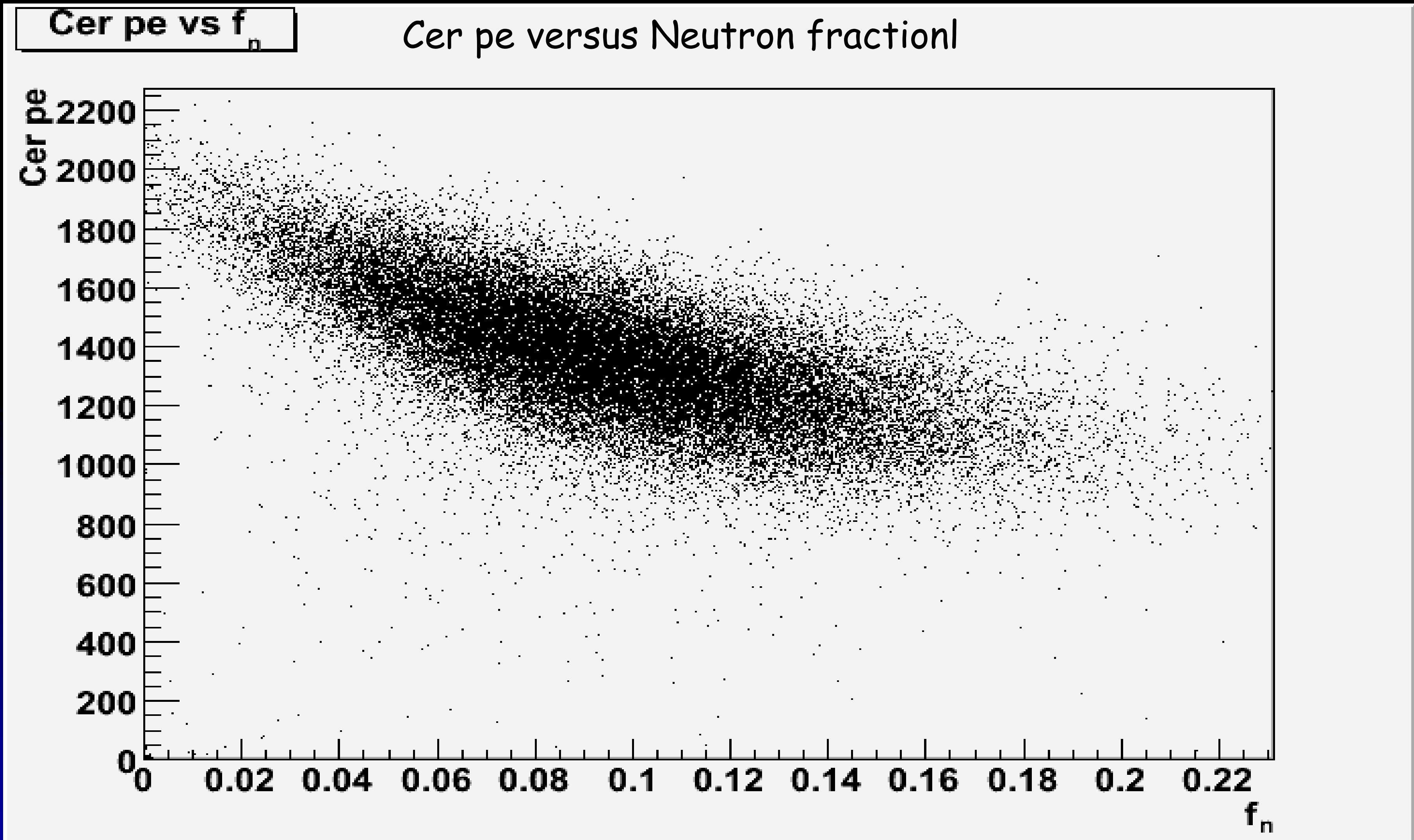
Cer #pe/GeV = 43.8

Scint #pe/GeV = 1118.9

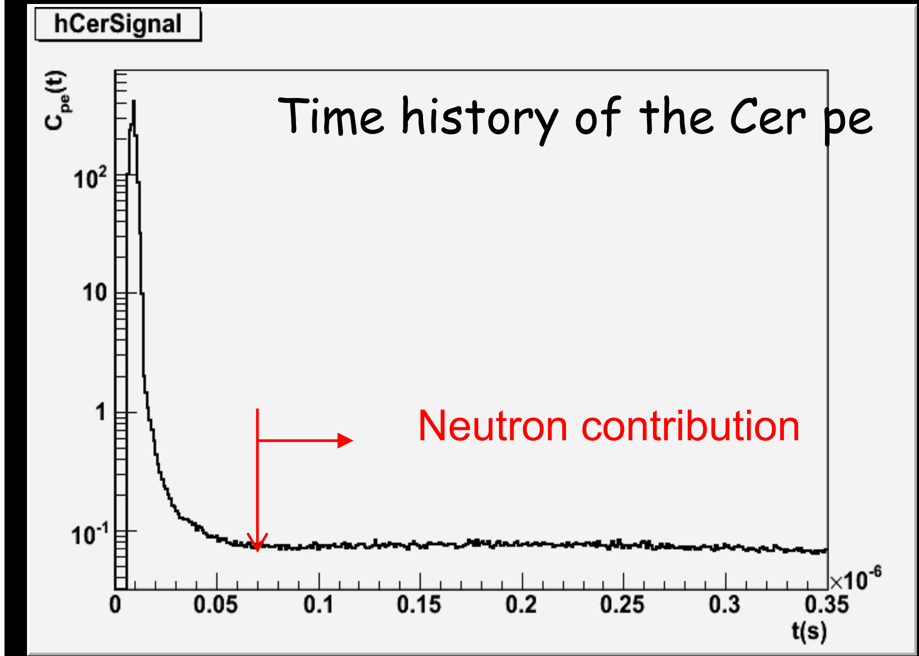
Improving the Energy Resolution: The Effect of Neutrons

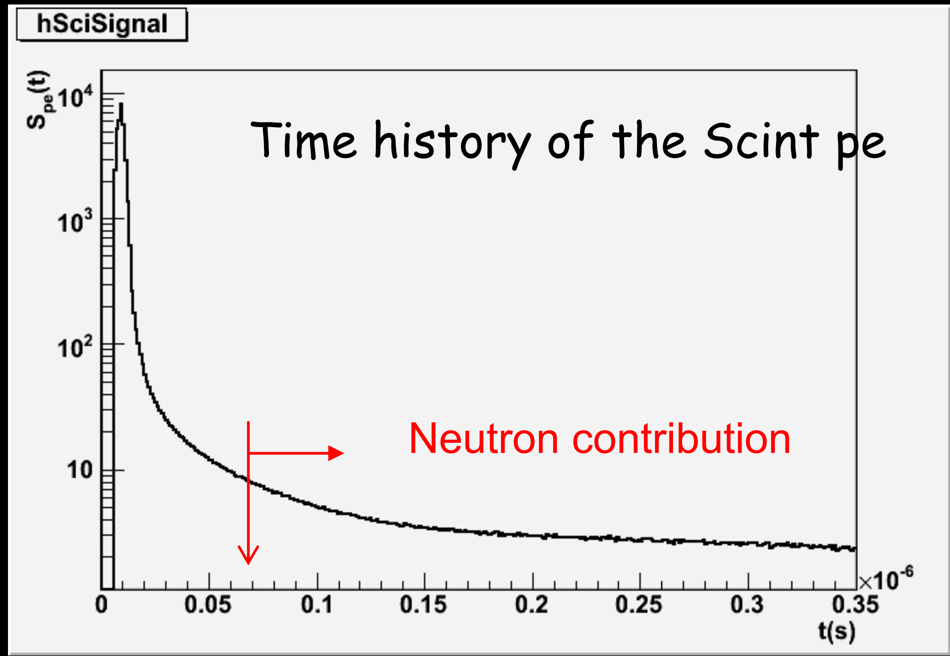
From V. Di Benedetto at Calor08

45 GeV π^-



Next Step in HCAL Optimization





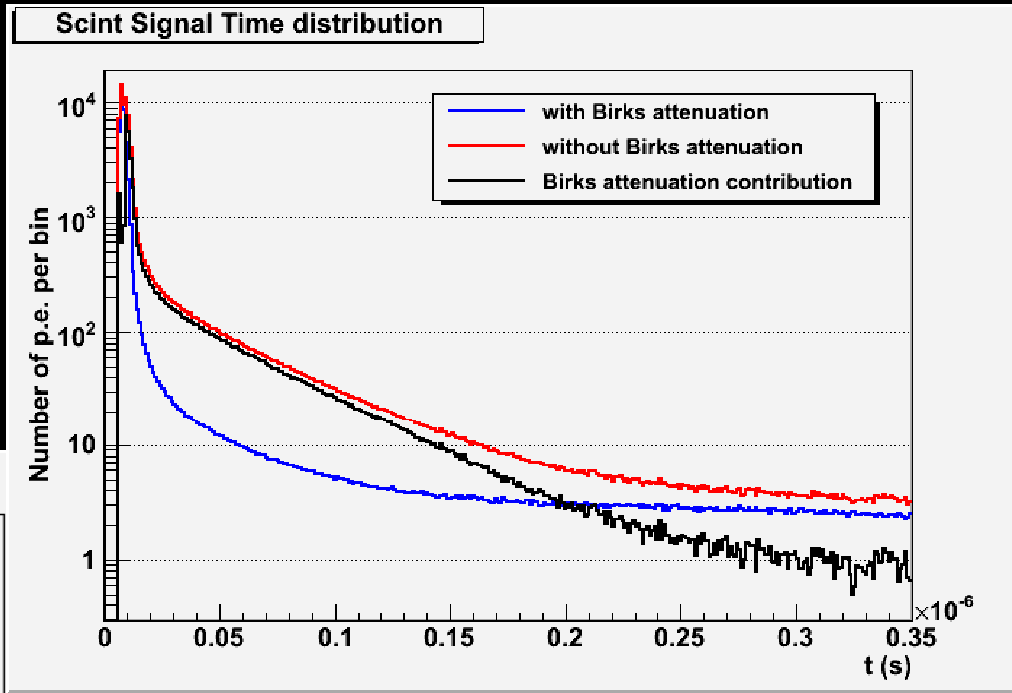
45 GeV π^-

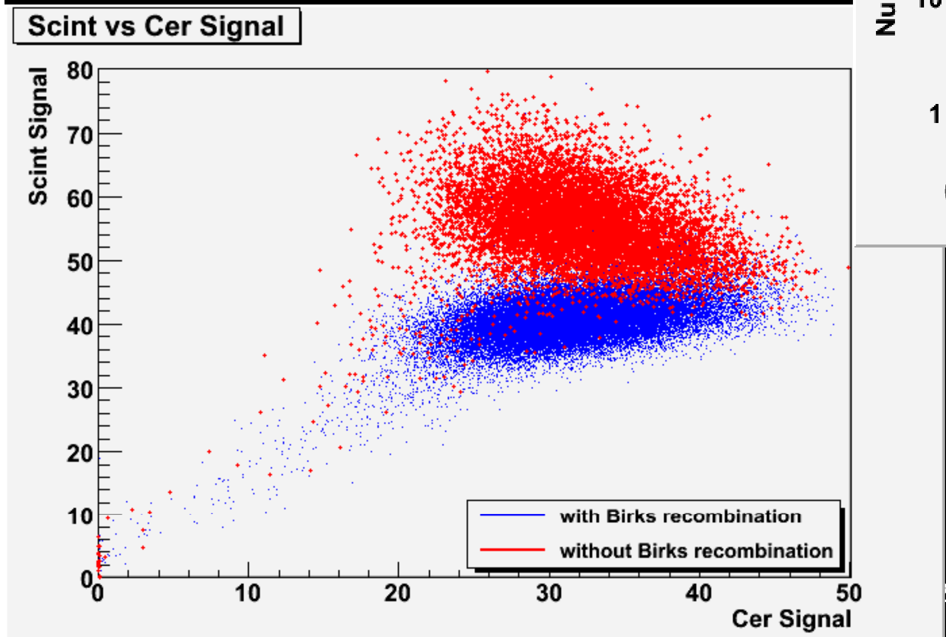
$$E_{HCAL} = \frac{\eta_S \cdot E_S \cdot (\eta_C - 1) - \eta_C \cdot E_C \cdot (\eta_S - 1)}{\eta_C - \eta_S} + E_{neutrons}$$

From V. Di Benedetto at Calor08

It requires proper treatement of Birks Effect

Birks recombination effect



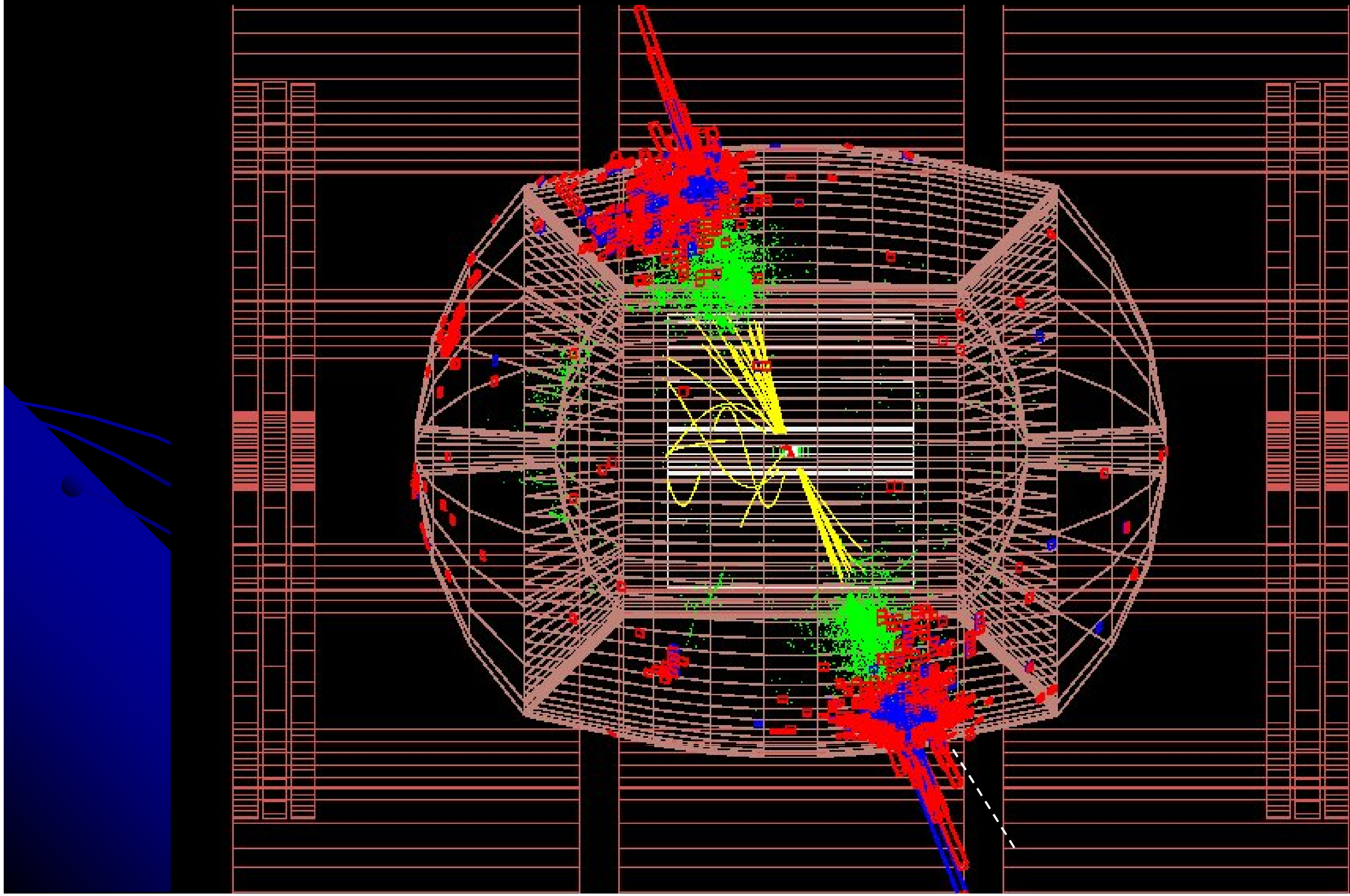


From V. Di Benedetto at Calor08

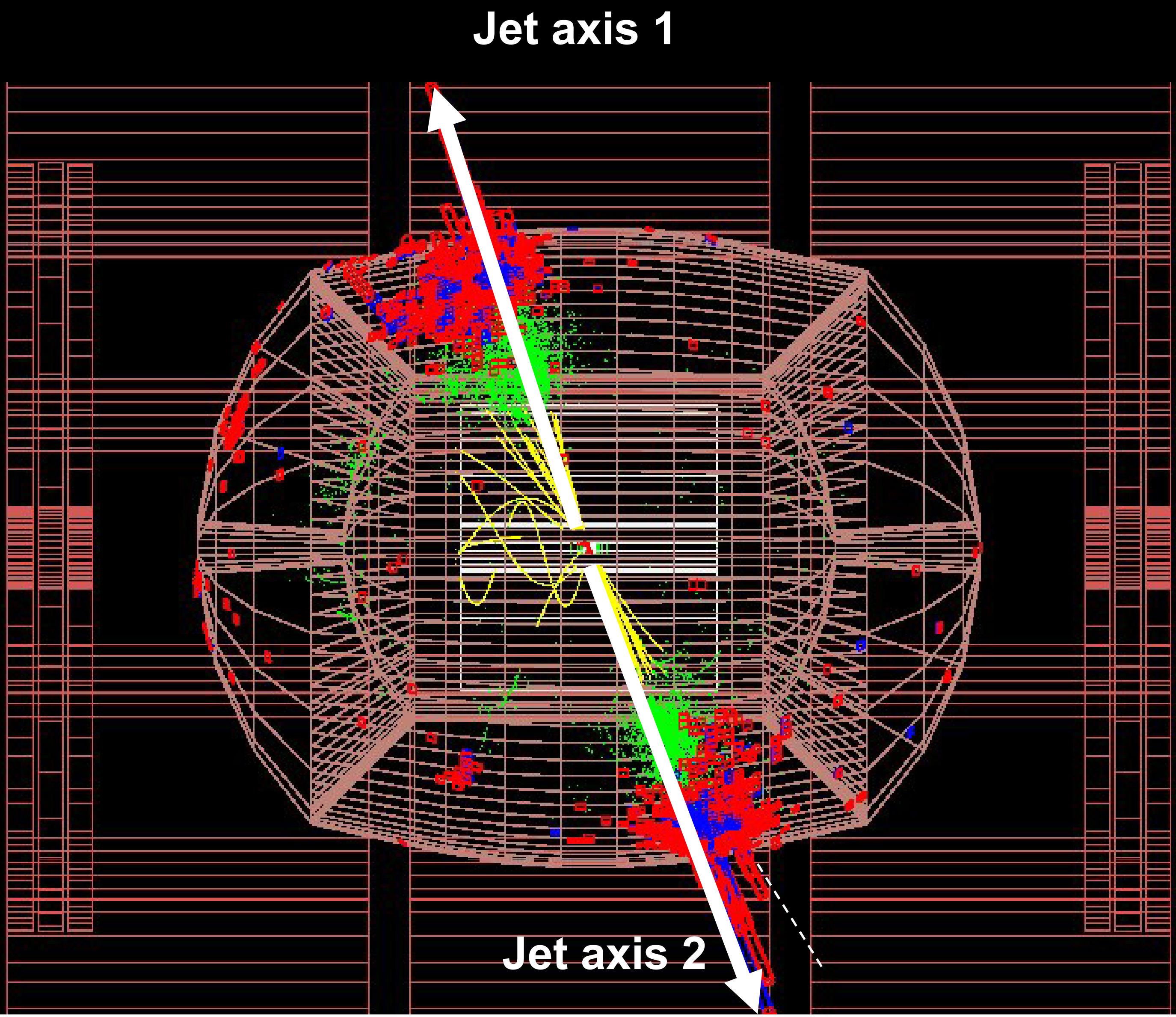
Improving the jet reconstrucion: combine calormetric and tracking informations

(A. Mazzacane Ph.D work)

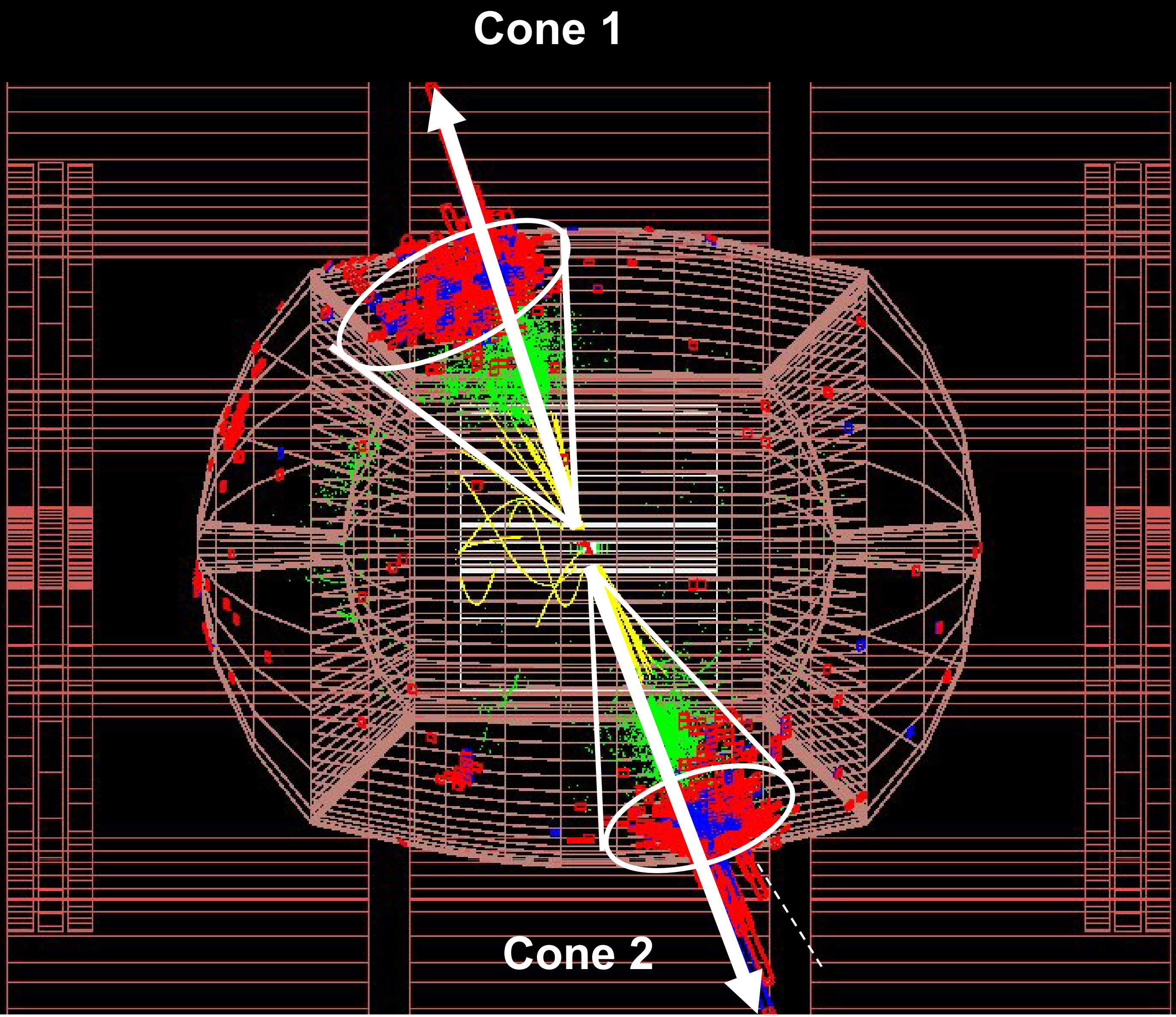
Jet Reconstruction Strategy



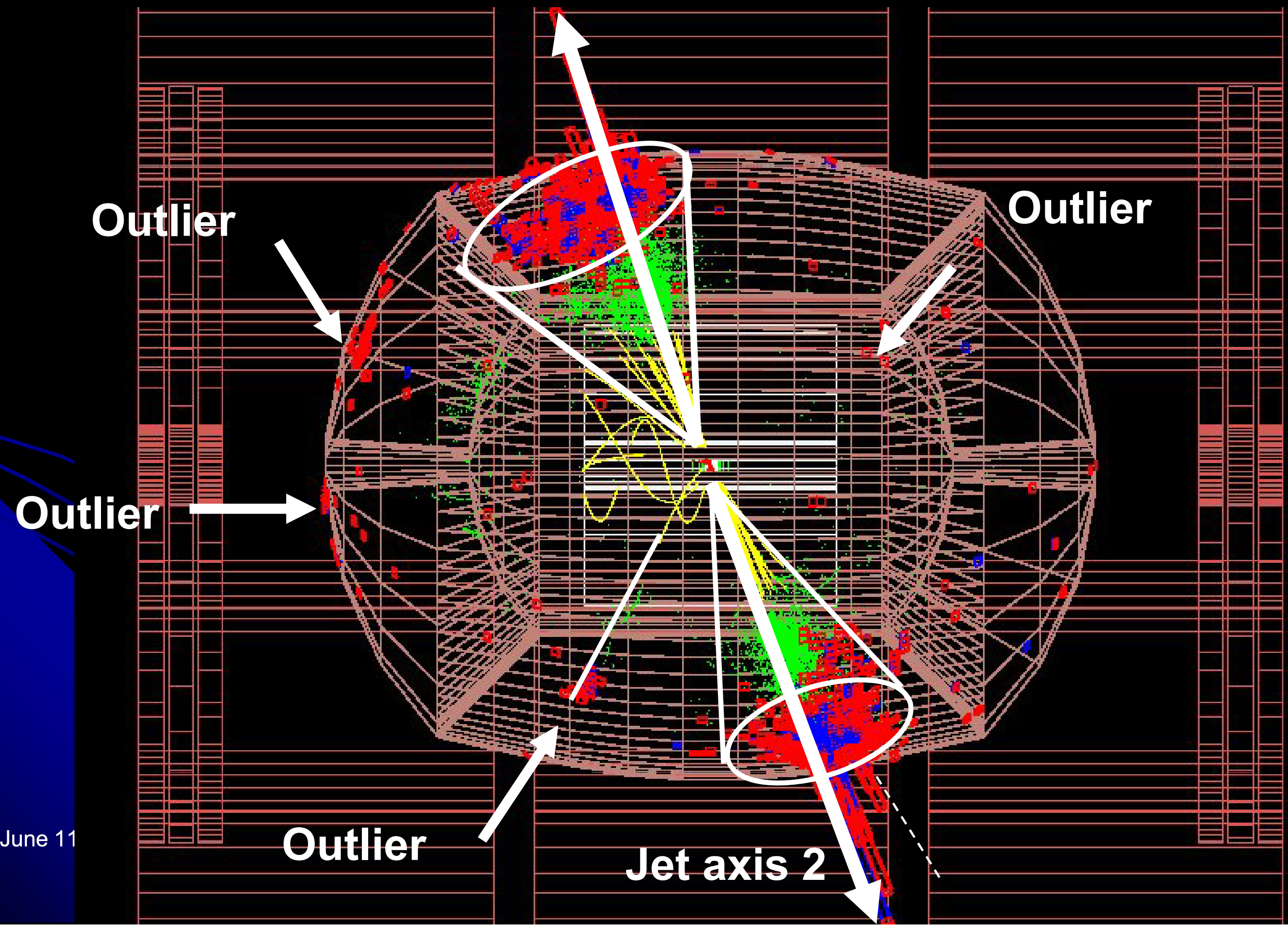
Jet Reconstruction Strategy



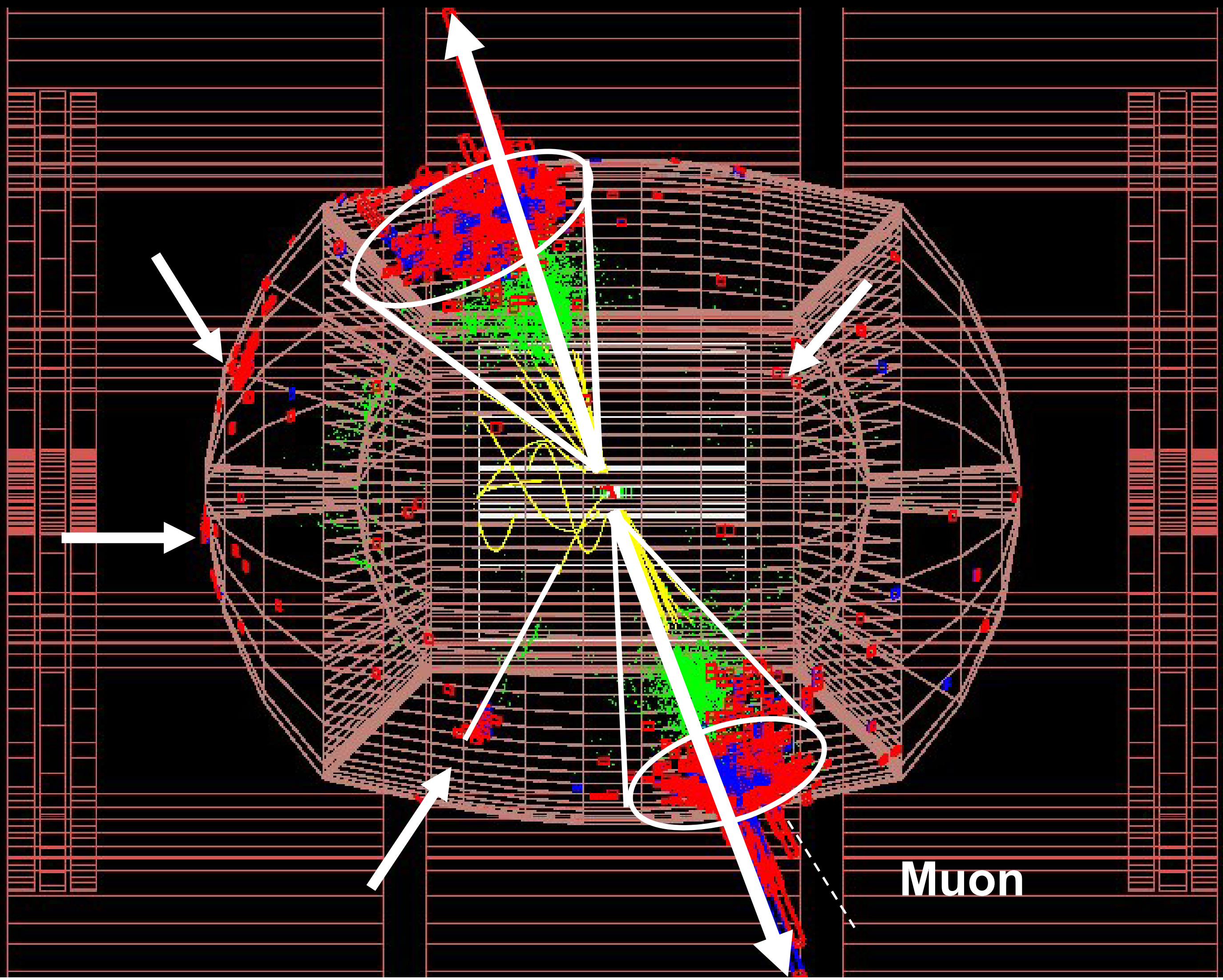
Jet Reconstruction Strategy



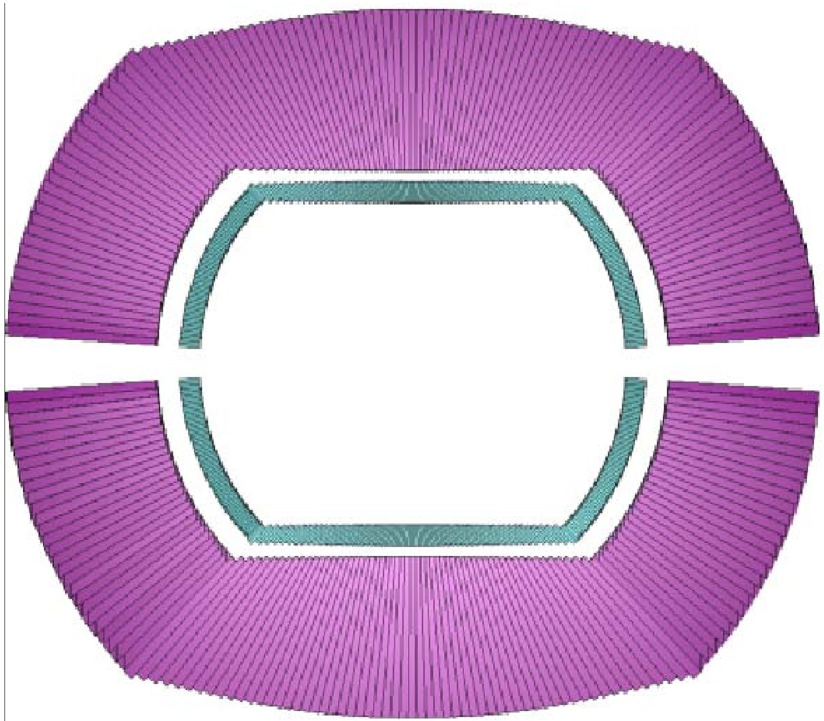
Jet Reconstruction Strategy

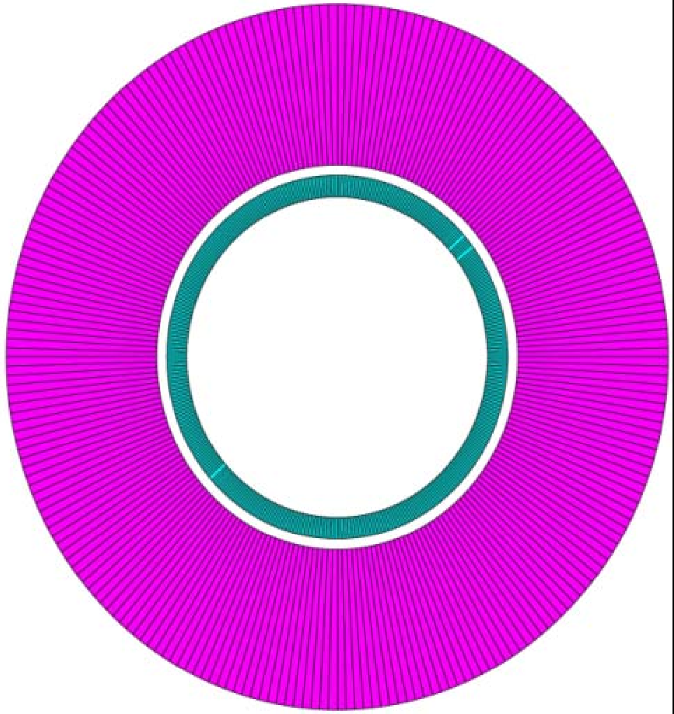


Jet Reconstruction Strategy

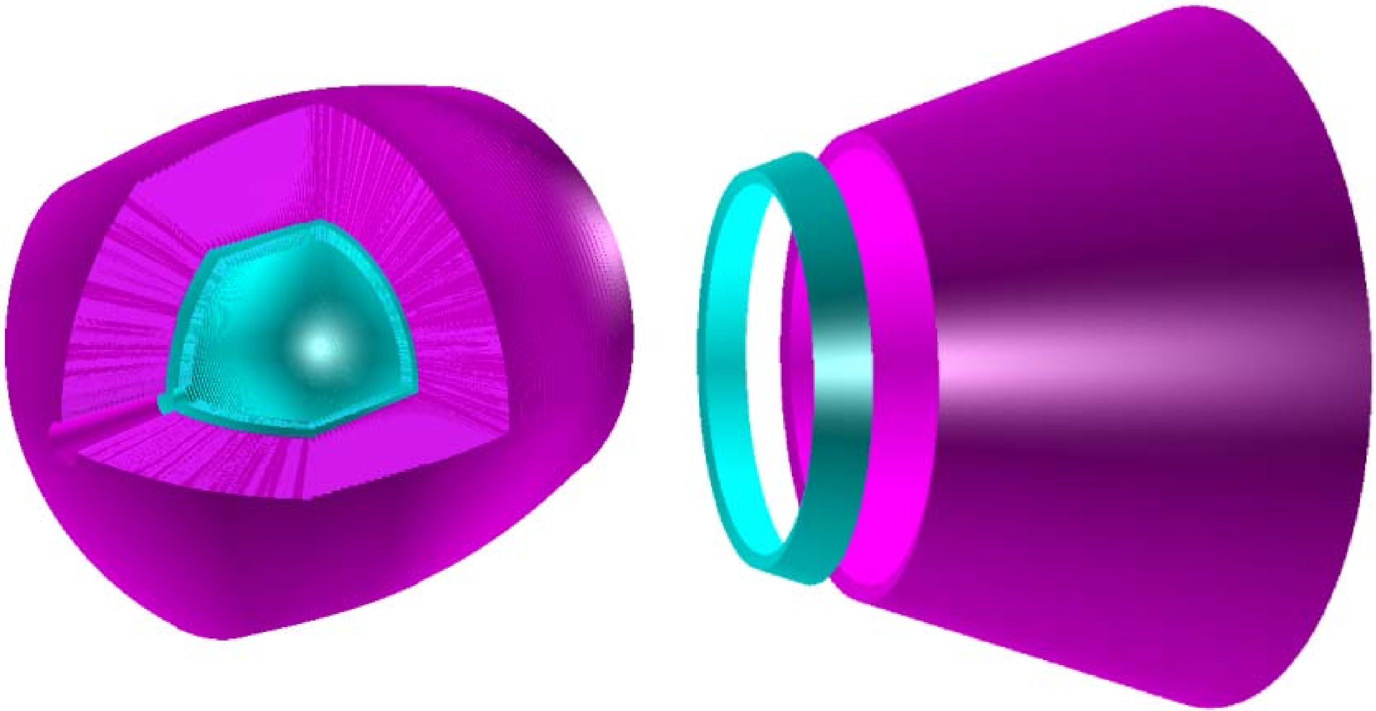


The 4th Concept Electromagnetic Calorimeter





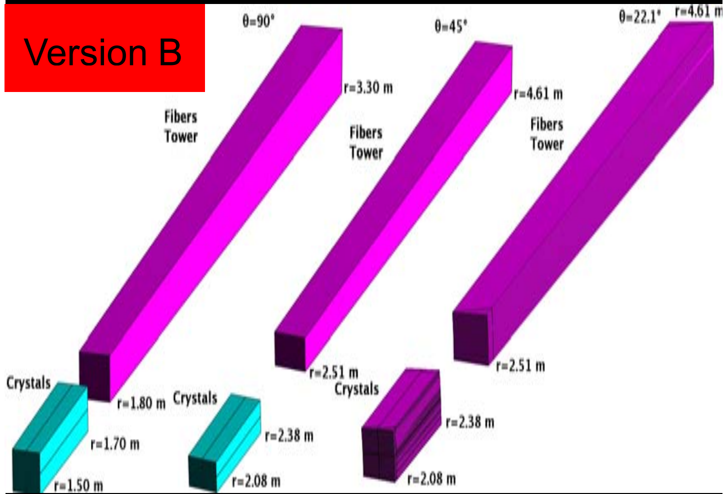
ECAL + HCAL



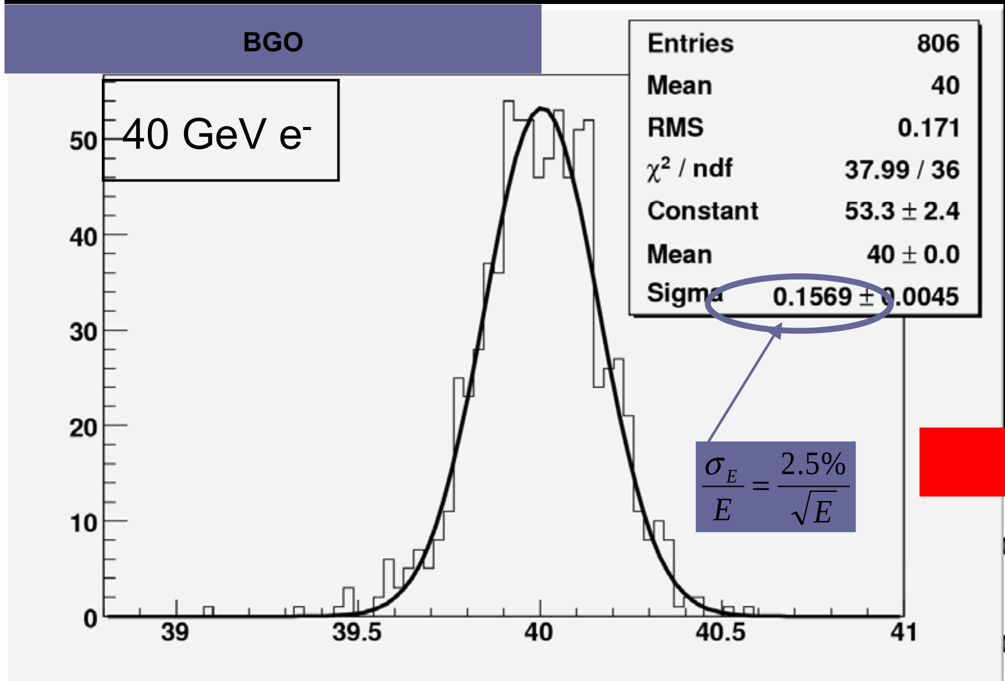
June 11th, 2008

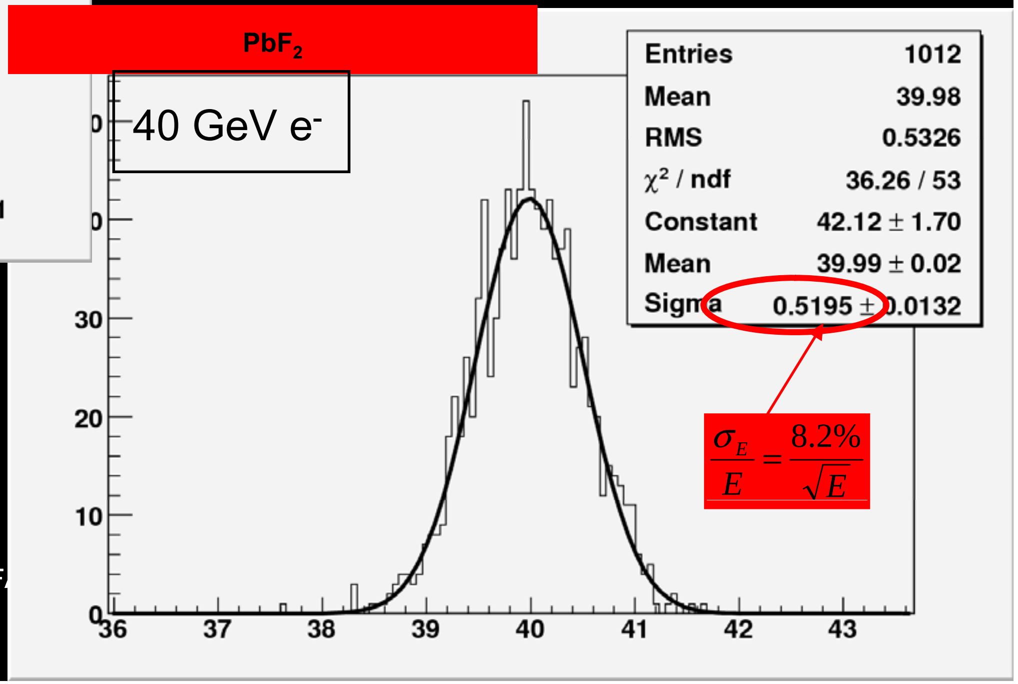
4th Concept Crystal Calorimeter

	Version A	Version B
Crystals	BGO (20 cm)	PbF_2 with 0.15% Gd doping 25 cm
Scintillation yield	5 pe/MeV	4.5 pe/MeV
Cerenkov yield	0.6 pe/MeV	1.4 pe/MeV
Dimensions	1 x 1 x 20 cm	2 x 2 x 25 cm
Rin, Rout cm	155,175	155, 180
material in front	5% X/Xo + tracking	None + tracking
Depth ( )	~ 17.9 X/X_o	~ 27.7 X/X_o
Depth (λ)	~0.88 λ	~1.25 λ
Granularity	~0.38°	~0.76°
Coverage in θ	3.4 °	3.4°
Total cell barrel	222784	55696
Total cell endcaps	2*50624	2*25312

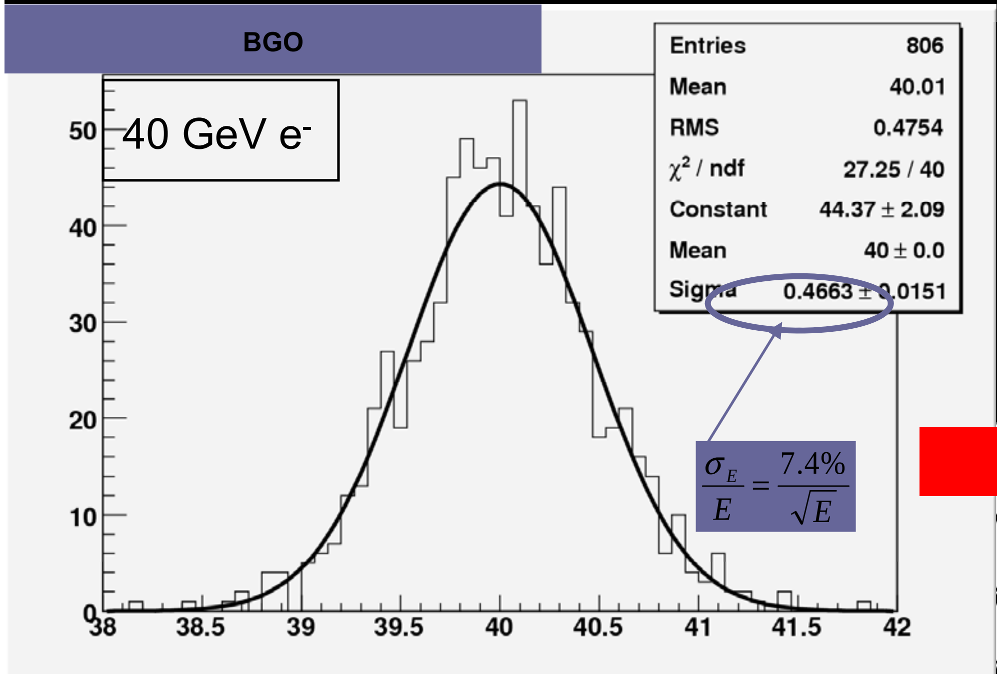


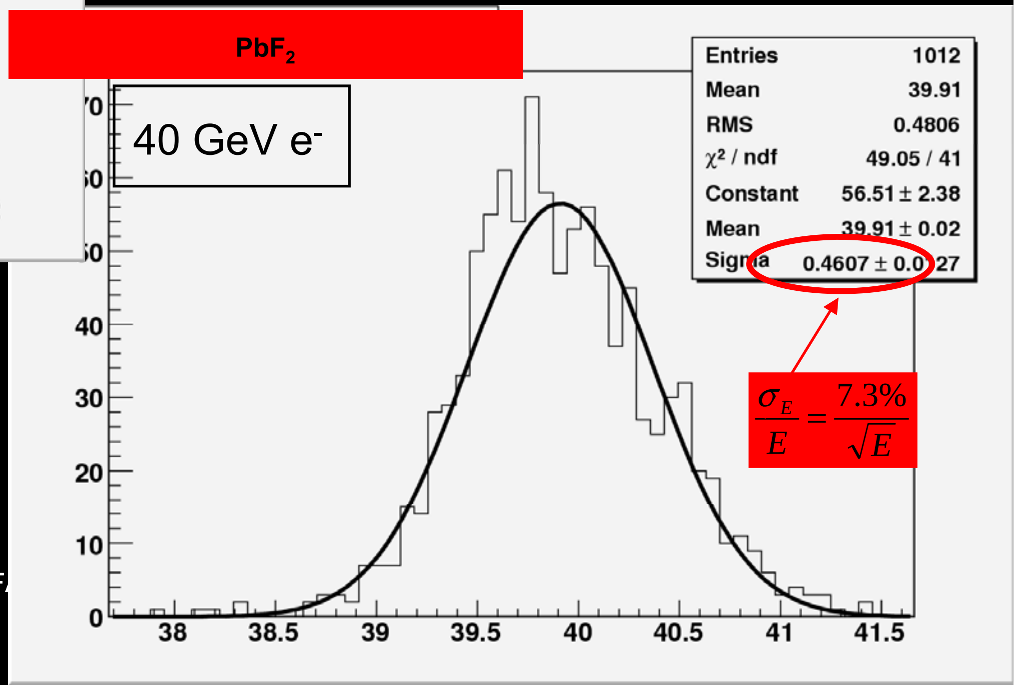
E_S Distribution
(for 50 cm long crystals)





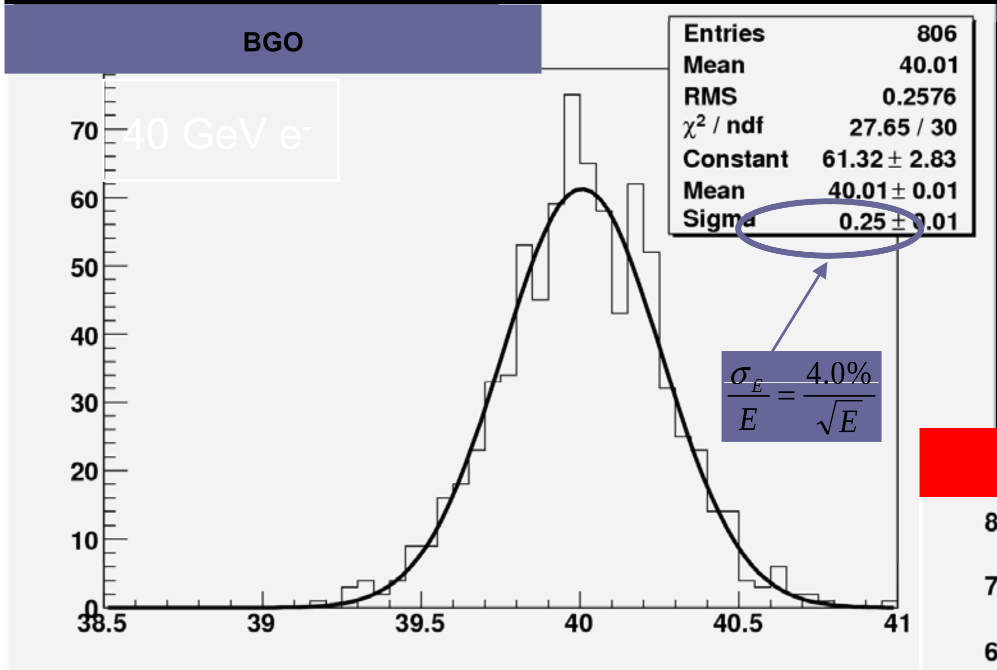
E_C Distribution
(for 50 cm long crystals)

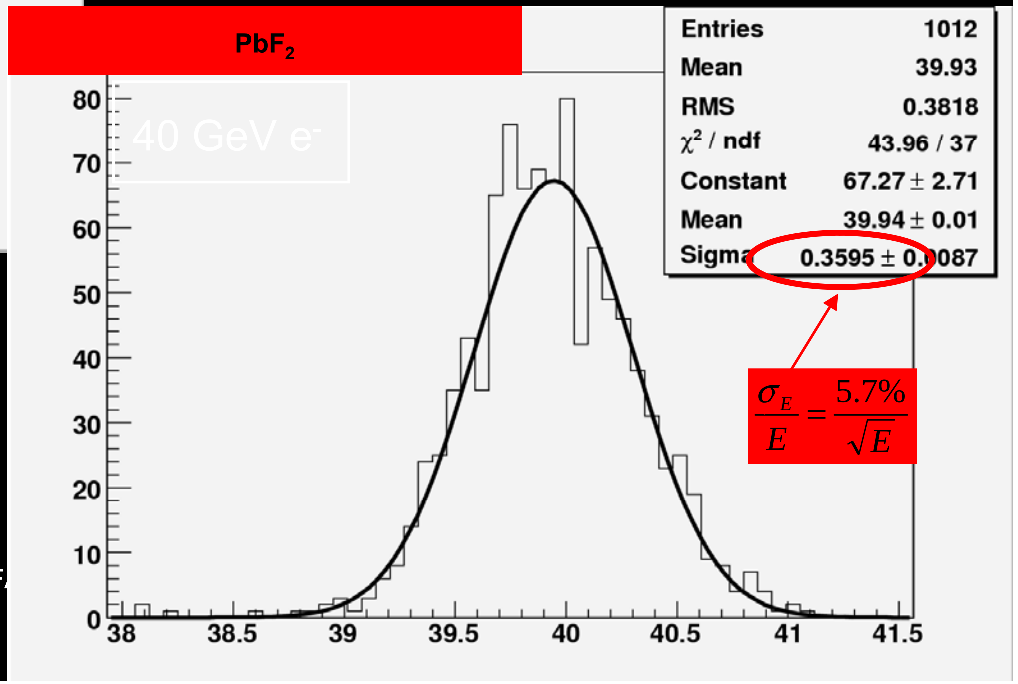




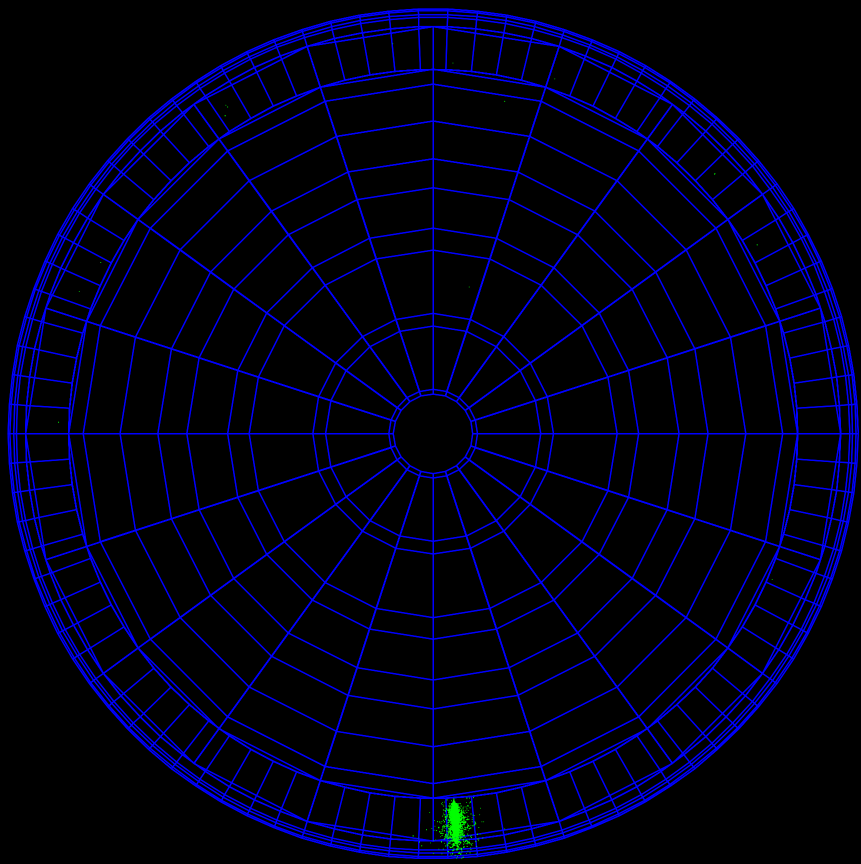
Combining E_S and E_C

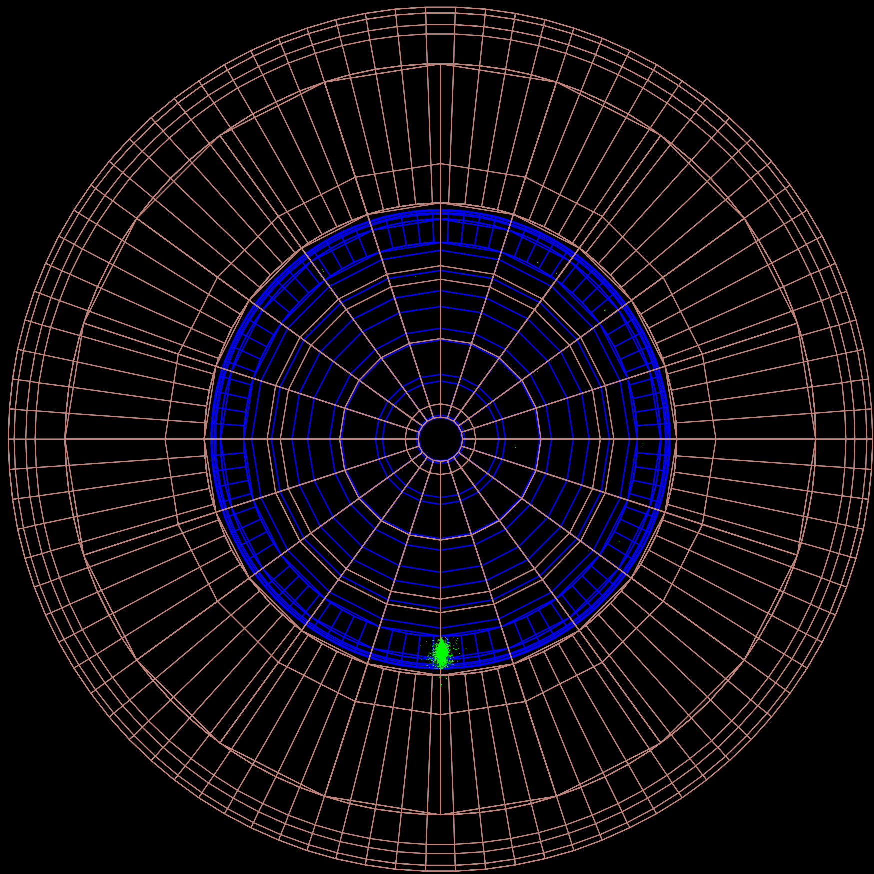
(for 50 cm long crystals)



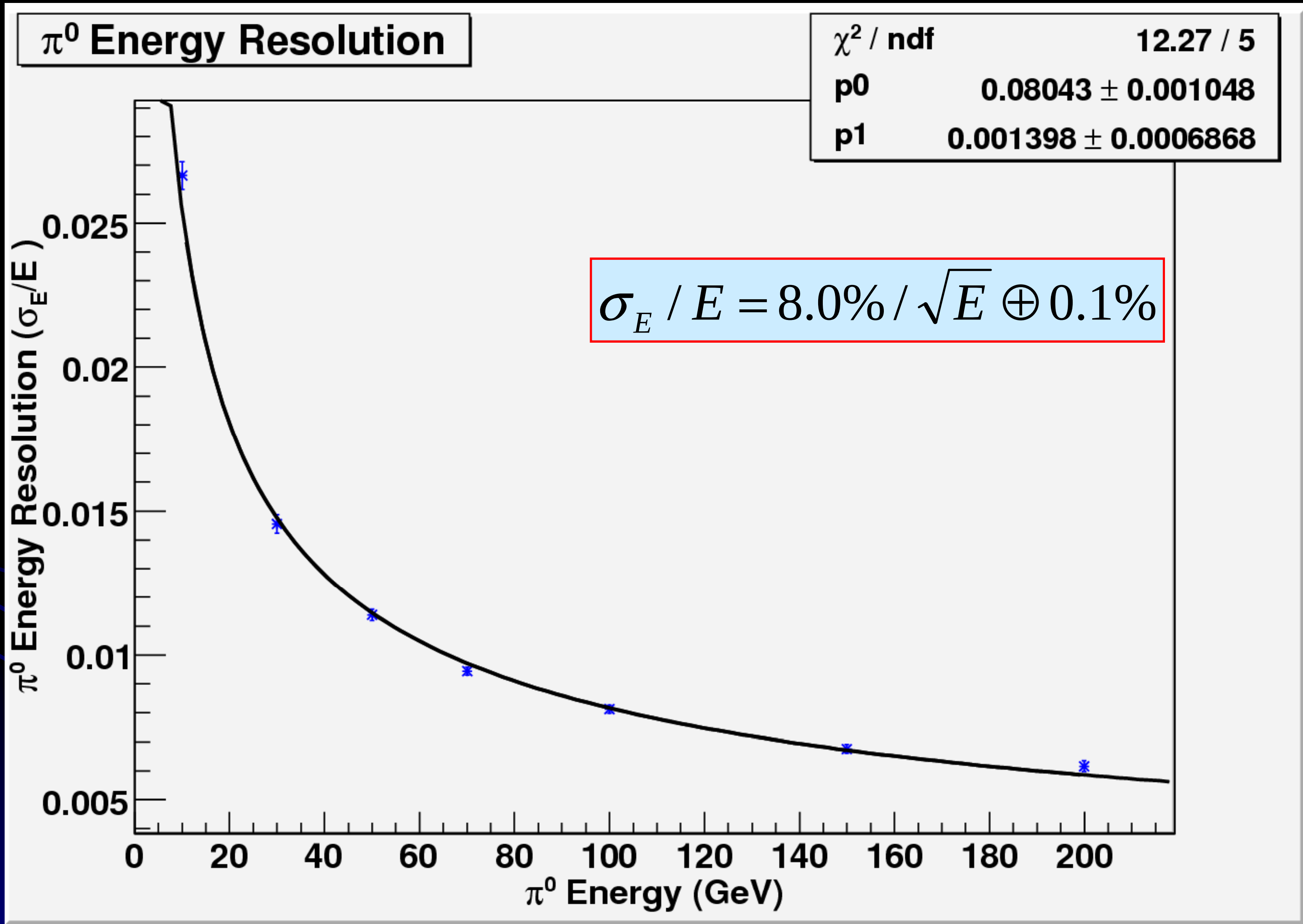


70 GeV π^o in ECAL+HCAL





Resolution for π^o in ECAL+HCAL



Performance Summary

Hadron Calorimeter (fibers)		
Single hadron	⊕ 1.5%	⊕ 1.7%
Total visible di-jet	⊕ 1.1%	⊕ 1.1%
Single jet	⊕ 1.2%	⊕ 0.8%

Electromagnetic Calorimeter	
Single electron	

Hadron + Electromagnetic Calorimeter	
Single π°	⊕ 0.1%

ECAL+HCAL Issues

- Preliminary studies on ECAL+HACAL for hadronic showers and jets
- Making ECAL and HCAL working together is not trivial
- Simple merging of the two showers is not working
- Need a more involved calibration
- Otherwise need to give up the crystals or make a purely crystal calorimeter

Summary of Optimization Studies

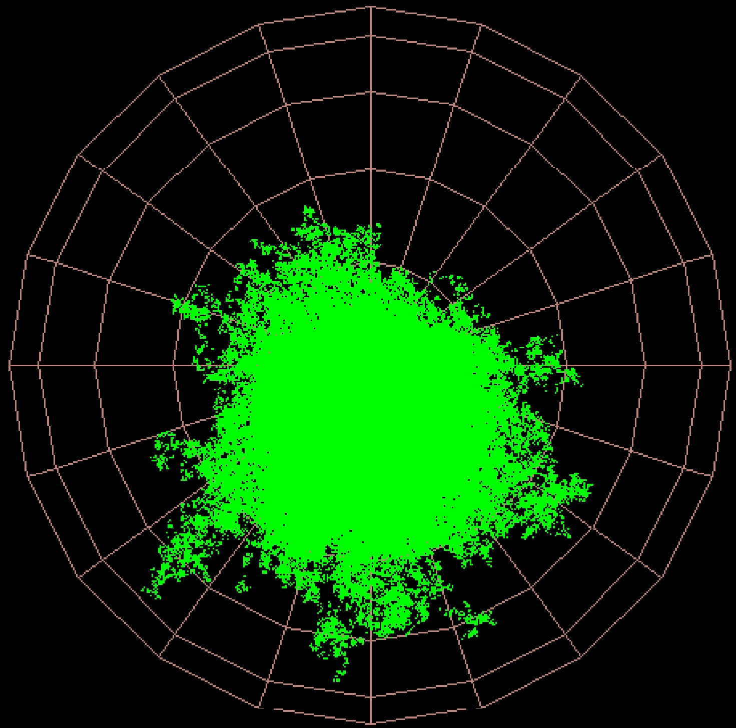
- Resolutions with multi-jets are dominated by multiple scattering in VTX + central tracker
- Redundancy of measurements and **seeding in central tracker** is fundamental for good/safe performance
- Small drift cell (drift time<= time between BXs) relax the requirements on the VTX
- VTX resolution likely not an issue (for pixels about 20 μm x 20 μm x)
- VTX material budget of 1% X/X_o is OK
- Energy resolution in Dual Readout calorimeter is unaffected by smaller tower
- However, larger towers decrease the constant term

Conclusions

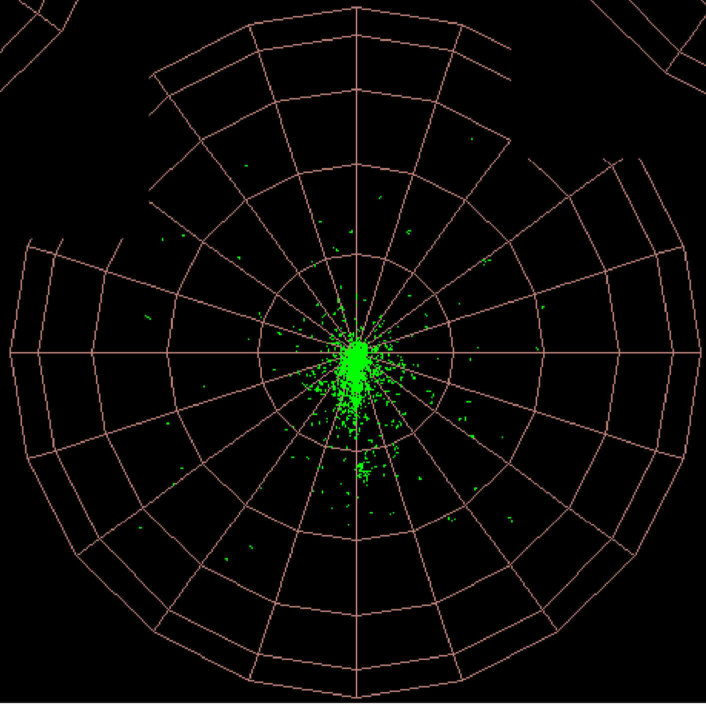
- Optimization studies are well under way
- Critical issues have been pinpointed
- ILCroot is being continuously upgraded, with newer versions of the subdetectors
- Simulation consolidation phase is mostly concluded
- Physics benchmark studies will start shortly
- We just learnt that Fluka must be used for shower simulation and G4 for tracking (not a problem in ILCroot)
- Muon detector studies have been deferred

Backup slides

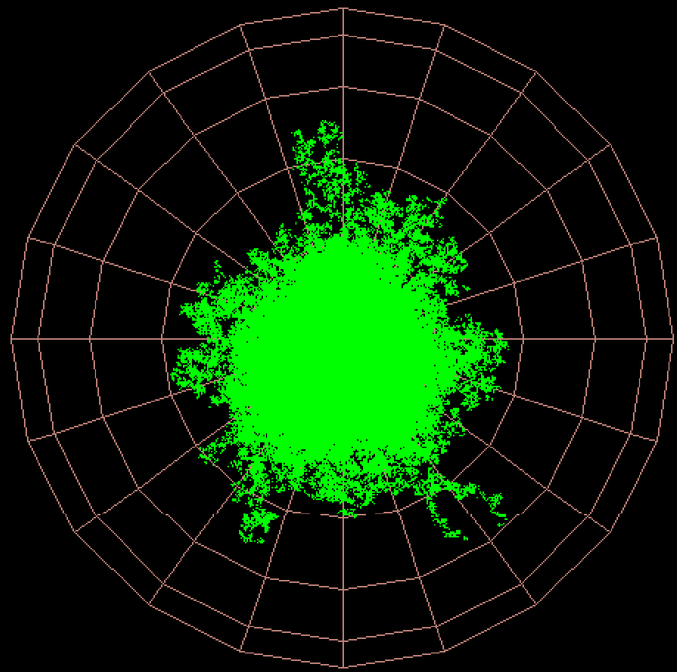
Fluka vs G3 vs G4



Fluka



Geant3

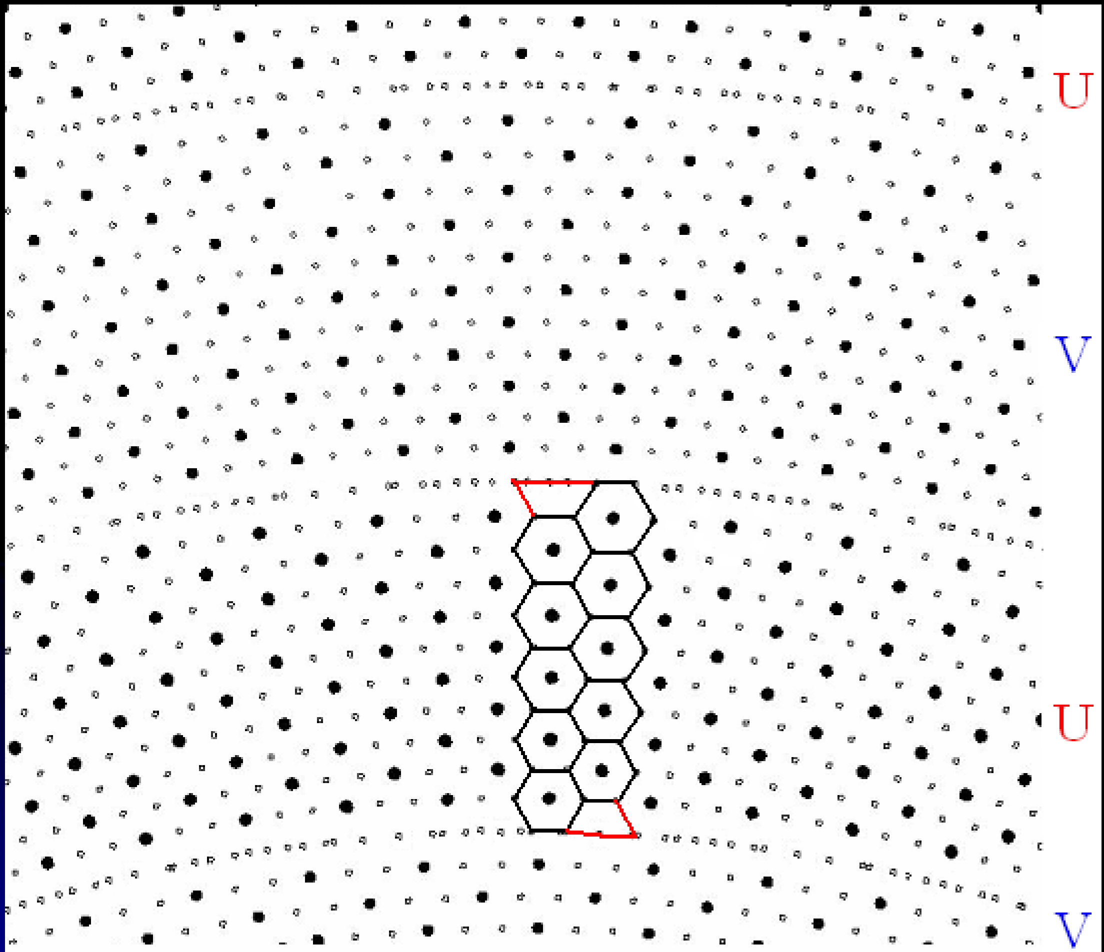


Geant4

π^- at 50 GeV in Pb Sphere of 500 cm Radius

4thConcept ILC Drift Chamber

Layout



Hexagonal cells f.w./s.w.=2:1

cell height: 1.00 ÷ 1.20 cm
cell radius: 6.00 ÷ 7.00 mm

(max. drift time < 300 ns !)

20 superlayers, in 200 rings
10 cells each (7.5 in average)
at alternating stereo angles
±72 ÷ ±180 mrad
(constant stereo drop = 2 cm)

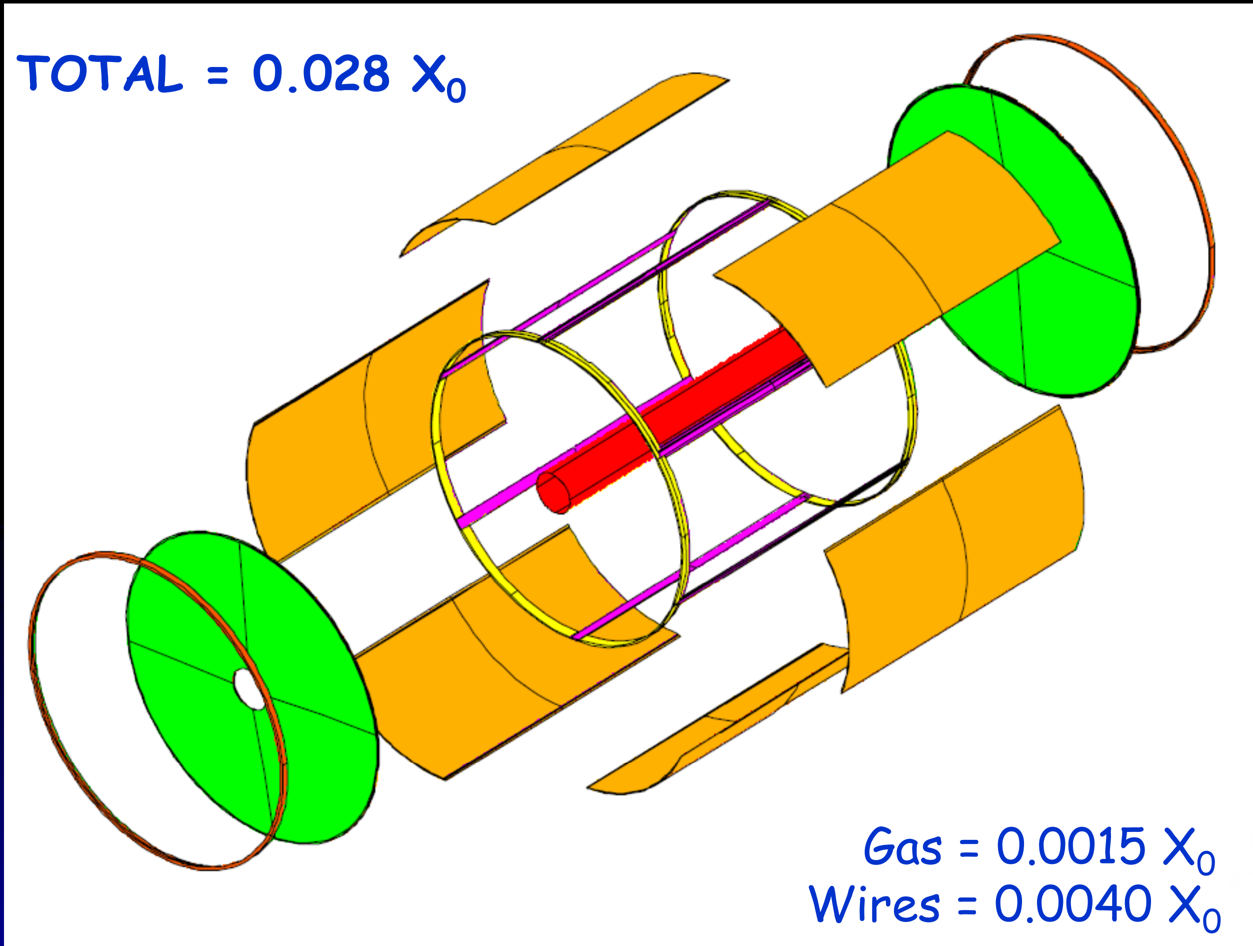
60000 sense w. 20 μm W
120000 field w. 80 μm Al

“easy” t-to-d r(t) (few param.)

>90% sampled volume

4thConcept ILC Drift Chamber

Layout and assembly technique



Length:
3.4 m at r = 22.5 cm
3.0 m at r = 147.0 cm

Spherical end plates:
C-f. 12 mm + 30 μm Cu
(0.047 X_0)

Inner cylindrical wall:
C-f. 0.2 mm + 30 μm Al
(0.001 X_0)

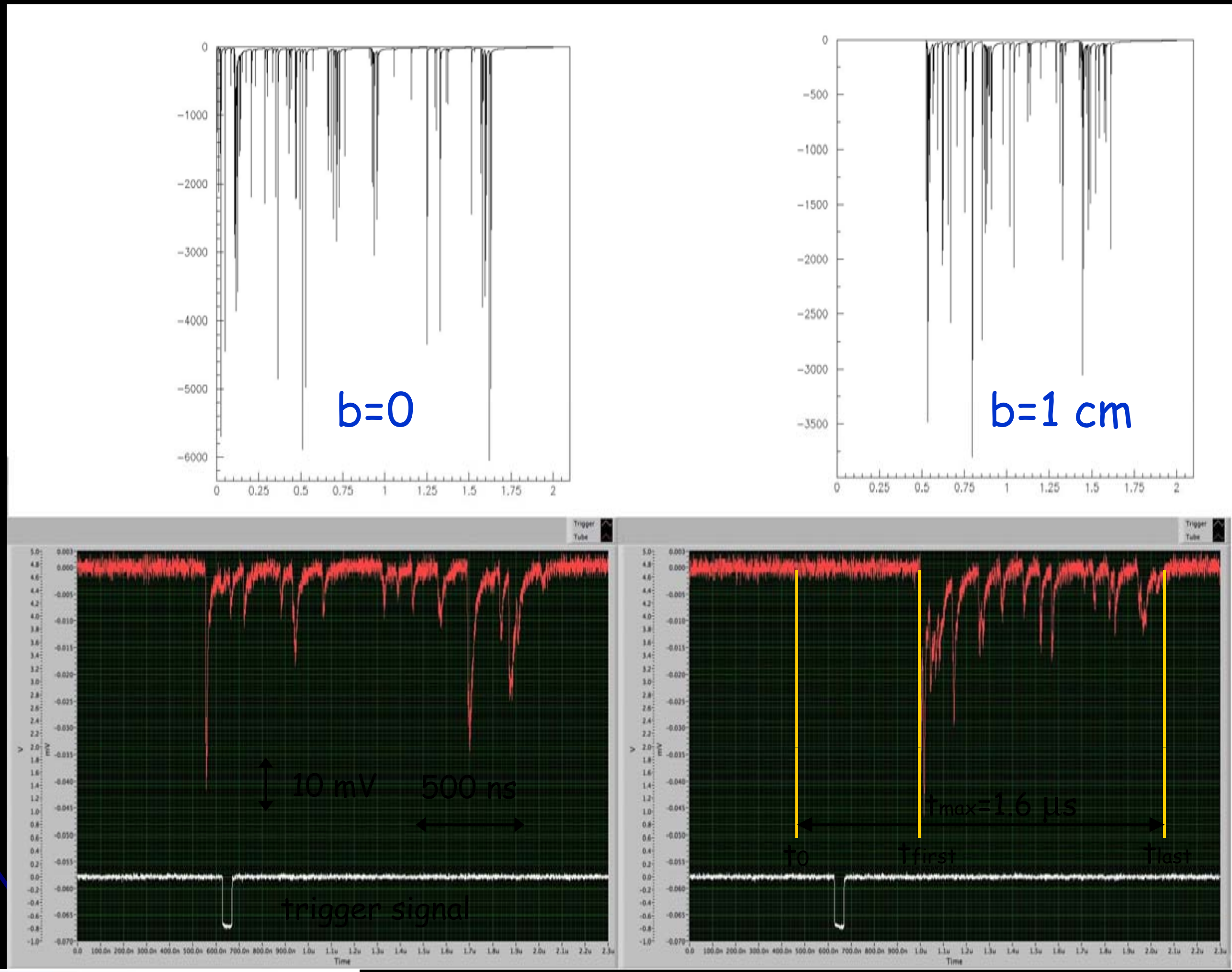
Outer cylindrical wall:
C-f./hex.cell. sandwich
held by 6 unidir. struts
0.020 X_0)

Retaining ring

Stiffening ring

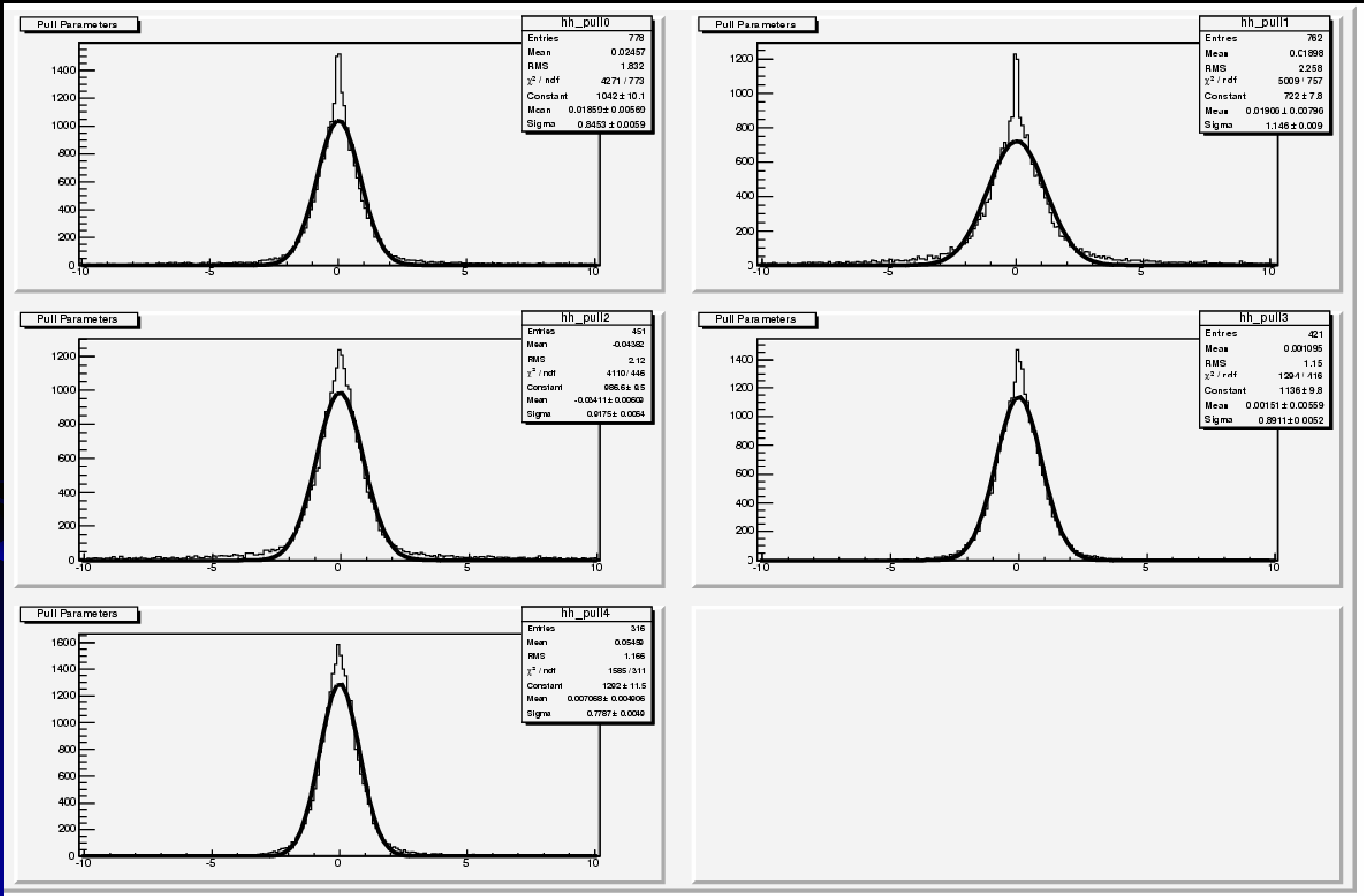
CLUster COUnting

MC generated events:
2cm diam. drift tube
gain = few x 10
gas: 90%He-10%iC_4H_{10}
no electronics simulated
vertical arbitrary units

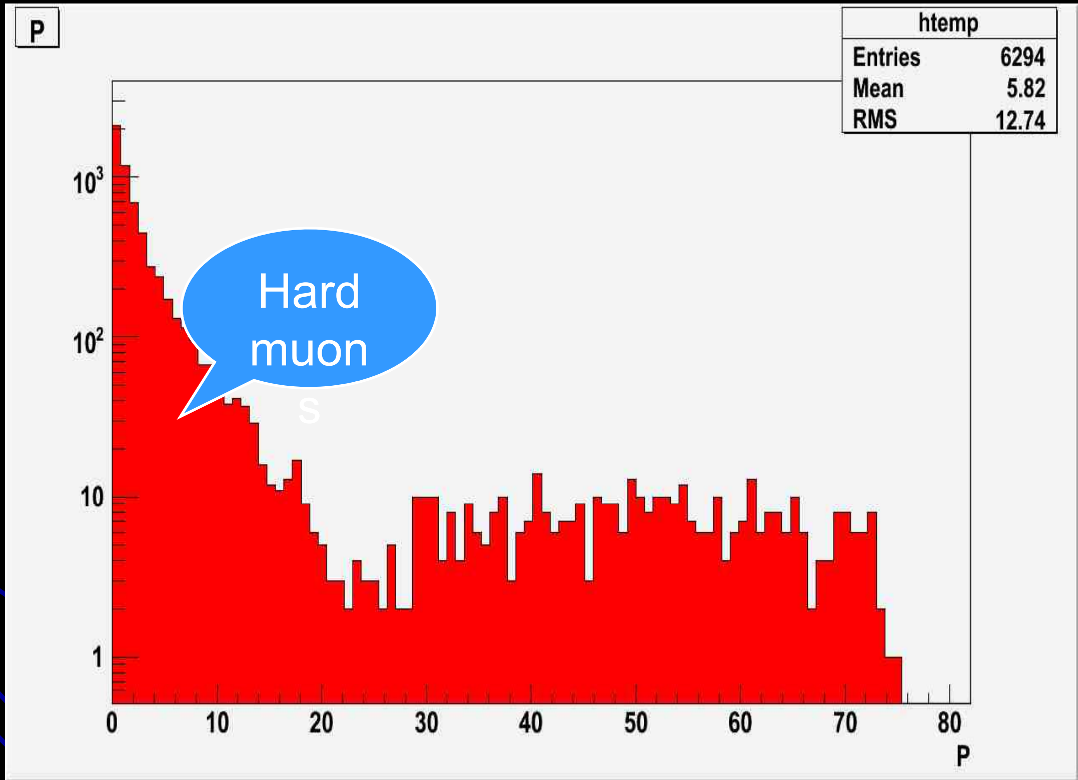


cosmic rays triggered by scintillator telescope and readout by:
8 bit, 4 GHz, 2.5 Gsa/s digital sampling scope through a 1.8 GHz, x10 preamplifier

Pulls (full digitization)

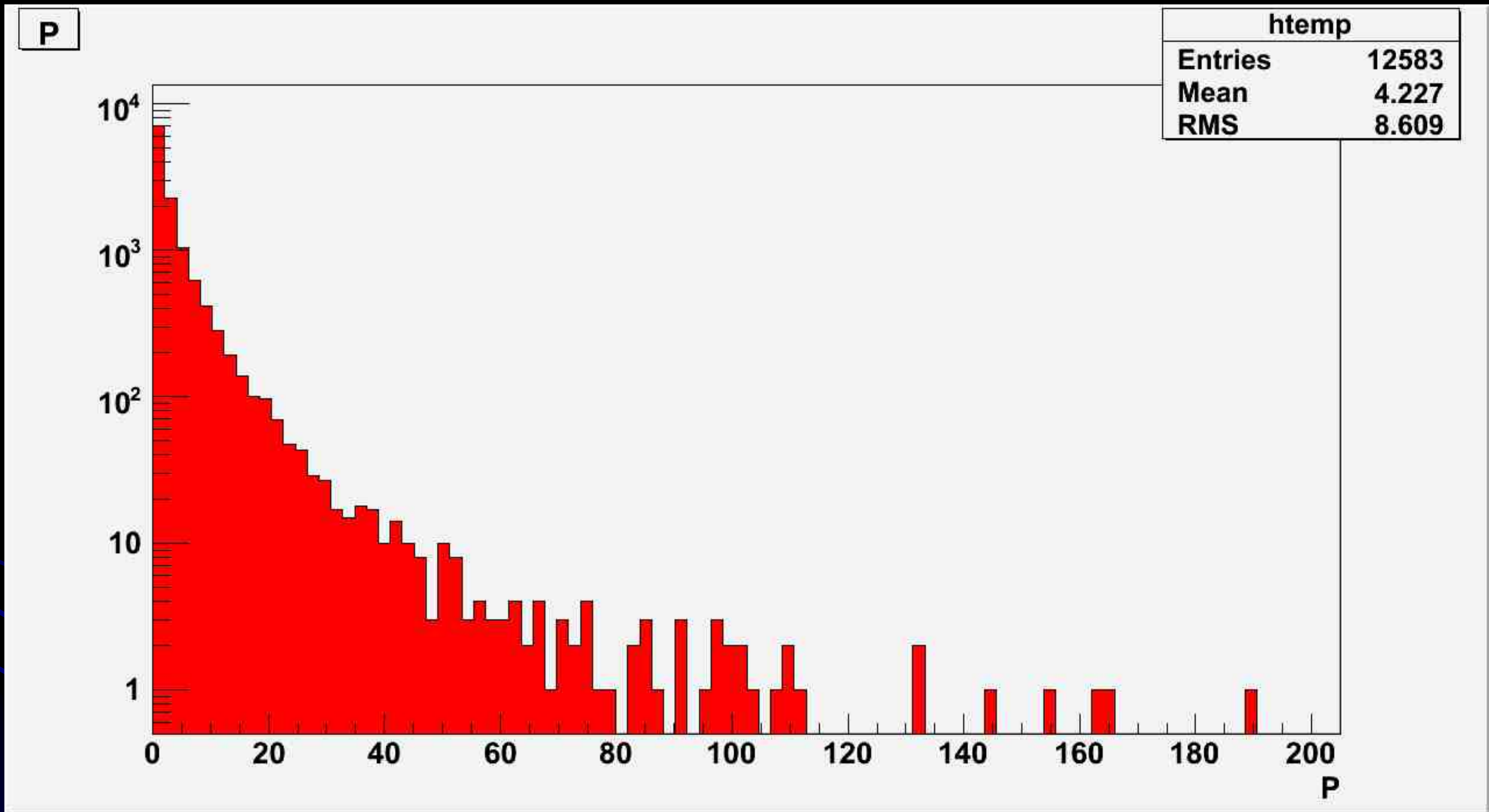


$e^+e^- \to Z_oH_o \to \mu^+\mu^-X$ + $e^+e^- \to Z_oZ_o \to \mu^+\mu^-X$ background [E_{cm}=230]



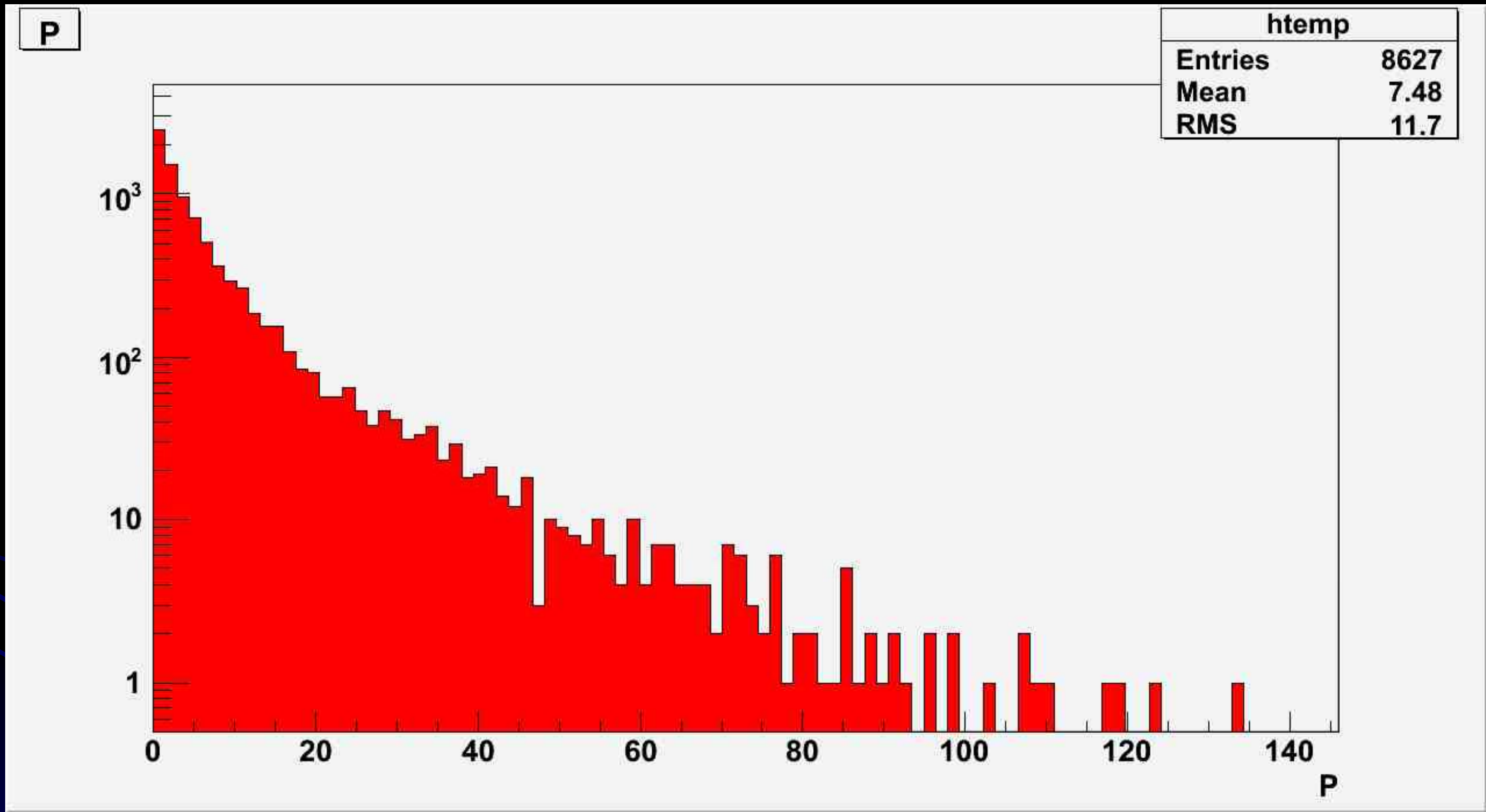
- Momentum spectrum for generated tracks entering the central tracker region
- Standard benchmarck channel
- Used as reference with existing analyses

e^+e^- -> ttbar->6jets E_{cm}=350



- Momentum spectrum for generated tracks entering the central tracker region
- One of channels with softest charged tracks

e^+e^- -> W^+W^- ->4jets Ecm=350



- W^+ and W^- generated mostly in the forwar/backward direction
- Channels with soft charged tracks emitted in the forward direction

The Framework: ILCroot

- Integrated framework for generation, simulation, reconstruction and analysis
- CERN architecture (Aliroot)
- Uses ROOT as infrastructure
  - All ROOT tools are available (I/O, graphics, PROOF, data structure, etc)
  - Extremely large community of users/developers
- TGenerator for events generation
- Virtual Geometry Modeler (VGM) for geometry
- Virtual Montecarlo (VMC) for simulation
- Six MDC have proven robustness, reliability and portability
- Available via cvs repository at Fermilab:
  cvs -d :pserver:anonymous@cdcvs.fnal.gov:/cvs/ilcroot co
- For the installation, see:
  http://www.fisica.unile.it/~danieleb/IlcRoot

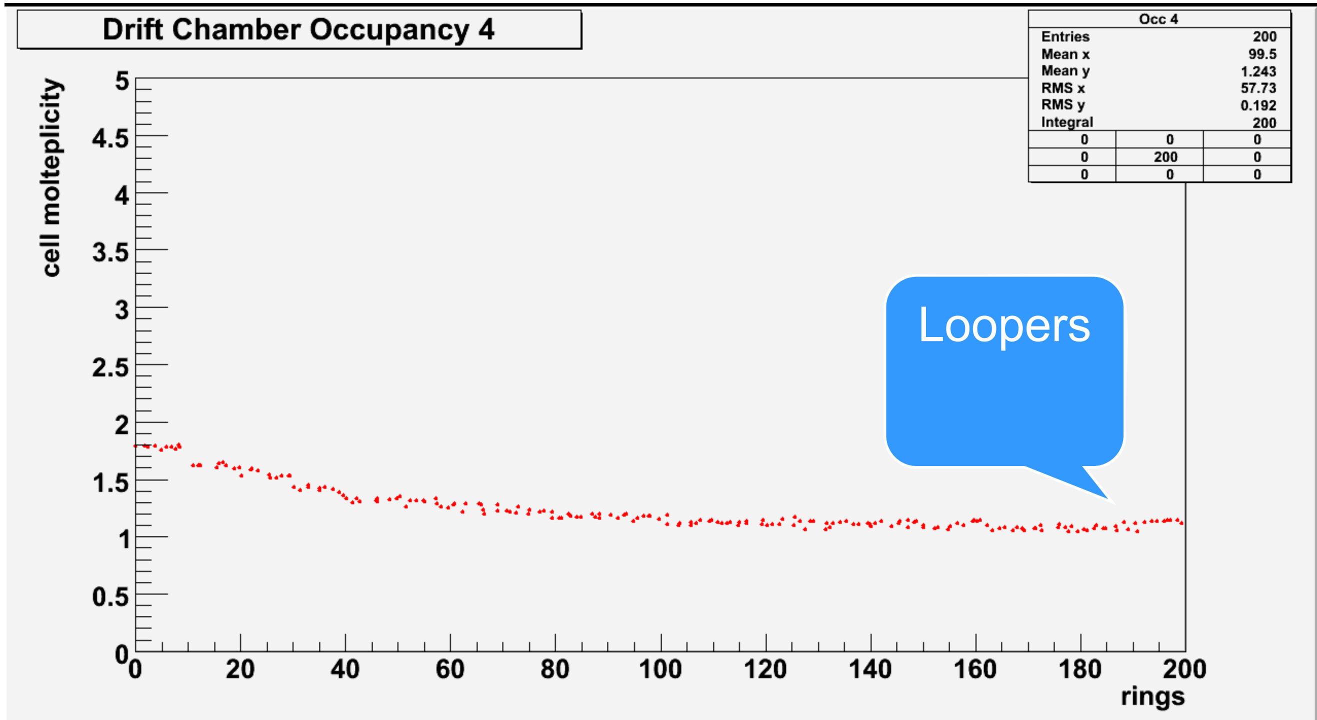
The Virtual Montecarlo Concept

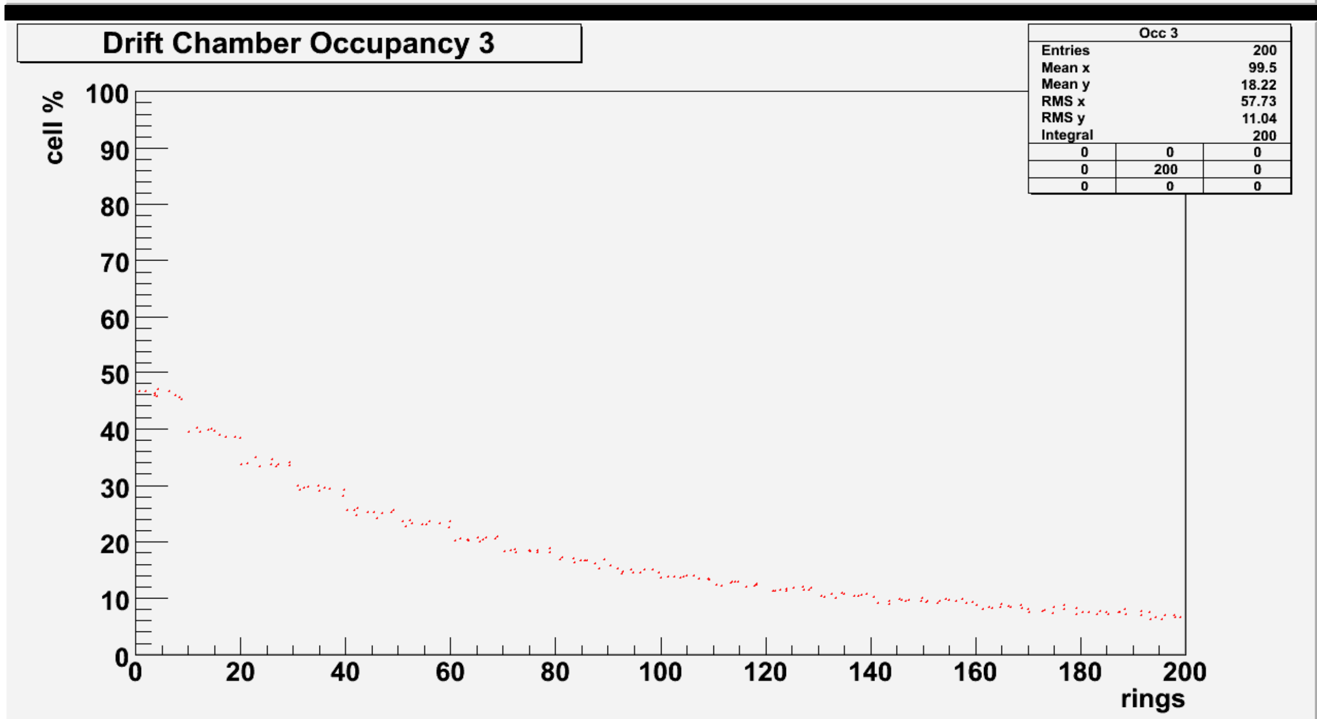
- Virtual MC provides a virtual interface to Monte Carlo
- It decouples the dependence of a user code on a concrete MC
- It allows to run the same user application with all supported Monte Carlo programs
- The concrete Monte Carlo (Geant3, Geant4, Fluka) is selected and loaded at run time
- Choose the optimal Montecarlo for the study

A Modular Approach: The Detector Class

- **Both sensitive modules (detectors) and non-sensitive ones are described by this base class.**
- **This class must support:**
  - **Geometry description**
  - **Event display**
  - **Simulation by the MC**
  - **Digitization**
  - **Pattern recognition**
  - **Local reconstruction**
  - **Local PiD**
  - **Calibration**
  - **QA**
  - **Data from the above tasks**
- **Several versions of the same detector are possible (choose at run time)**

- The geometry can be specified using:
  - ***Root (TGeo)***
  - Geant3
  - Geant4
  - Fluka
  - GDML
  - XML
  - Oracle
  - CAD (semi-automatic)



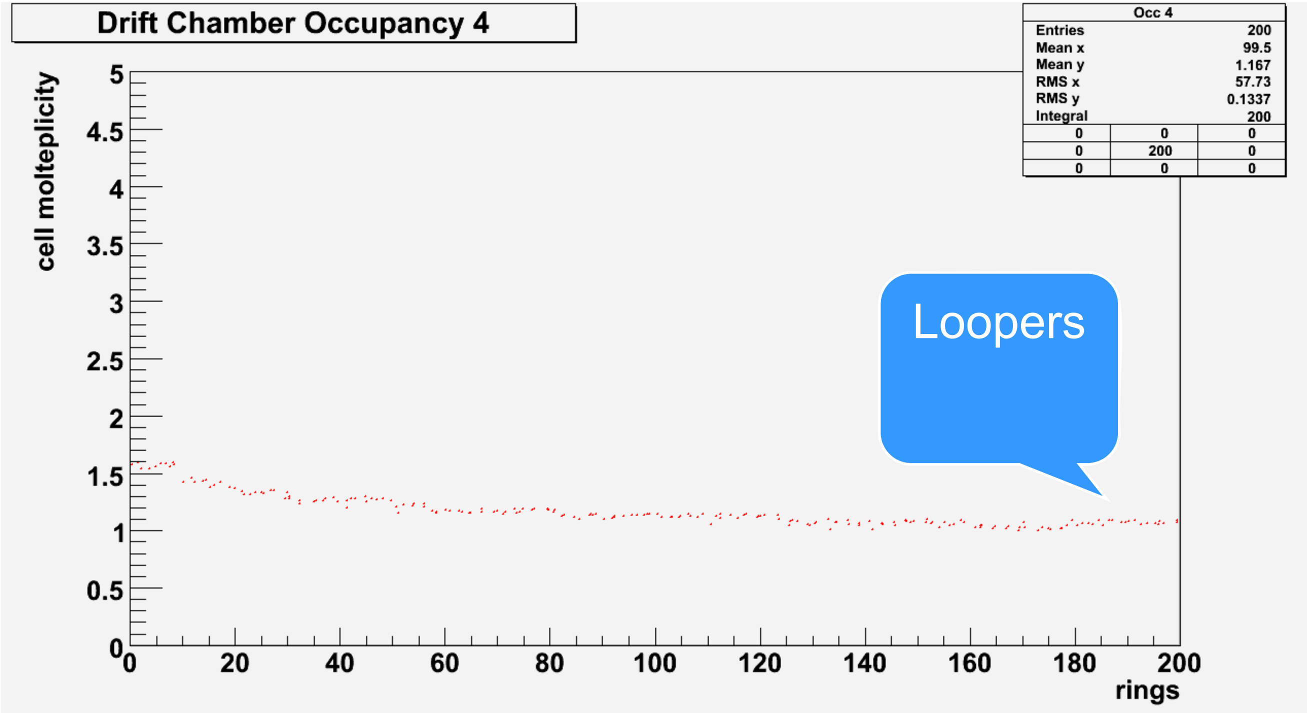


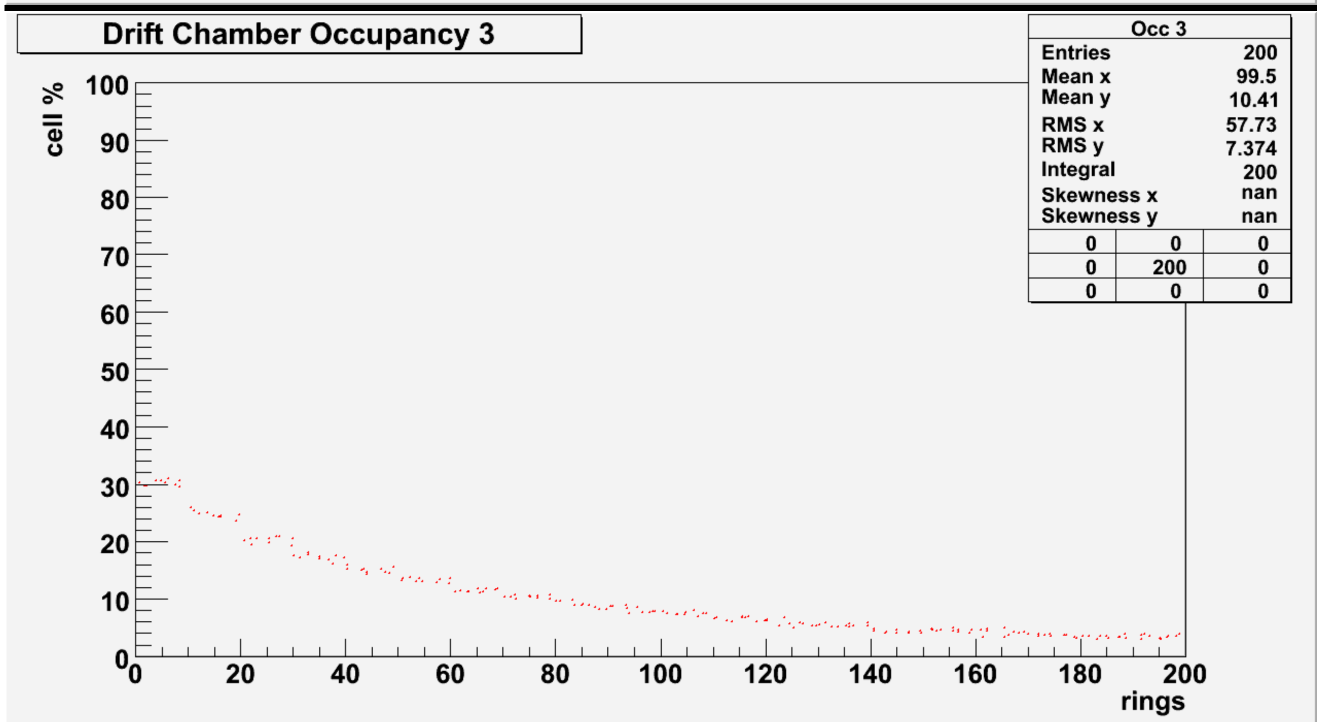
DCH

e^+e^- -> HHZ -> 4 jets+2muons with DCH

E_{CM}=500 GeV

- Hits per cell vs layer
- Occupancy vs layer





DCH

$e^+e^- \to H^oZ^o \to$ 2 jets+2muons with DCH

E_{CM}=230 GeV

- Hits per cell vs layer

- Occupancy vs layer

VXD SDigitization

- Follow the path of the track inside the silicon in steps of 1 μm
- Per each step:
  - convert the energy deposited into charge
  - spreads the charge asymmetrically across several pixels:

$$f(x,z) = Errf(x_{step}, z_{step}, \sigma_x, \sigma_z)$$

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{T \cdot k / e \cdot \Delta l / \Delta V \cdot step}$$

$$\Delta l = Si\,tickness, \quad \Delta V = bias\,voltage, \quad \sigma_x = \sigma_x \cdot fda$$

- Simulate capacitive pixel coupling by switching on nearby pixels
- Add random noise
- Simulate electronic threshold

Clusterization For VXD

- Create a initial cluster from adjacent pixels (sidewise only)
- subdivide the initial cluster in smaller NxN clusters (to be optimized)
- Kalman filter picks up the best clusters

SDigitization Parameters

- Size Pixel X = 20 μm
- Size Pixel Z = 20 μm
- Eccentricity = 0.85 (fda)
- Bias voltage = 18 V volts
- cr = 0% (coupling probability for row)
- cc = 4.7% (coupling probability for column)
- threshold = 3000 Electrons
- electronics = 0 (elettronic noise)

SDigitization in Strips Detector

- Get the Segmentation Model for each detector module (allows for different segmentations)
- Load background hits from file (if any)
- Loop on the hits and create a segment in Si in 3D
  - Step inside the Si in equal size increments
    - Compute Drift time to p-side and n-side:

      ```
      tdrift[0] = (y+(seg->Dy()*1.0E-4)/2)/GetDriftVelocity(0);
      tdrift[1] = ((seg->Dy()*1.0E-4)/2-y)/GetDriftVelocity(1);
      ```

    - Compute diffusion constant:

      ```
      sigma[k] = TMath::Sqrt(2*GetDiffConst(k)*tdrift[k]);
      ```

    - integrate the diffusion gaussian from -3σ to 3σ
  - Charge pile-up is automatically taken into account

SDigitization in Strips (cont'd)

- Add gaussian electronic noise per each side separately: s/n = 20
- Add coupling effect between nearby strips
  - different contribution from left and right neighbours
  - Proportional to nearby signals (B-field effect)
- Threshold = 3 x noise

Clusterization in Strip Detector

- Create an initial cluster from adjacent strips
- Separate into Overlapped Clusters
  - Look for through in the analog signal shape
  - Split signal of parent clusters among daugheter clusters
- Intersect stereo strips to get Recpoints from CoG of signals (and error matrix)
- Kalman filter picks up the best Recpoints

The Parameters fot the Strips

- Strip size (p, n): 50 mm
- Stereo angle (p-> 17.5 mrad, n->17.5 mrad)
- Ionization Energy in Si = 3.62E-09
- Hole diffusion constant (= 11 cm^2/sec)
- Electron diffusion constant (= 30 cm^2/sec)
- v^P_{drift}(=0.86E+06 cm/sec) , v^N_{drift}(=2.28E+06 cm/sec)
- Calibration constants
  - Gain
  - ADC conversion (1 ADC unit = 2.16 KeV)
- Coupling probabilities between strips (p and n)
- σ of gaussian noise (p AND n)
- threshold

DCH SDigitization (in progress)

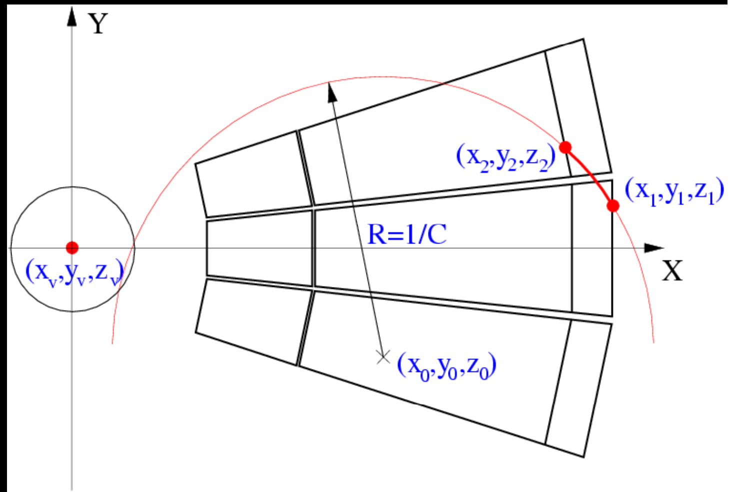
- Follow the path of the tracks inside the cell
- Per each deposited energy step:
  - convert the energy deposited into charge
  - Drift charge toward sense wire using Magboltz parameters
  - Add charge to FADC corresponding channel
- Add random noise
- Simulate electronic threshold

Clusterization For DCH (Cluster Counting)

- Clusterization is done per cell
- Shape analisys od FADC count
- Returns as many recpoints as the number of recognized clusters (max 2)

Tracking Algorithm (for TPC and DCH)

- Primary TPC/DCH seeding: looks for tracks with 20 hits (pads and/or μmegas) apart + beam constraint
- Secondary TPC/DCH seeding: looks for tracks with hits in layer 1, 4 and 7 (no beam constraint)
- **Parallel Kalman Filter** then initiated:
  - 1st step: start from TPC/DCH fit + prolongation to VXD (add clusters there)
  - 2st step: start from VXD, refit trough TPC/DCH + prolongation to MUD
  - 3st step: start from MUD and refit inword with TPC + VXD
- Final step: isolated tracks in VXD (see next slide) and in MUD*
- **Kinks and V0** fitted during the Kalman filtering
- All passive materials taken into account for MS and dEdx corrections



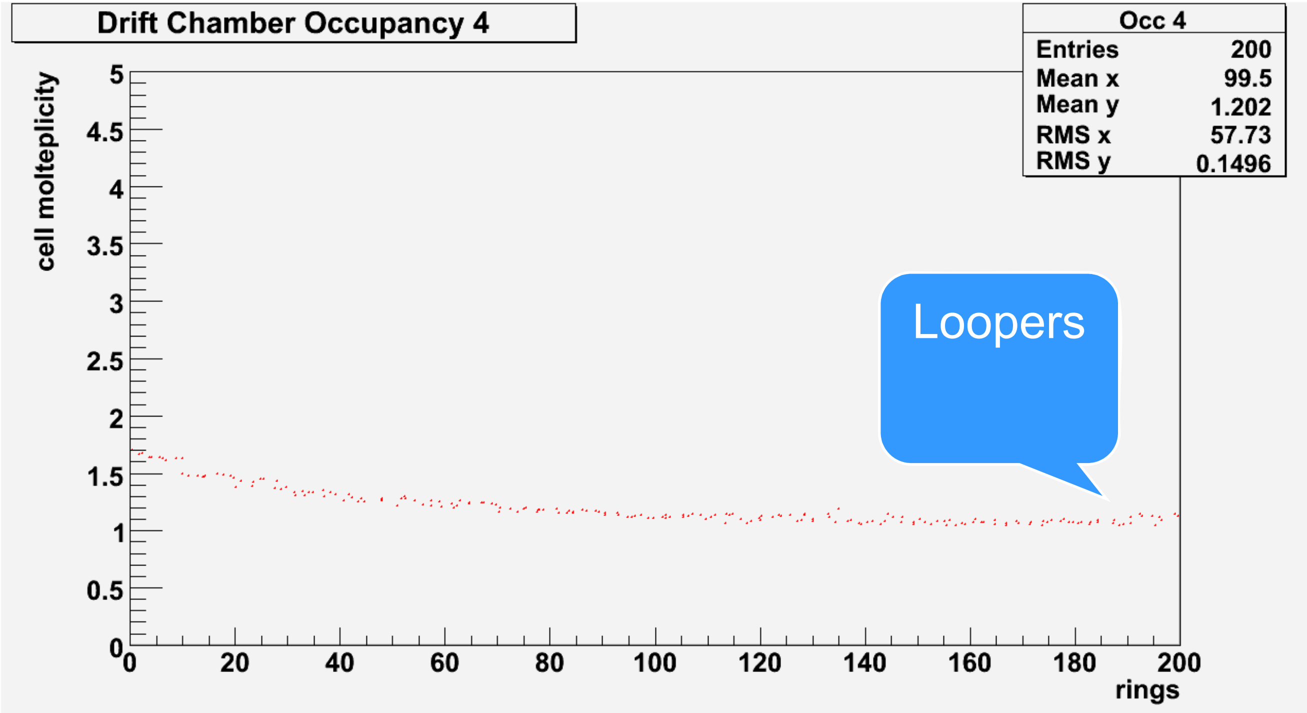
*not yet implemented

VXD Standalone Tracker

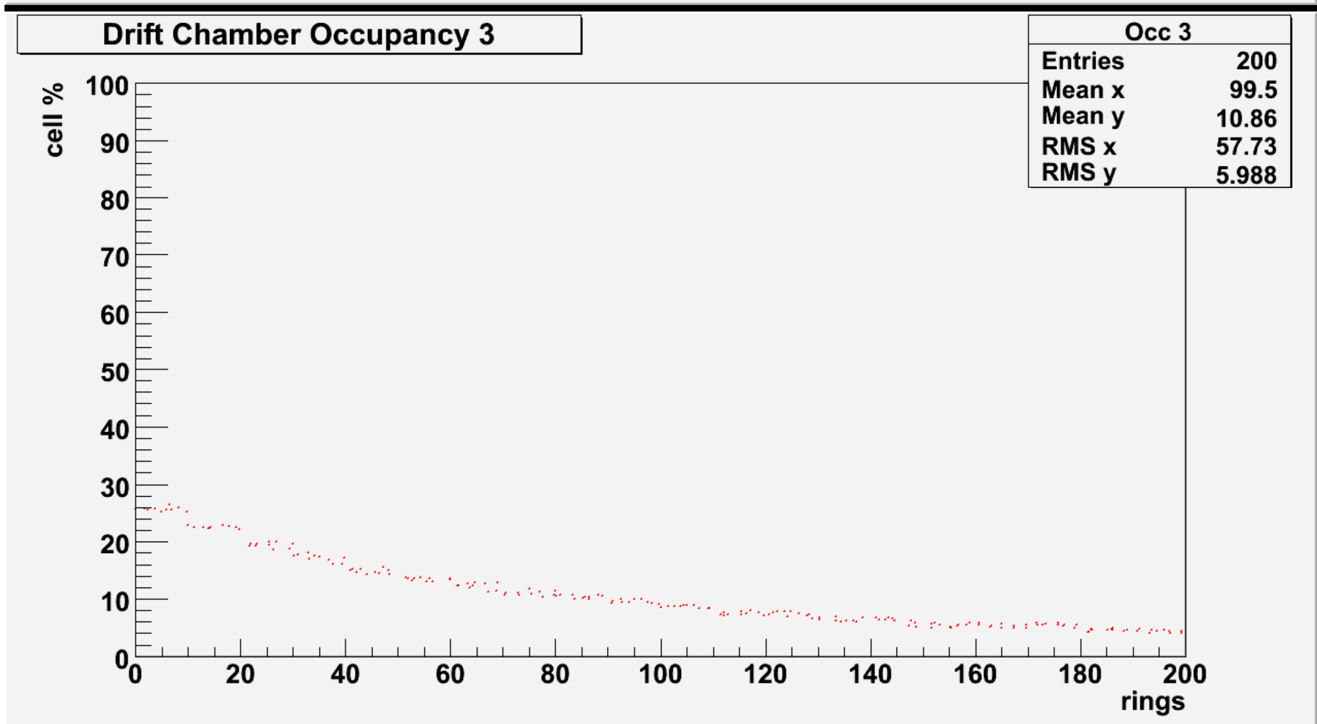
- Uses Clusters leftover from Parallel Kalman Filter
- **Requires at least 4 hits to build a track**
- Cluster finding in VXD in two steps
  - Step 1: look for 3 RecPoints in a narrow row or 2 + the beampoint.
  - Step 2: prolongate to next layers each helix constructed from a seed.
- After finding clusters, all different combination of clusters are refitted with the Kalman Filter and the tracks with lowest χ^2 are selected.
- Finally, the process is repeated attempting to find tracks on an enlarged road constructed looping on the first point on different layers and all the subsequent layers.
- In 3.5 Tesla B-field -> P_t > 20 MeV

DCH

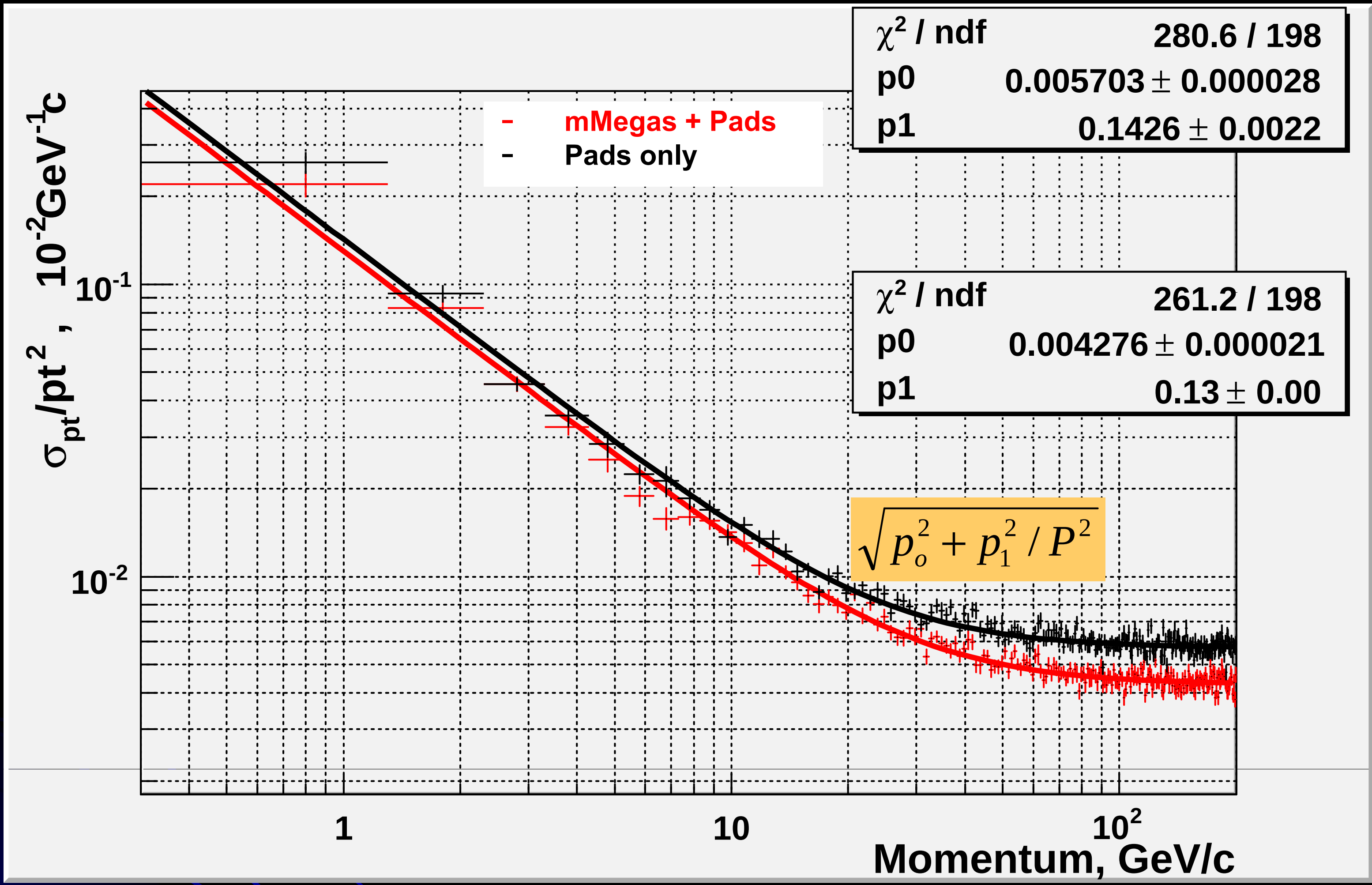
$e^+e^- \to W^+W^-$
$\to$ 4 jets
with DCH
E_{CM}=500 GeV



- Hits per cell vs layer



- Occupancy vs layer



- VXD + TPC

Expected

$$(\delta\kappa)^2 = \left(\frac{\varepsilon_\perp}{L_\perp^{2}}\sqrt{\frac{320}{N+4}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.016\,(GeV/c)}{L\beta p_\perp \sin\theta}\sqrt{\frac{L}{X_0}}\right)^2$$

$$\kappa = 1/\rho \qquad \rho = p_\perp/0.3B$$

Multi-jets

$H^+ \to \tau\nu \to \pi\nu$

HoZo