

Stable charged particle identification in 4th

Vito Di Benedetto, University Salento
John Hauptman, Iowa State University
Anna Mazzacane, University Salento

*ALCPG 09, Albuquerque, NM
Sept. 29 - Oct. 3, 2009*

The main problem addressed here is the identification of a track (through a tracking system and into a calorimeter) with a very high efficiency and a very low mis-identification rate.

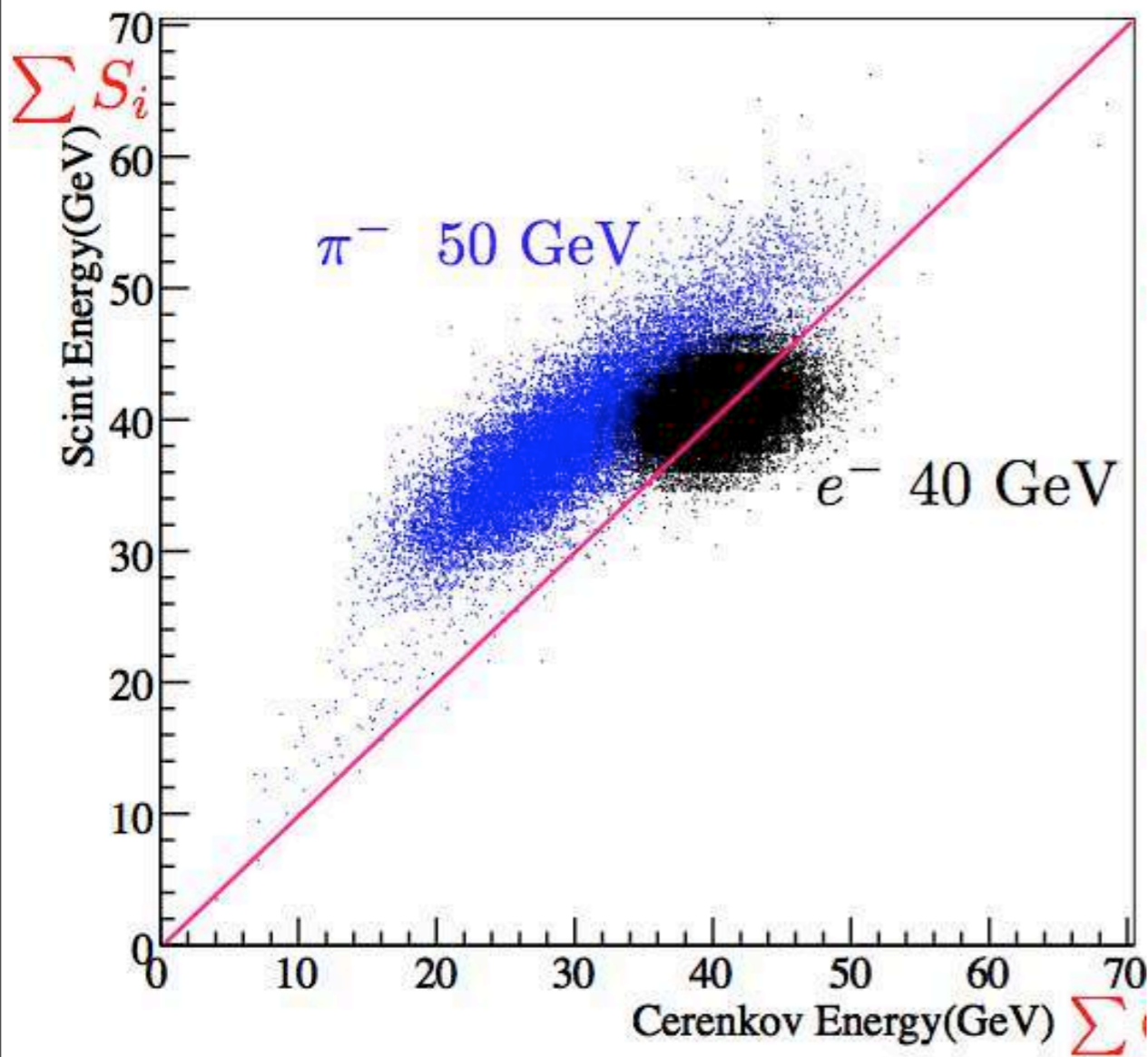
Valuable physics tracks are μ and e , and dominant background tracks are π^\pm from high- x q/g fragmentation, but also $\tau \rightarrow \pi^\pm$.

μ and e sources are W, Z and also speculative exotic particles.

Telling an e from a π

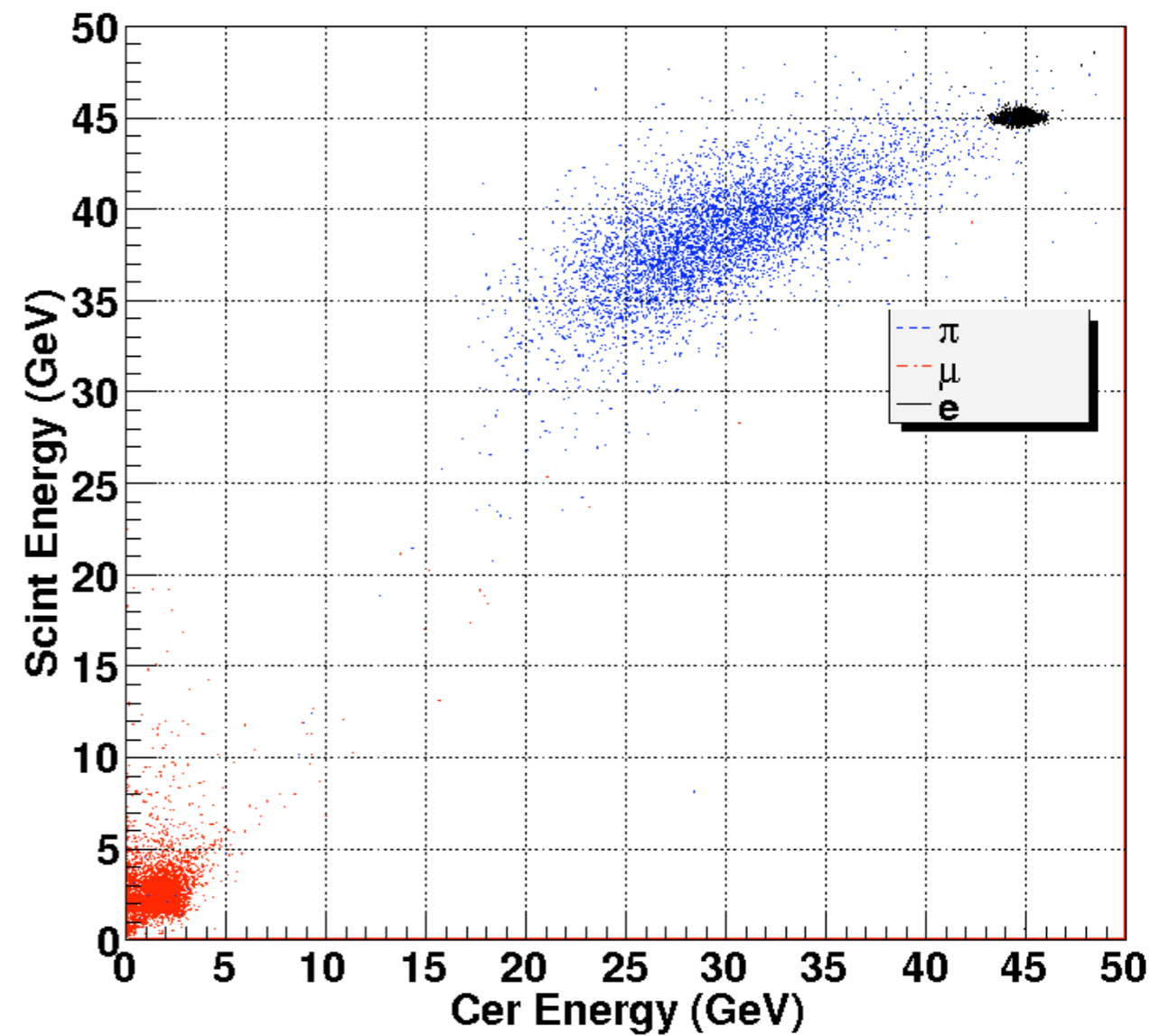
e vs. π direct dual-readout

DREAM data



4th simulation (45 GeV)

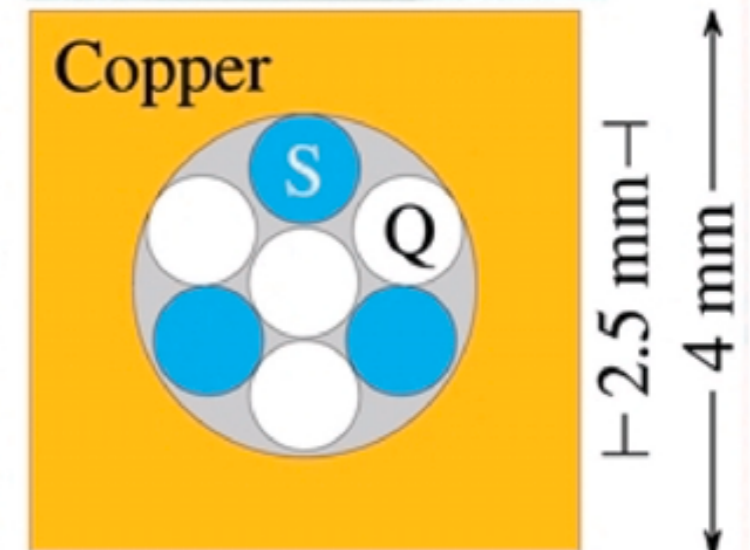
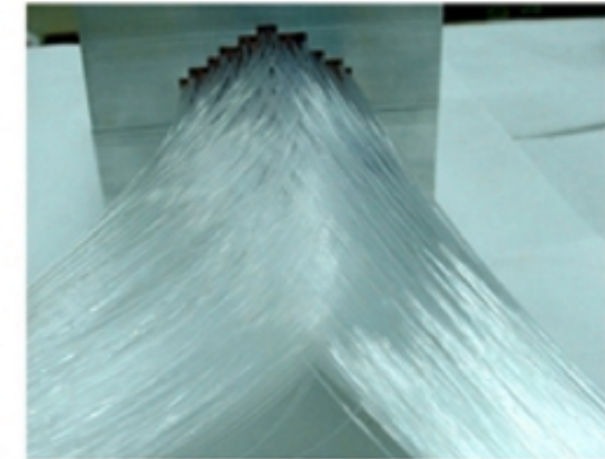
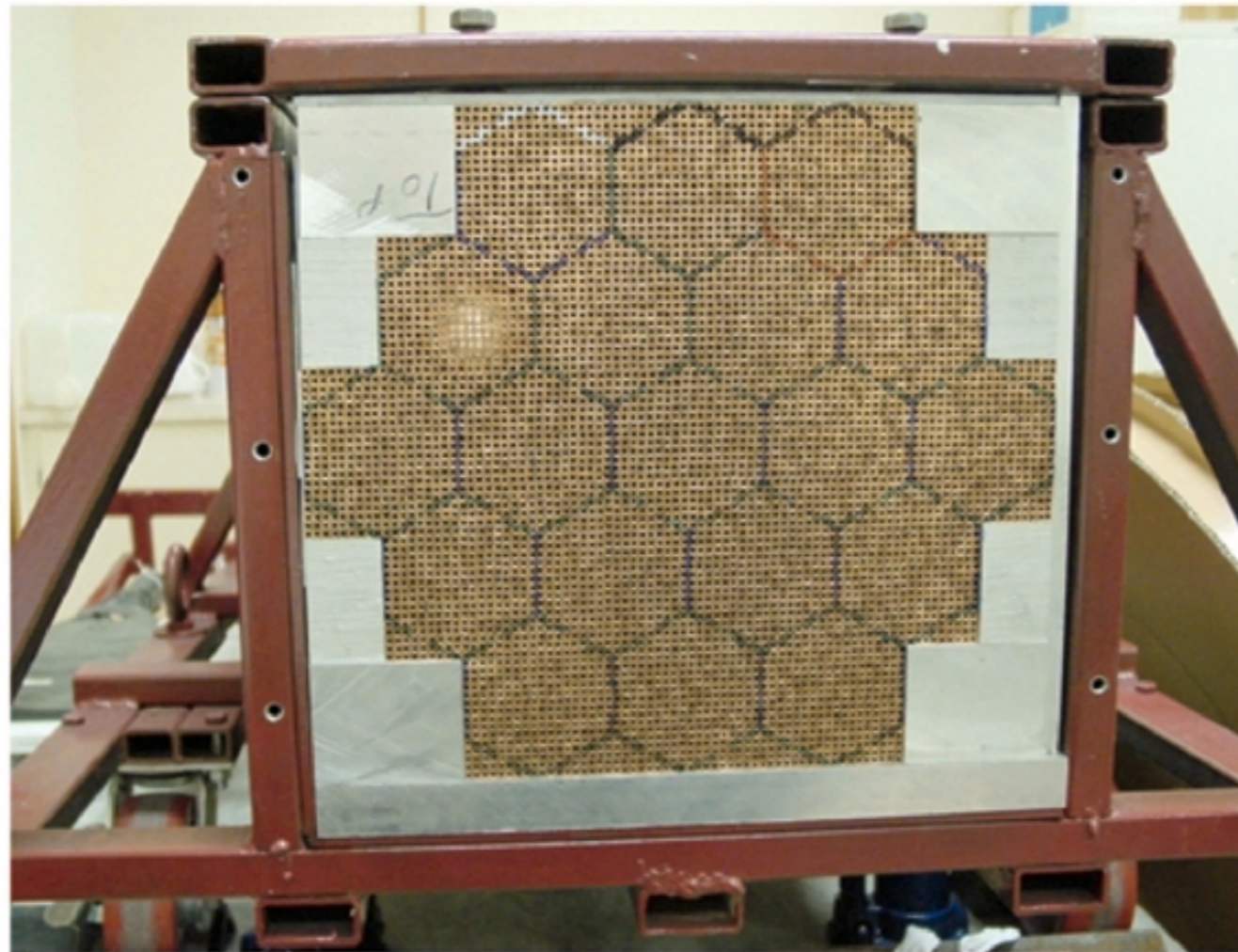
Cer Energy vs Scint Energy



The “proof-of-principle” DREAM module

S = scintillating fibers
Q = quartz (clear) fibers

DREAM: Structure



- *Some characteristics of the DREAM detector*

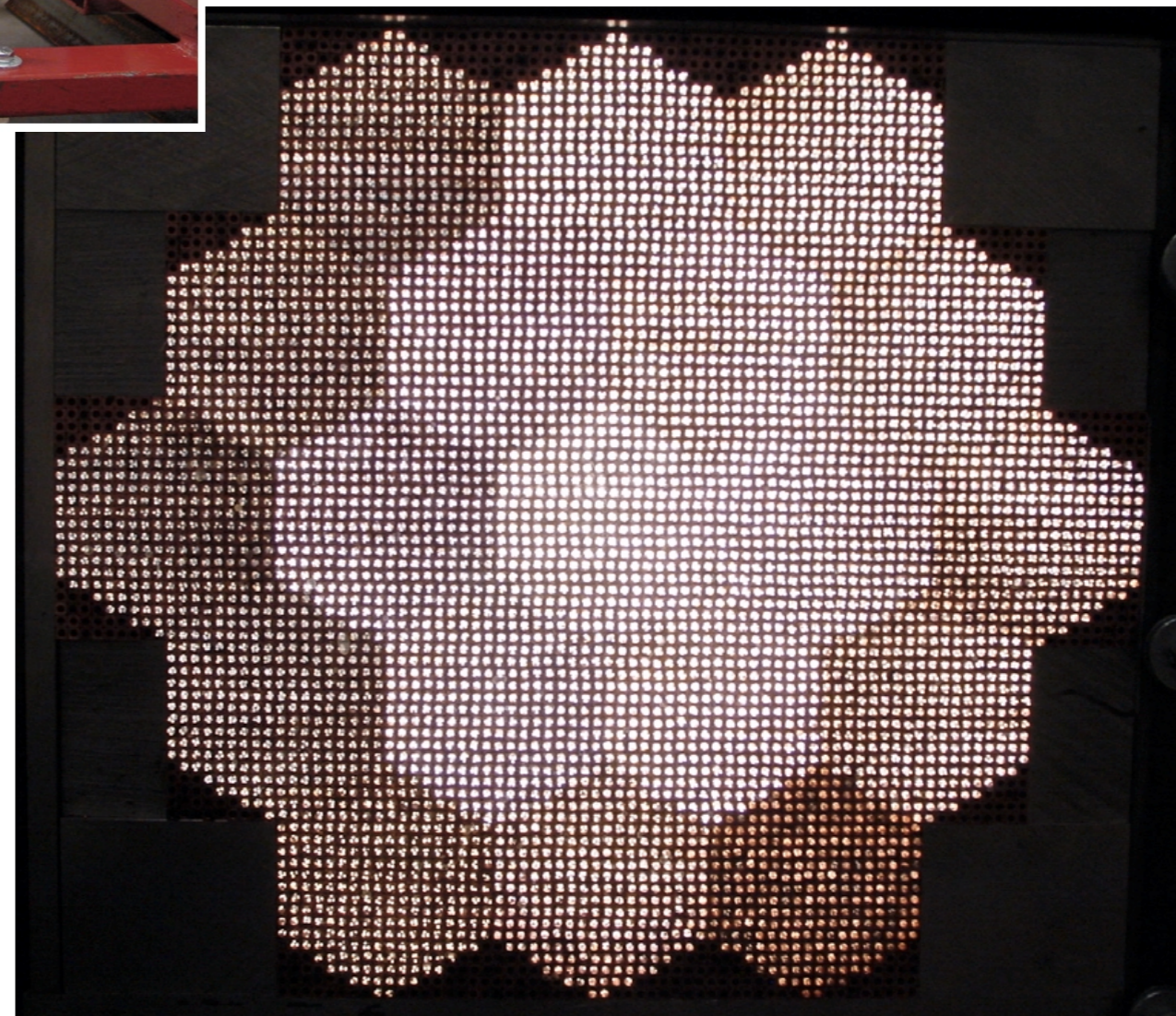
- **Depth** 200 cm ($10.0 \lambda_{\text{int}}$)
- Effective **radius** 16.2 cm ($0.81 \lambda_{\text{int}}$, $8.0 \rho_M$)
- **Mass** instrumented volume 1030 kg
- Number of **fibers** 35910, diameter 0.8 mm, total length ≈ 90 km
- Hexagonal **towers** (19), each read out by 2 PMTs

DREAM readout

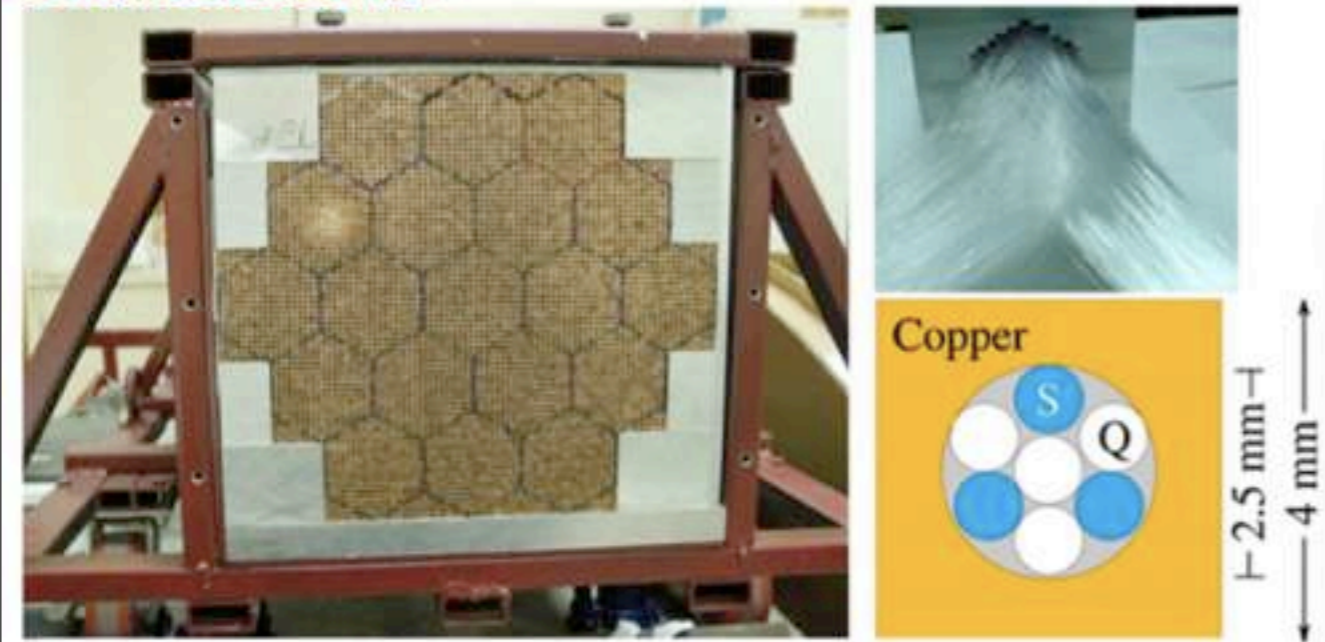


Channel structure defined
by bundled scintillation
and Cerenkov fibers

Shine light
through module

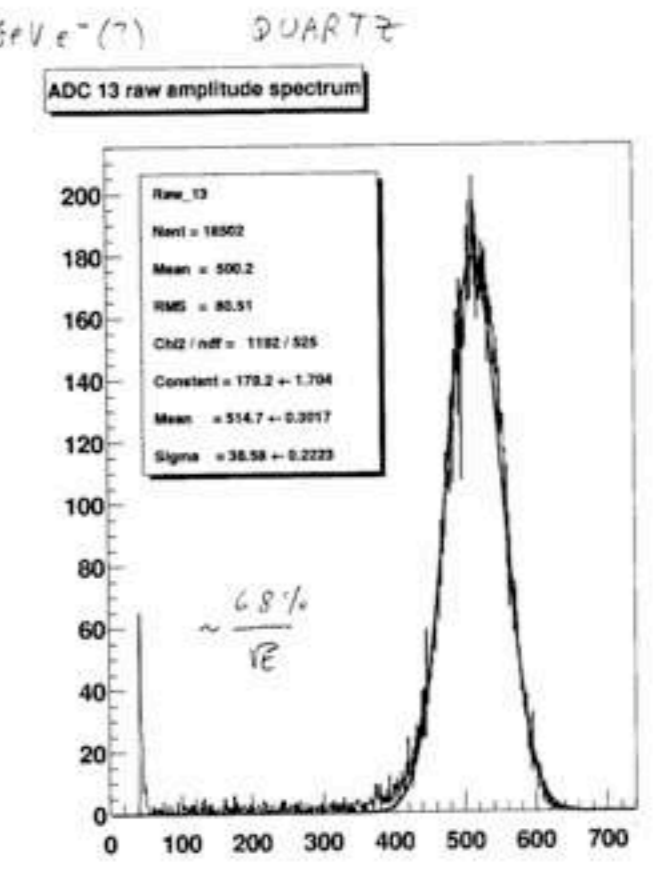
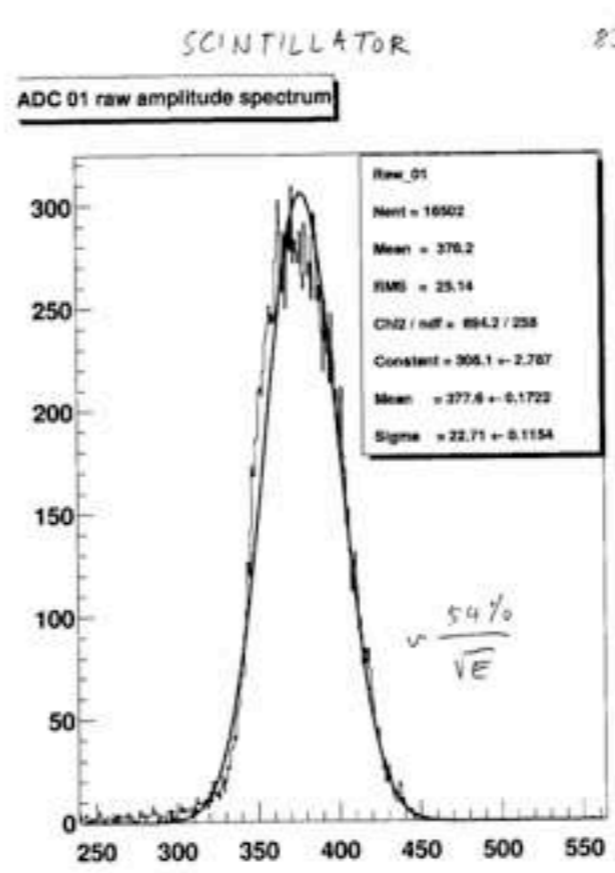
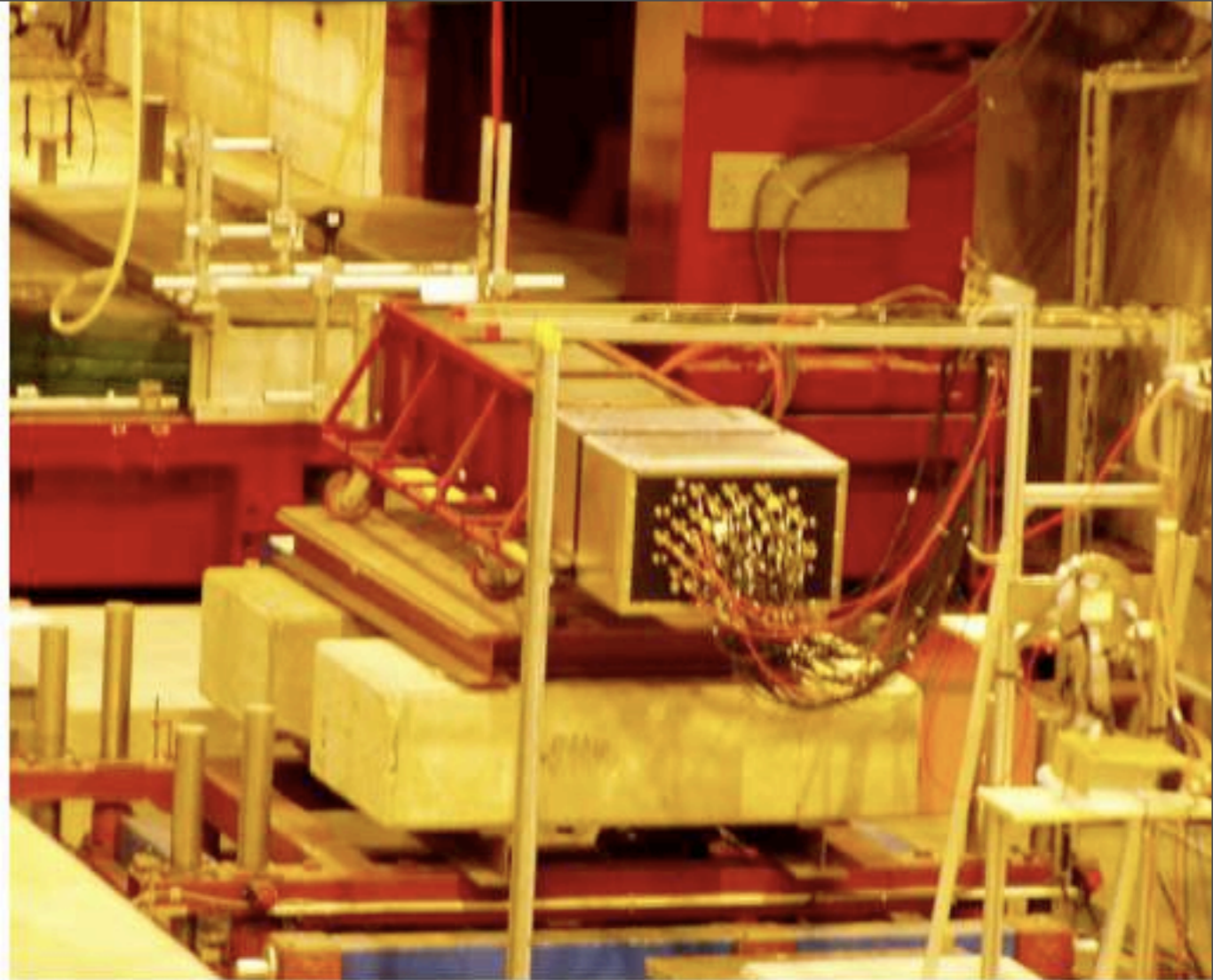


Dual-readout DREAM: Structure



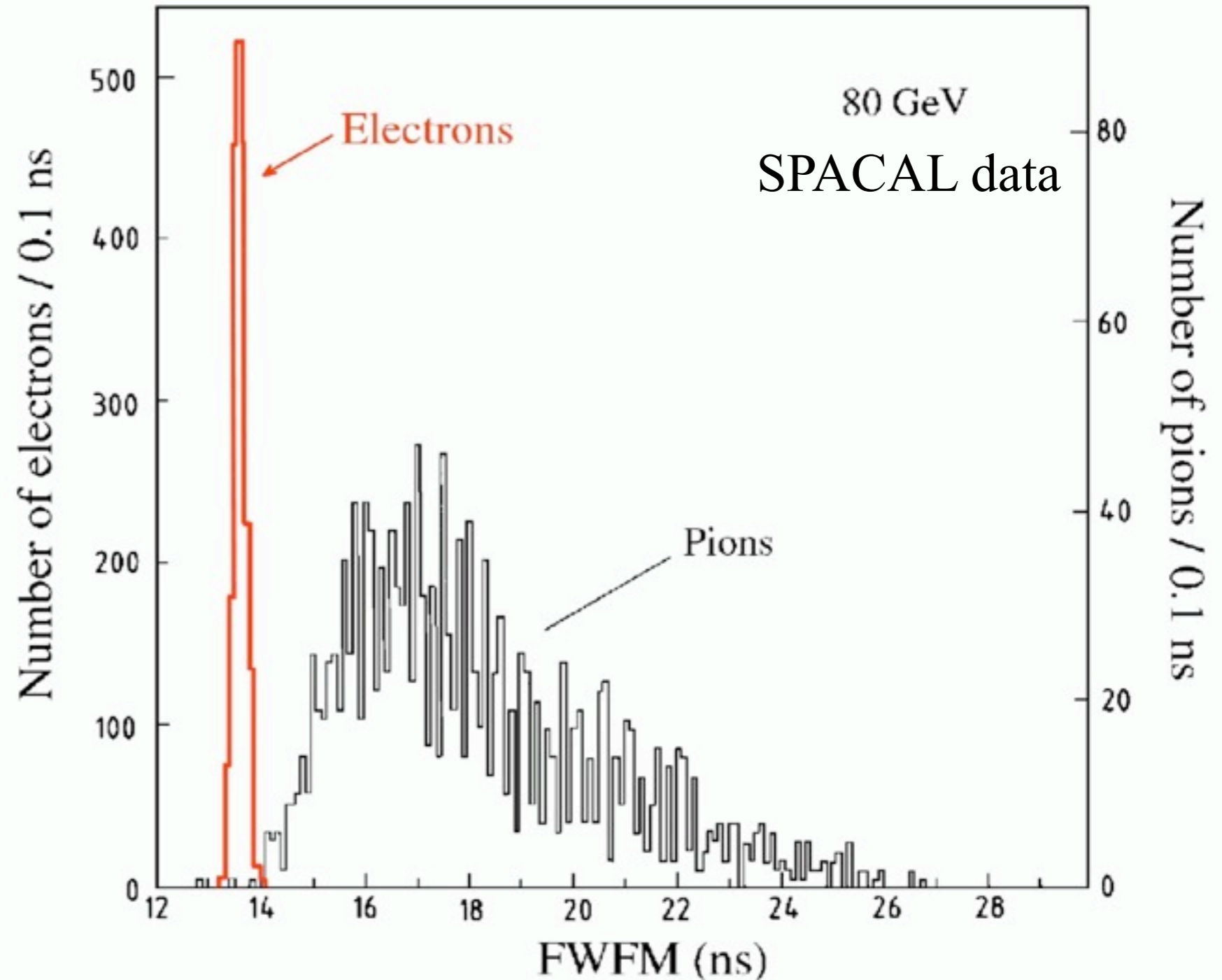
Some characteristics of the DREAM detector

- Depth 200 cm ($10.0 \lambda_{int}$)
- Effective radius 16.2 cm ($0.81 \lambda_{int}$, $8.0 \rho_M$)
- Mass instrumented volume 1030 kg
- Number of fibers 35910, diameter 0.8 mm, total length ≈ 90 km
- Hexagonal towers (19), each read out by 2 PMTs



e vs. π time-history of scintillation fibers

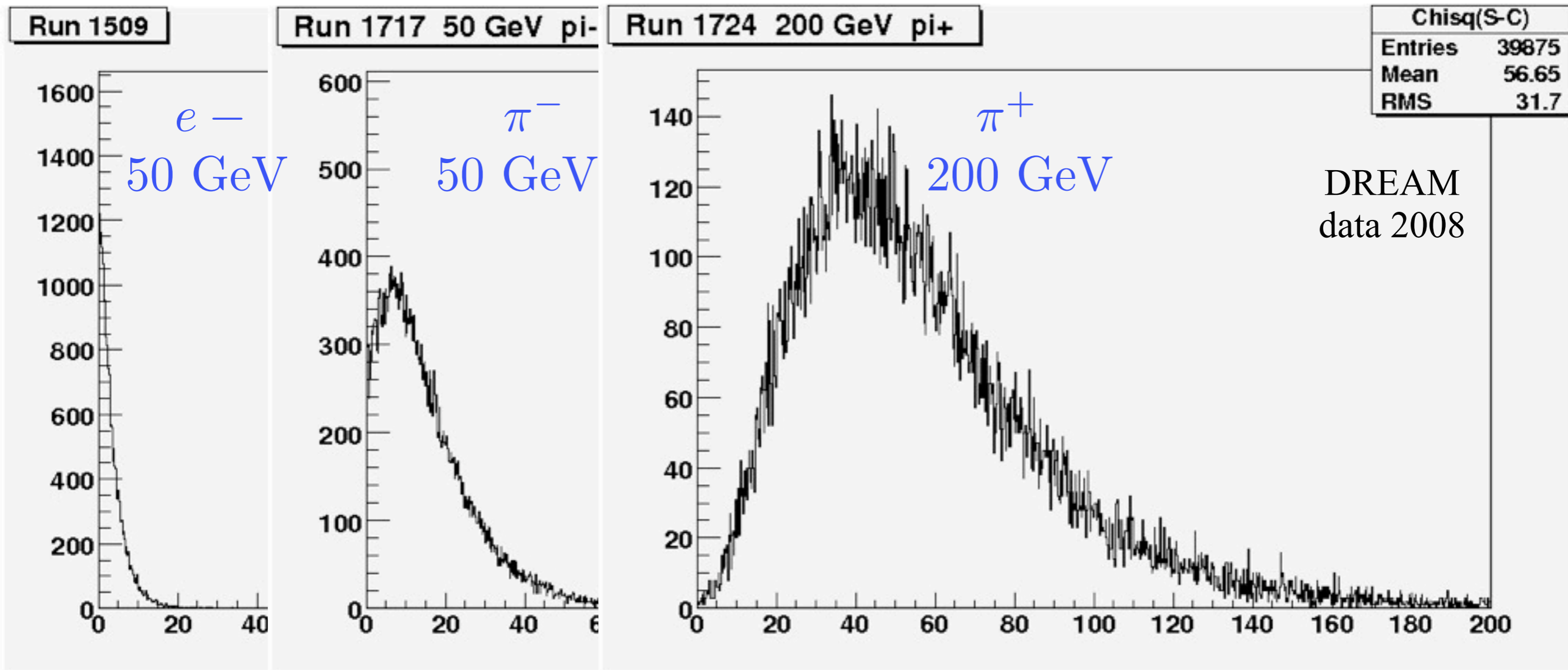
Distribution of pulse full-width at 1/5-maximum for electrons and pions at 80 GeV in SPACAL



e vs. π dual-readout channel-to-channel fluctuations

Chi-squared of S-C fluctuations among the channels of a shower:

$$\chi_{C-S}^2 = \sum \left(\frac{S_k - C_k}{\sigma_k} \right)^2 \approx \sum_k \frac{(S_k - C_k)^2}{0.1(S_k + C_k)}$$



$$\chi_{C-S}^2 \rightarrow$$

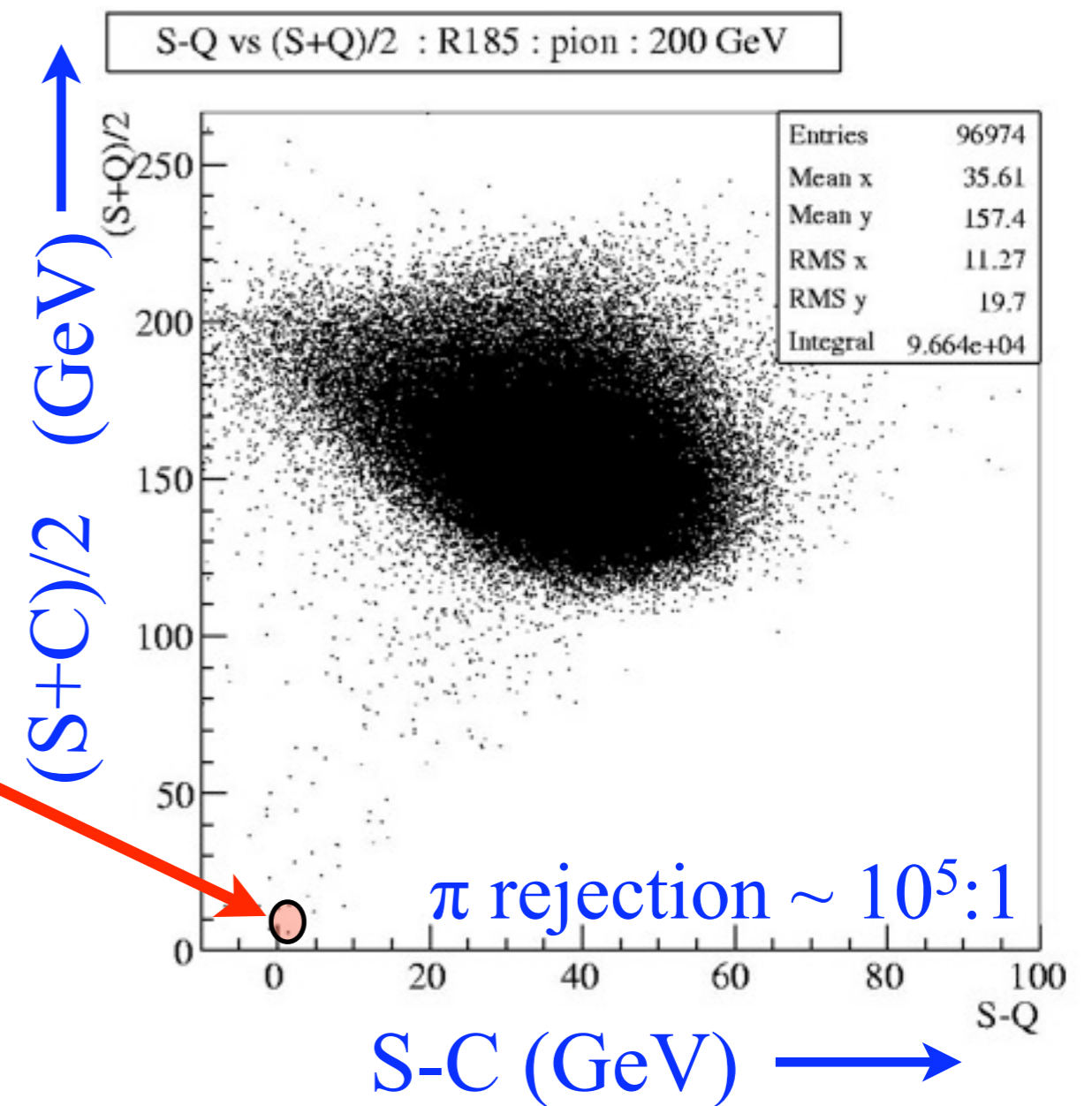
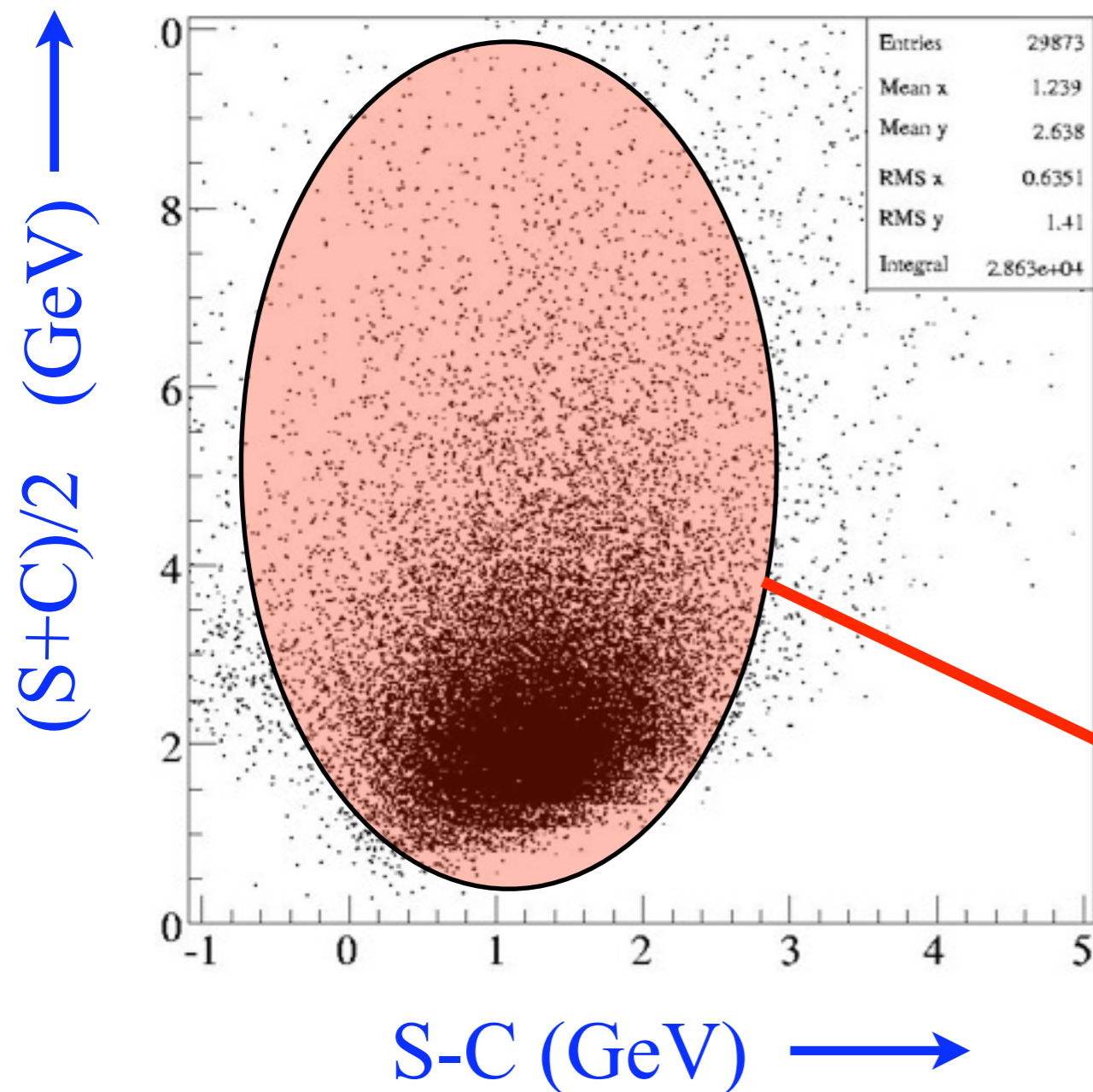
Telling a μ from a π

(More-or-less isolated track, but could be near a jet, too.)

μ vs. π dual-readout: $\theta_{\text{Cher}} > \theta_{\text{num. aperture}}$
 ($S \sim dE/dx + \text{brems}$ & $C \sim \text{brems}$)
 $S-C \sim dE/dx \sim 1.1 \text{ GeV}$ (in DREAM) for μ

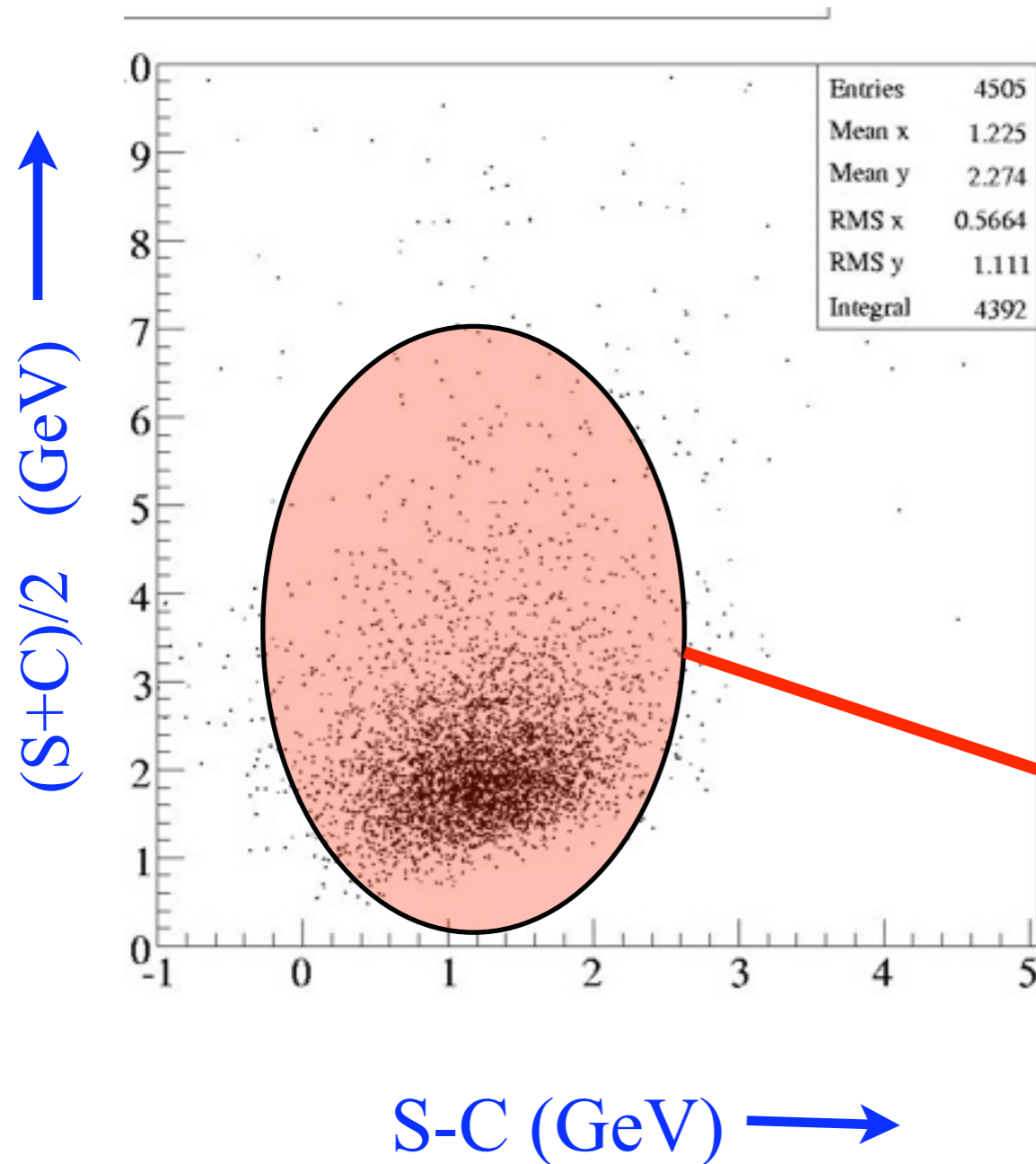
200 GeV μ^-

200 GeV π^-

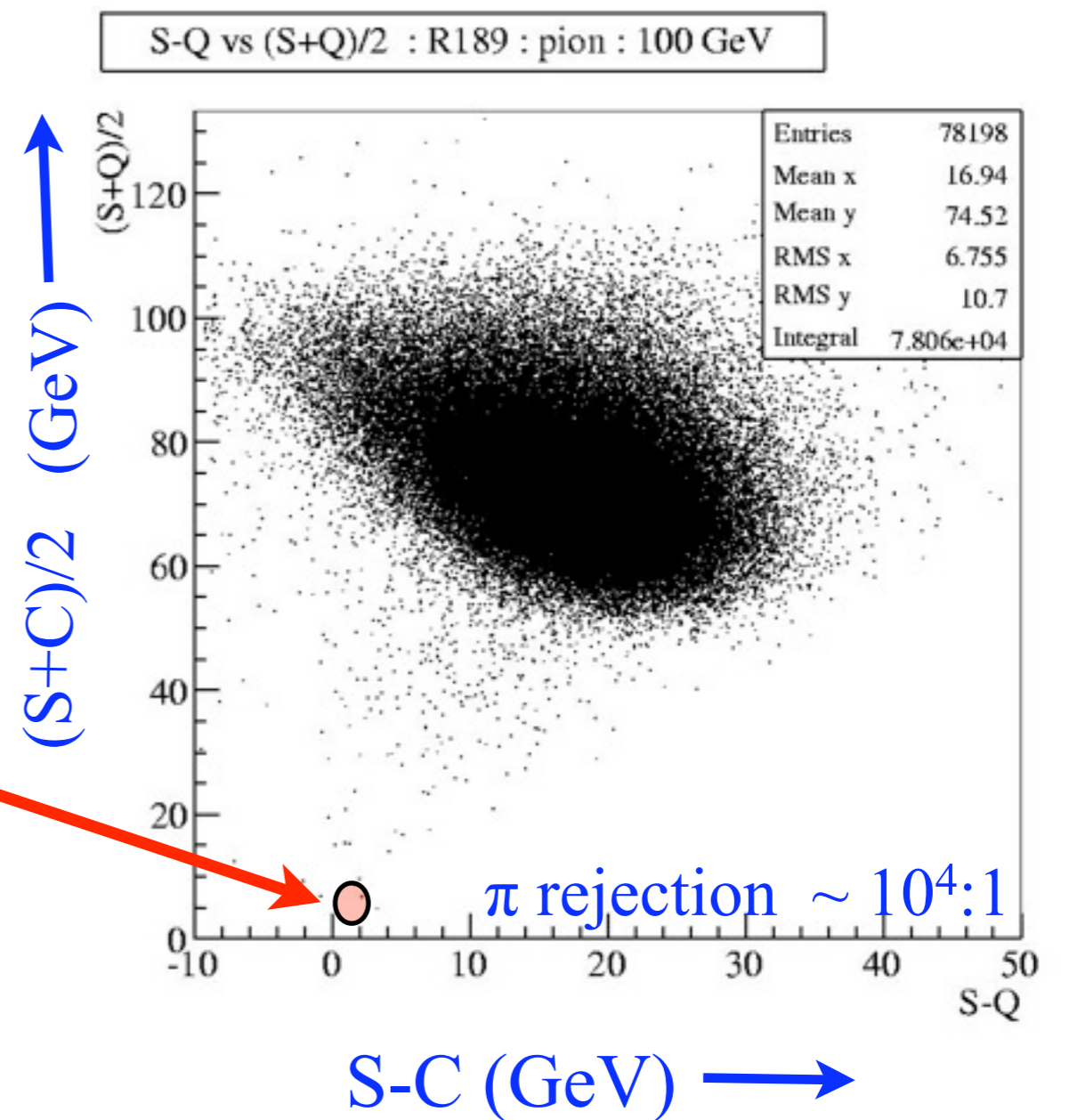


μ vs. π dual-readout: $\theta_{\text{Cher}} > \theta_{\text{num. aperture}}$

100 GeV μ^-

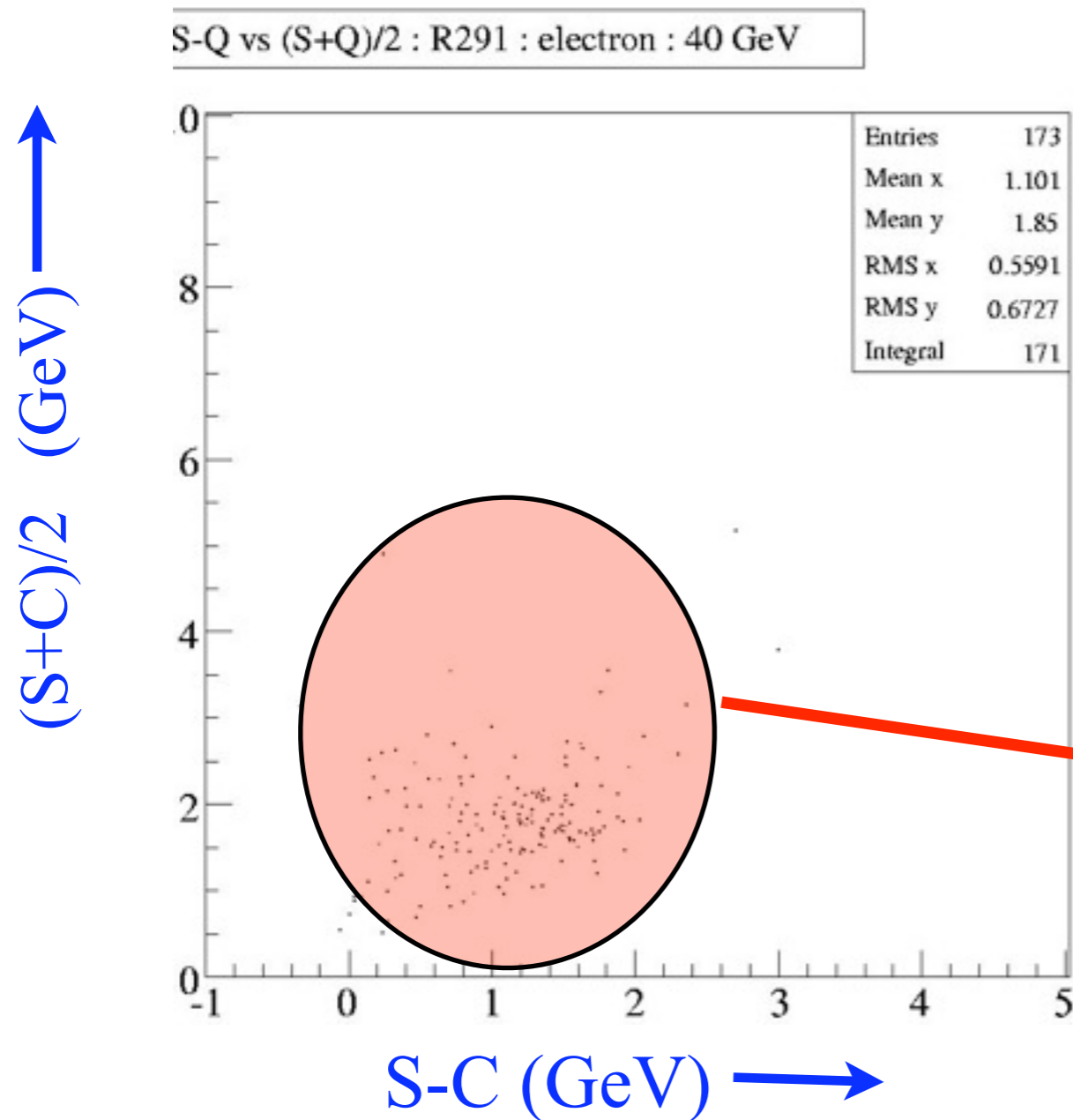


100 GeV π^-

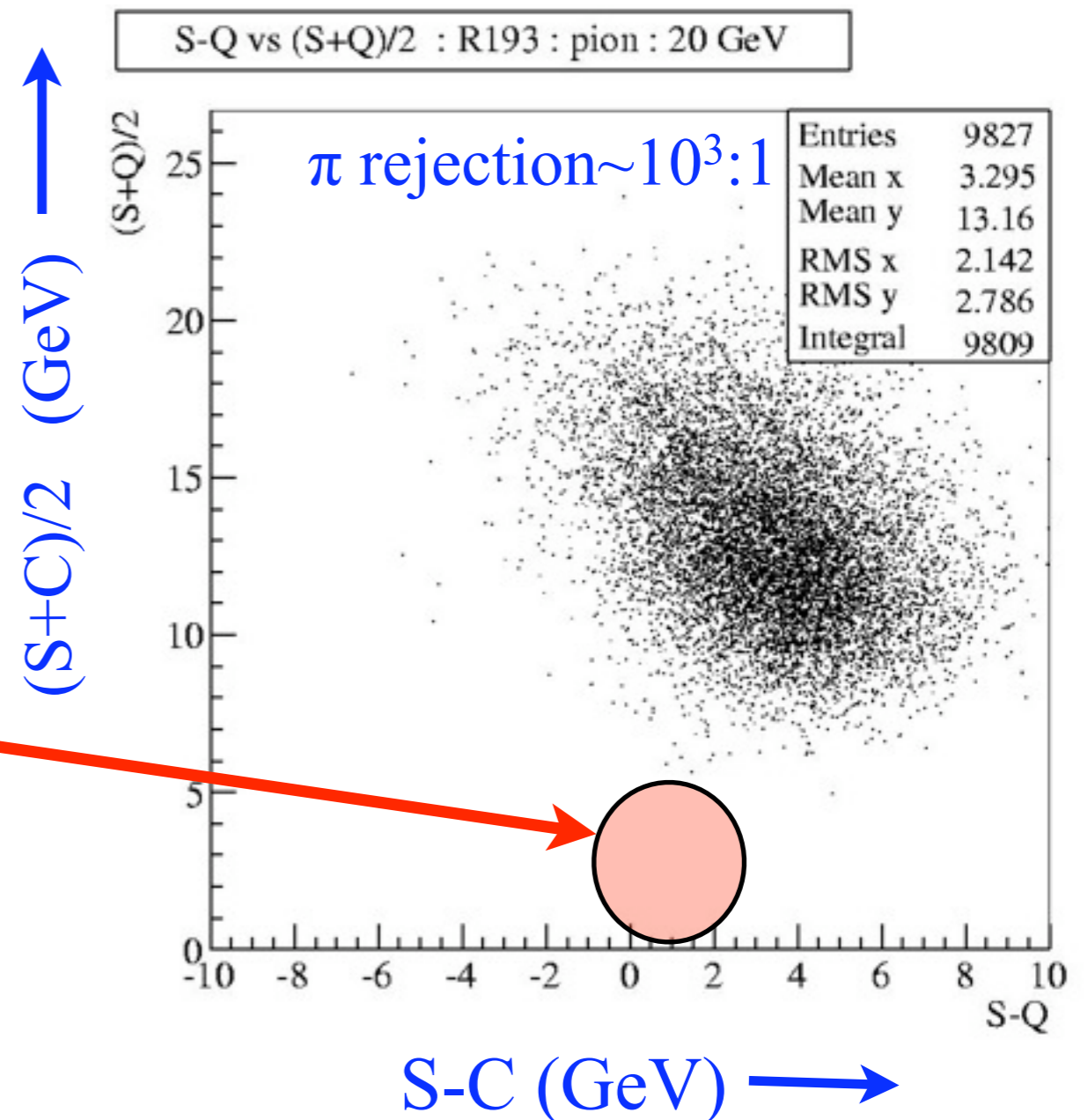


μ vs. π dual-readout: $\theta_{\text{Cher}} > \theta_{\text{num. aperture}}$

40 GeV μ^-



20 GeV π^-

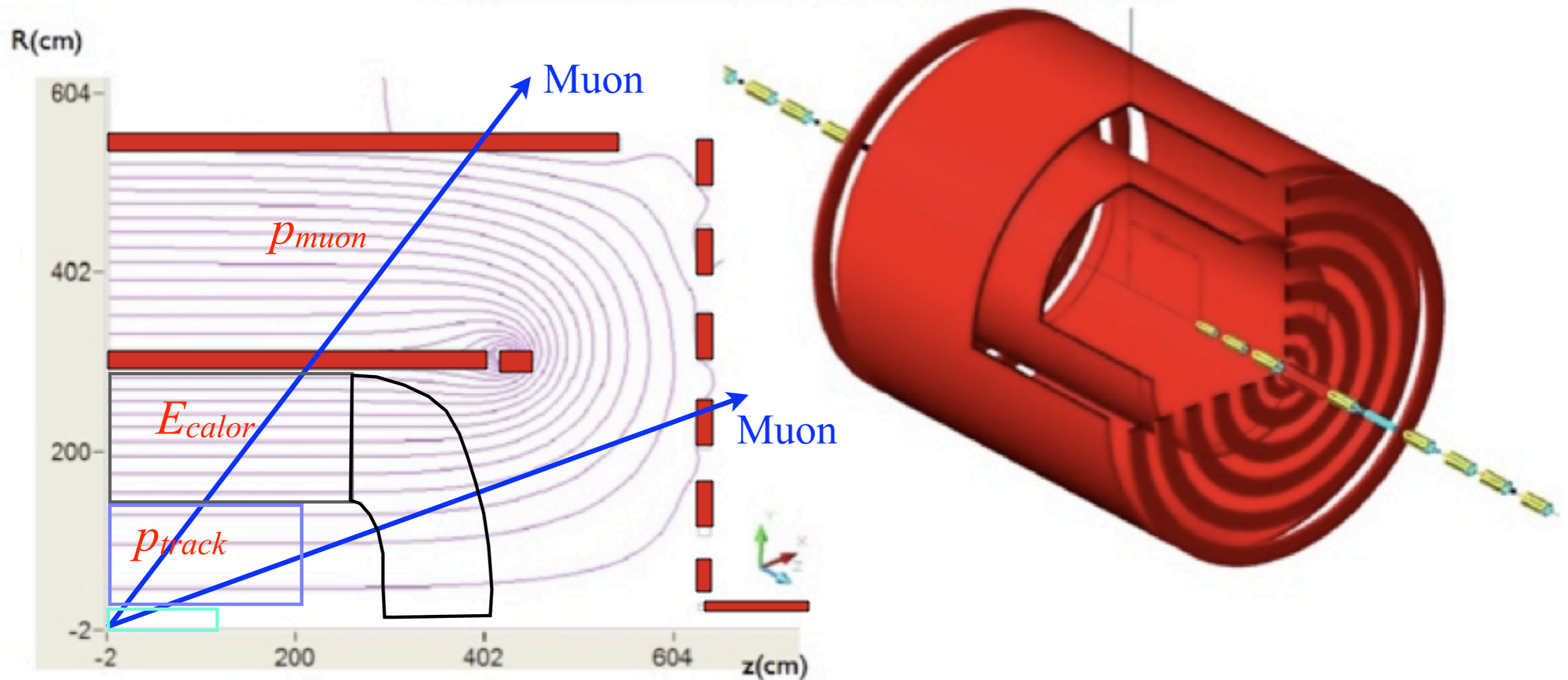


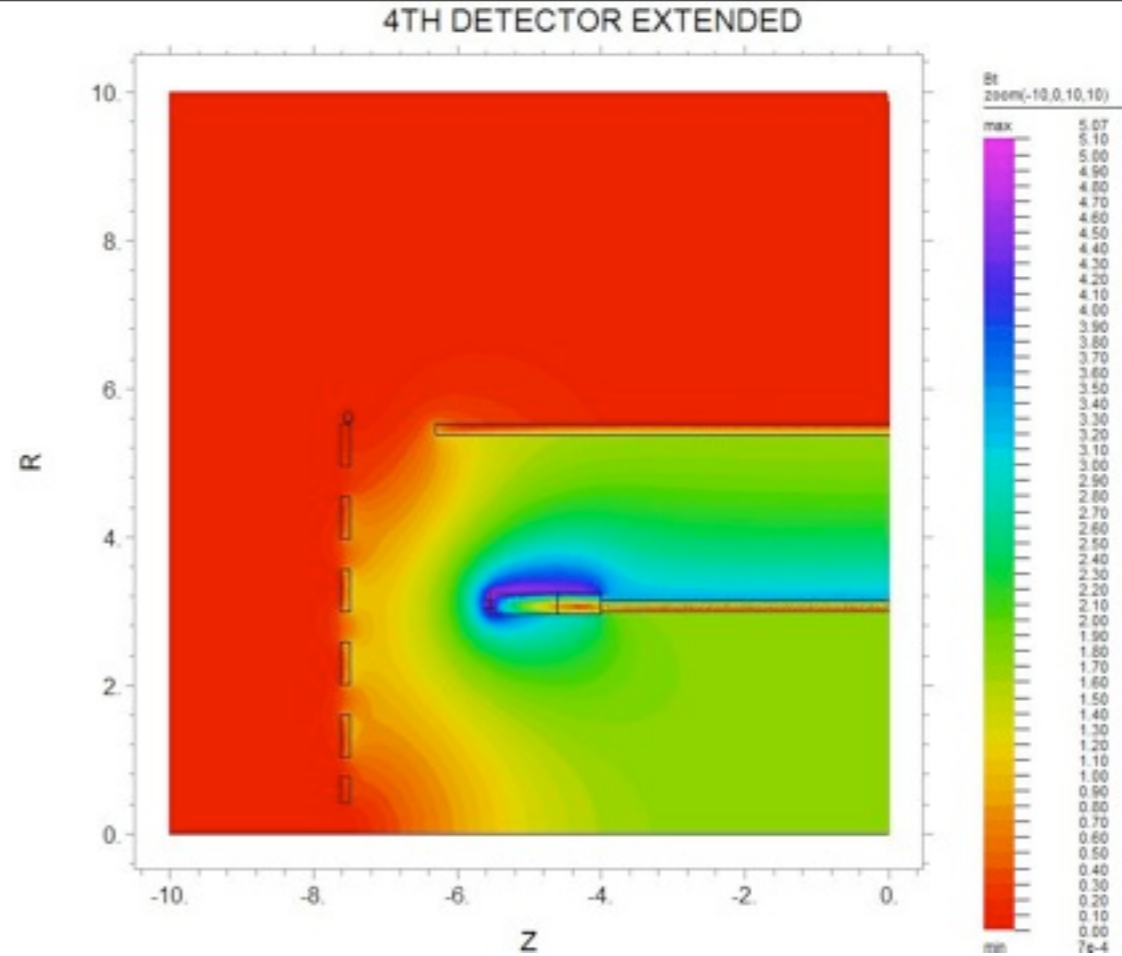
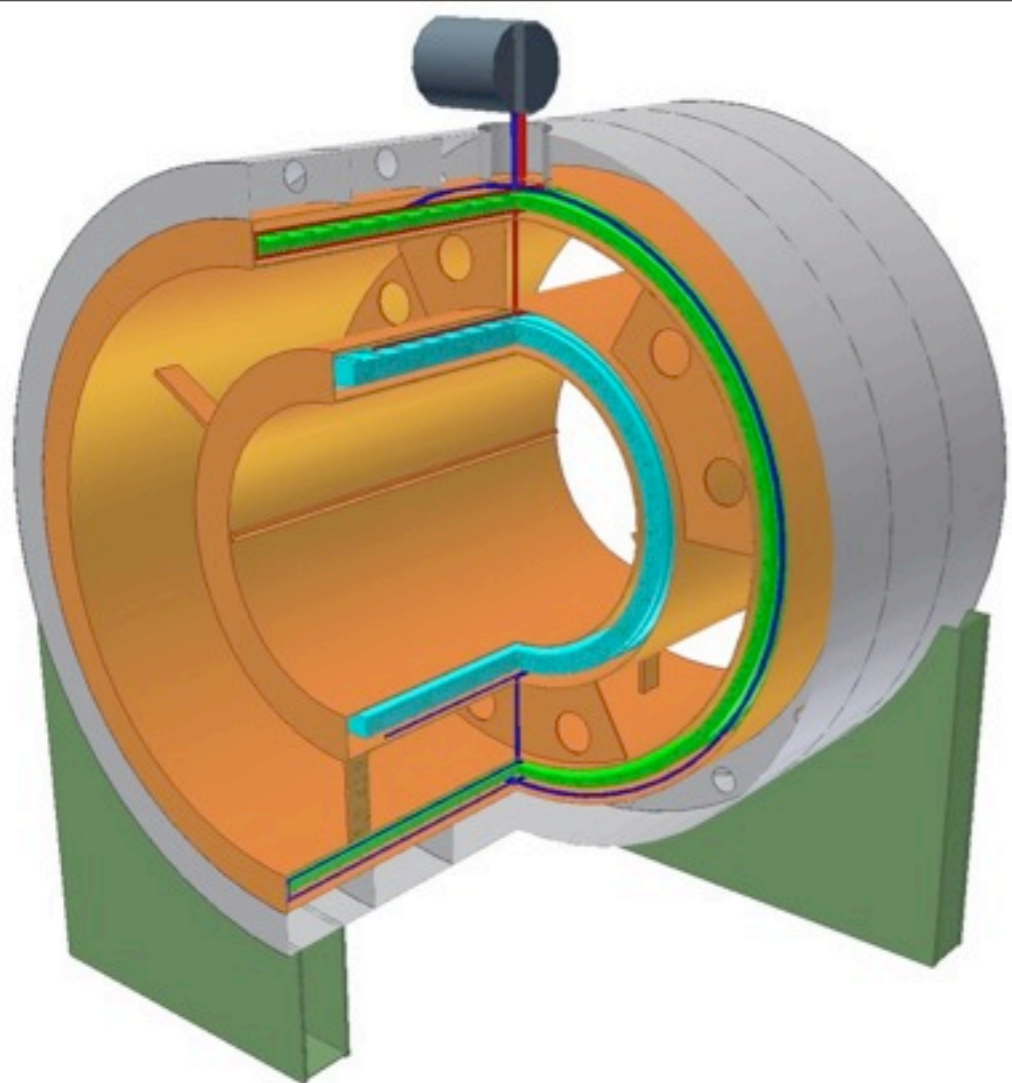
μ VS. π punch-through

E-p balance: dual-solenoids

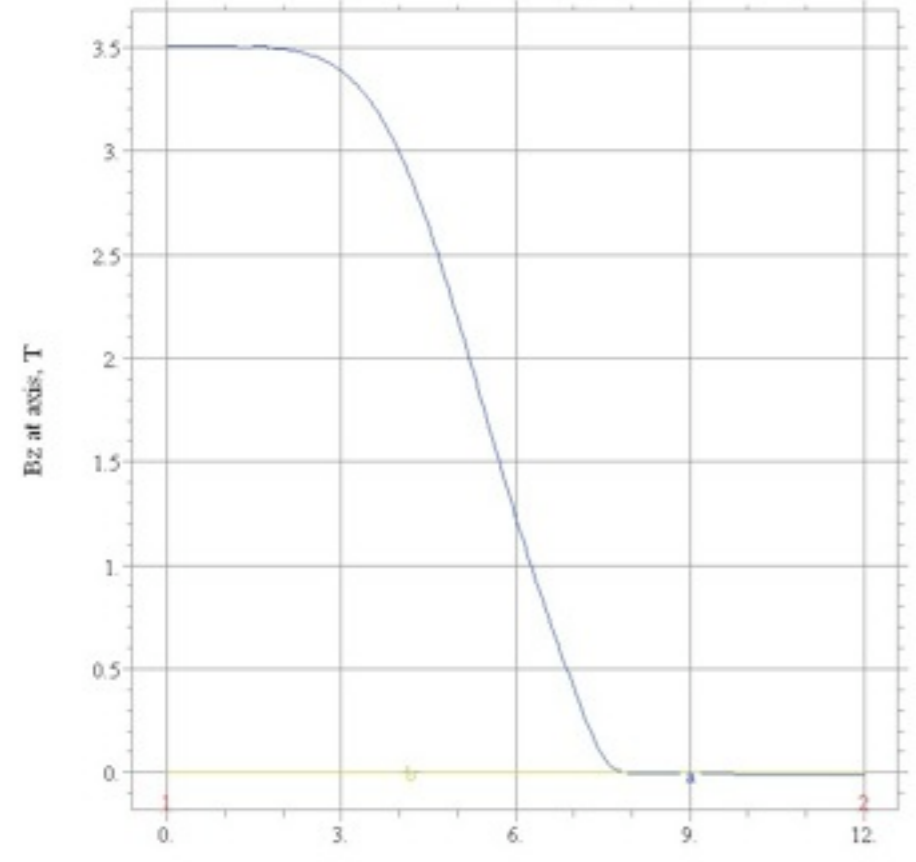
$$p_{track} = E_{calor} + p_{muon}$$

Magnetic field of dual solenoid and wall of coils

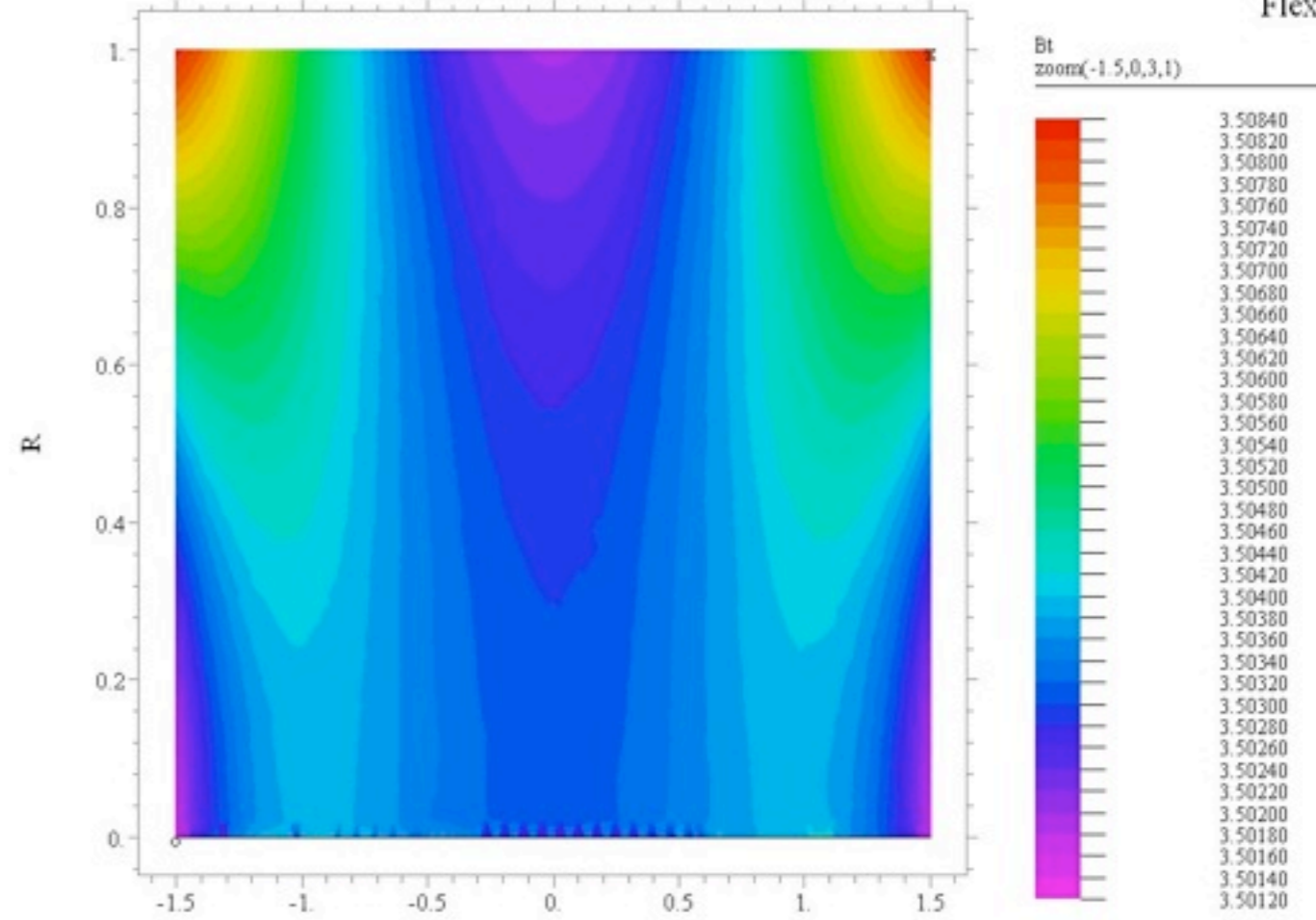




4TH DETECTOR EXTENDED



4TH DETECTOR EXTENDED

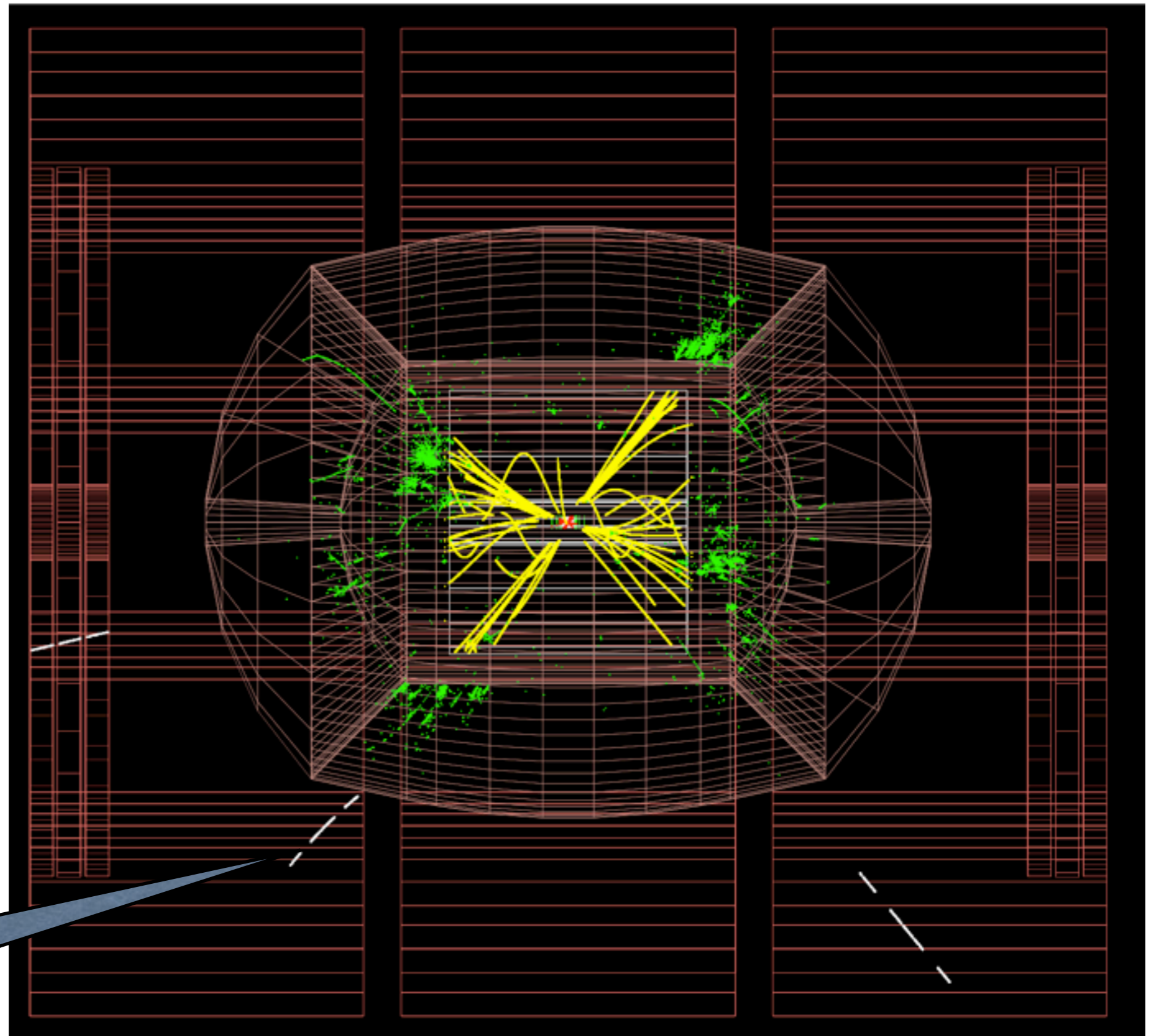


00:42:50
FlexPD

Event Display in ILCroot

$e^+e^- \rightarrow H^0 H^0 Z^0$
 $\rightarrow 4 \text{ jets}$
 $+ 2 \text{ muons}$

$E_{\text{CM}} = 500 \text{ GeV}$



Low pt secondary
muon

Telling e - μ - π - K - p from each other

(Few GeV region)

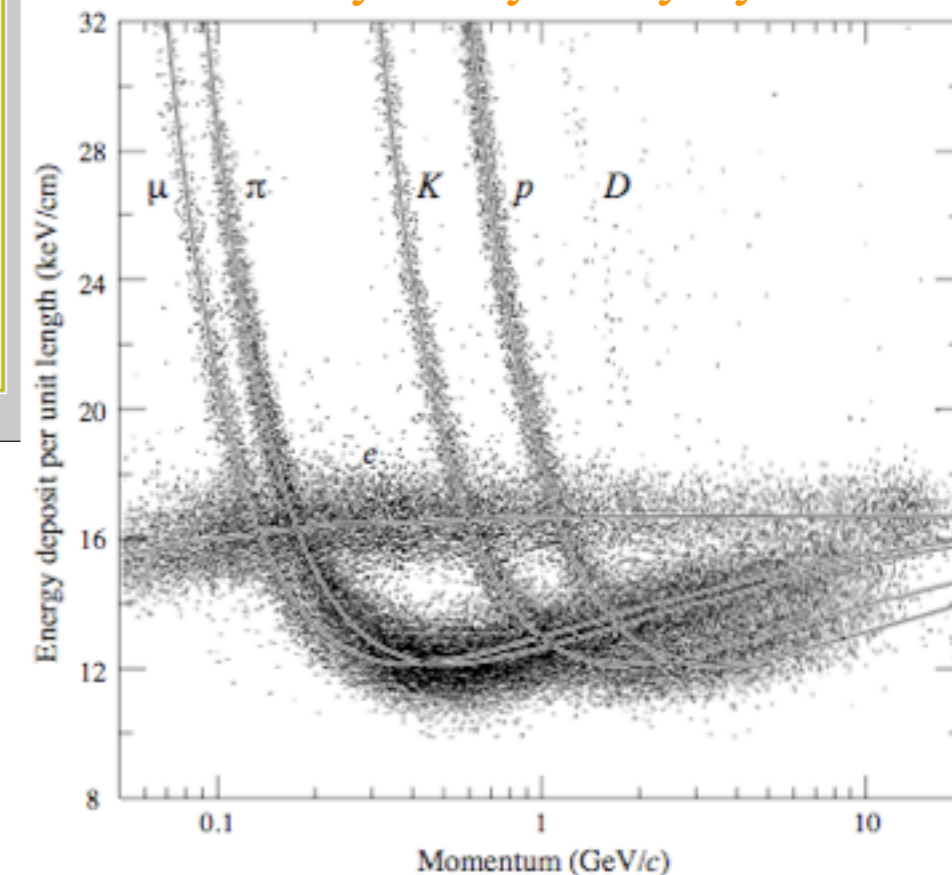
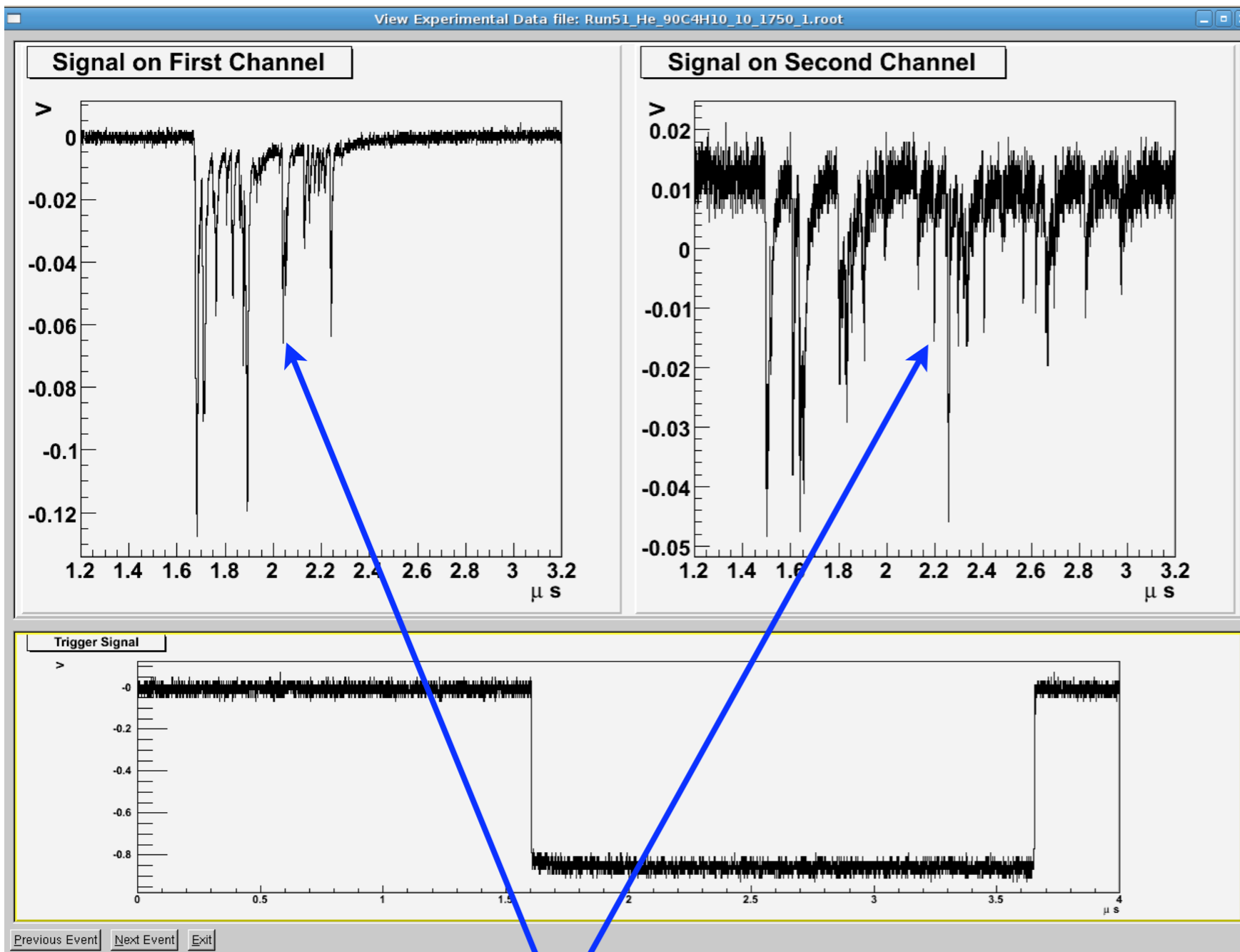
$e-\mu-\pi-K-p$ in few-GeV region

dN/dx

by cluster-timing:
specific ionization
resolution $\sim 3.5\%$

TPC with $\sim 6\%$
 dE/dx resolution

This TPC built by Dave
Nygren, LBL, in 1970's,
analyzed by Gerry Lynch.



Measured CluCou clusters on two
different wires: cluster count is Poisson
(no Landau fluctuations), expect 3.5%
measurement of specific ionization

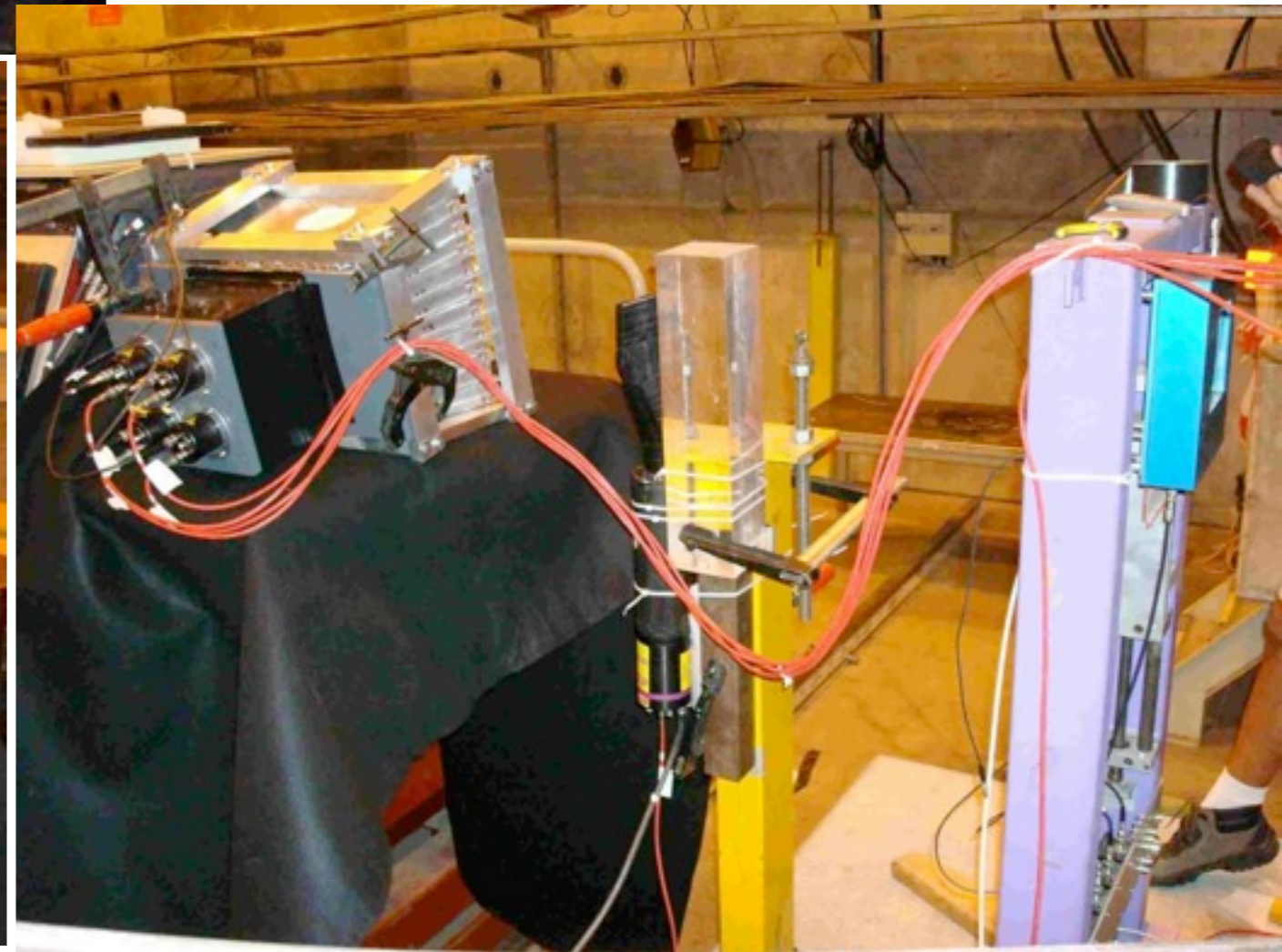
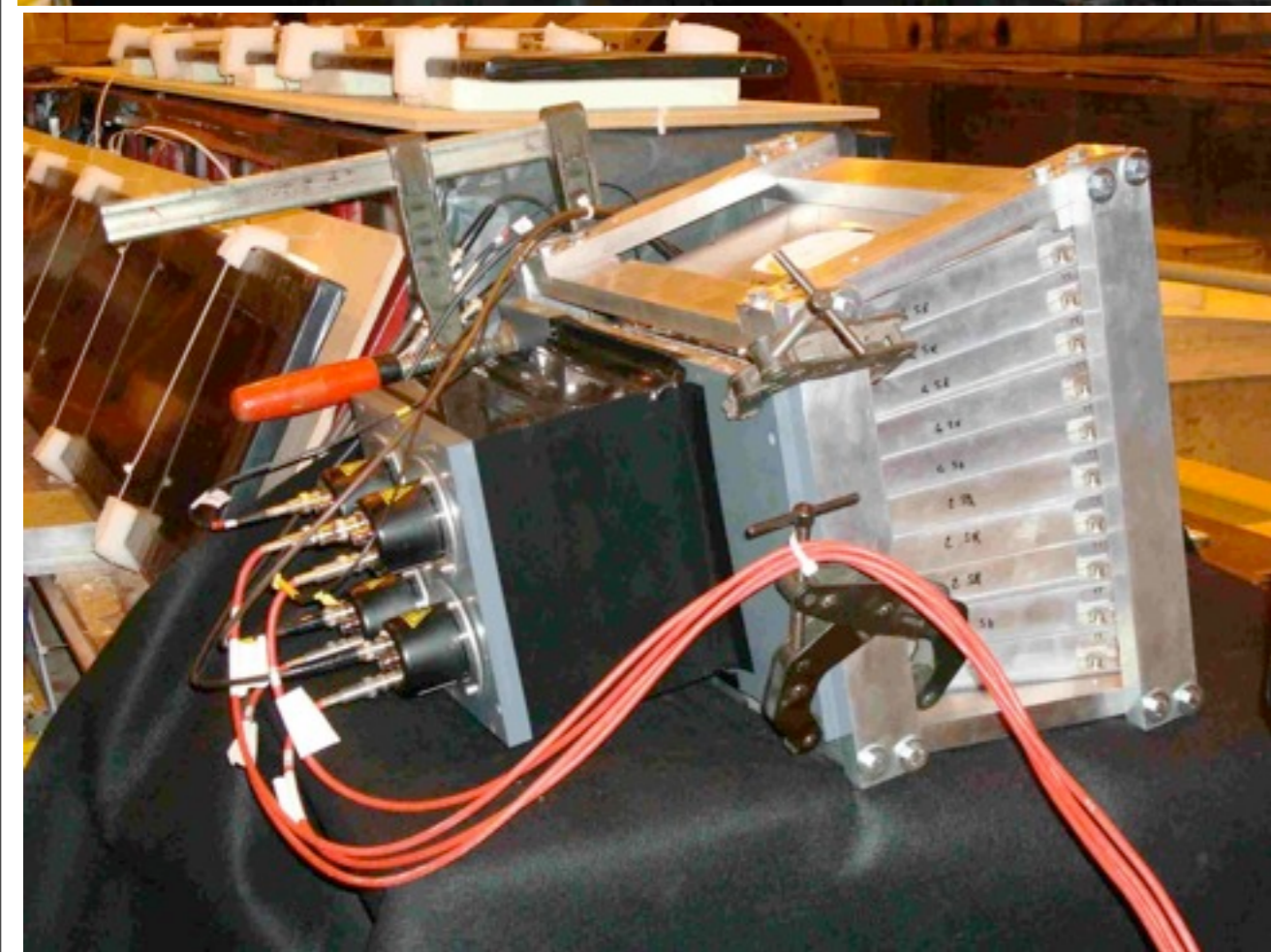
Summary:

4th has many particle ID measurements, including handles on all fundamental partons. These are the ones for stable charged tracks.

- *Leptons: e, μ, τ & neutrino (by subtraction)*
- *Quarks: u, d, s & $t \rightarrow Wb$ (by reconstruction)*
- *Bosons: W, Z , and gamma*
- *Hadrons: π^0 (by mass), charged π, K, p (by dE/dx)*

Extras

Test beam setup (July-Aug '08)

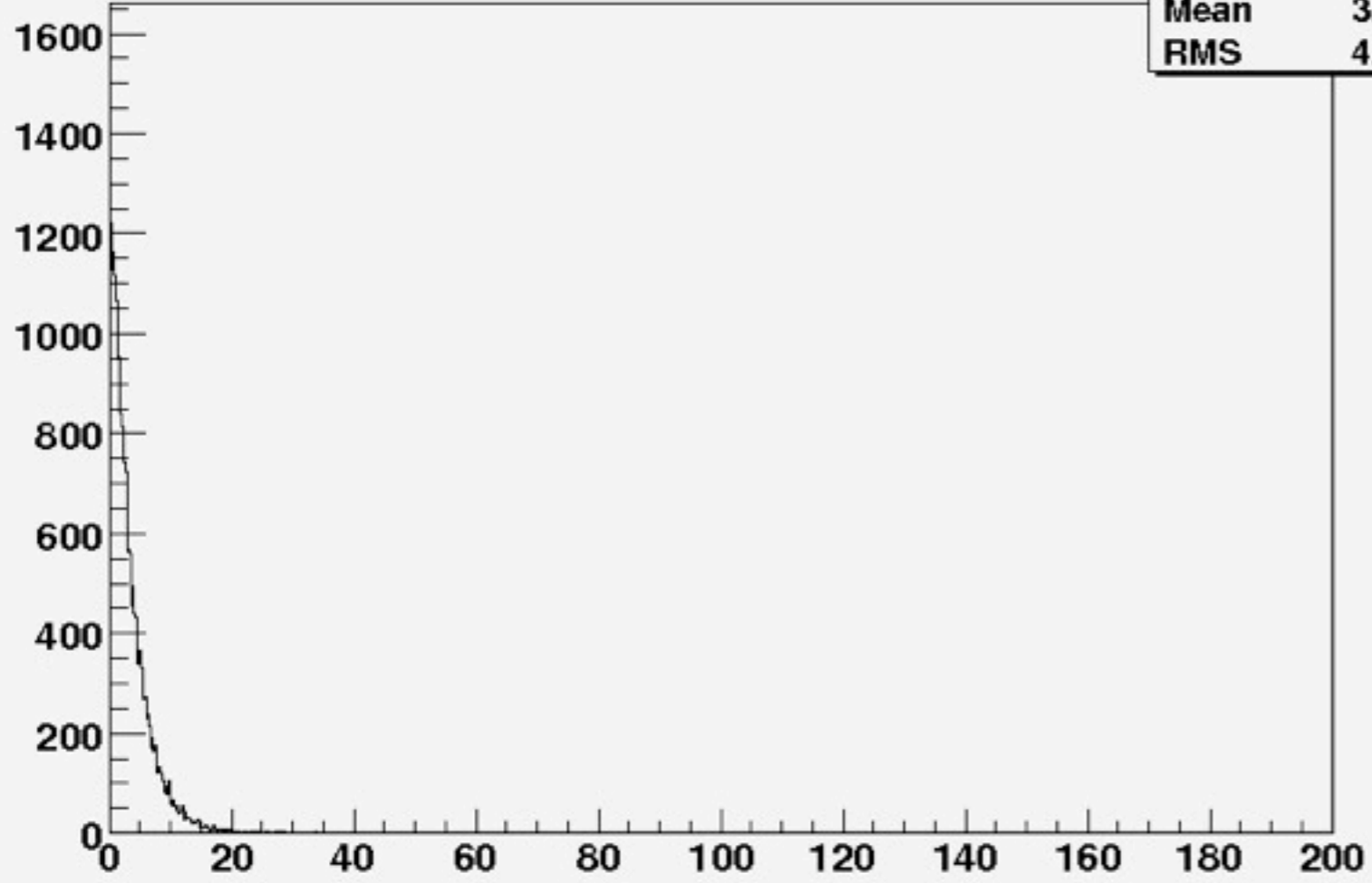


<i>ID discrimination</i>	<i>measurement</i>	<i>item</i>
<i>e - pi - mu</i>	<i>S vs. C</i>	#1 <i>(measured - beam test data)</i>
<i>EM vs. hadronic</i>	<i>channel-to-channel S-C fluctuations</i>	#2 <i>(measured - beam test data)</i>
<i>“neutronic” (hadronic vs. non-hadronic)</i>	<i>f_n</i>	#3 <i>(measured - beam test data)</i>
<i>mu vs. e, pi</i>	<i>(S-C) vs. (S+C)</i>	#4 <i>(measured - beam test data)</i>
<i>n & e vs. pi</i>	<i>S_{pe}(t)</i>	#5 <i>(measured - beam test data)</i>
<i>e-pi-K-p (few GeV)</i>	<i>dN_{clusters}/dx</i>	#6 <i>(bench measurements data)</i>

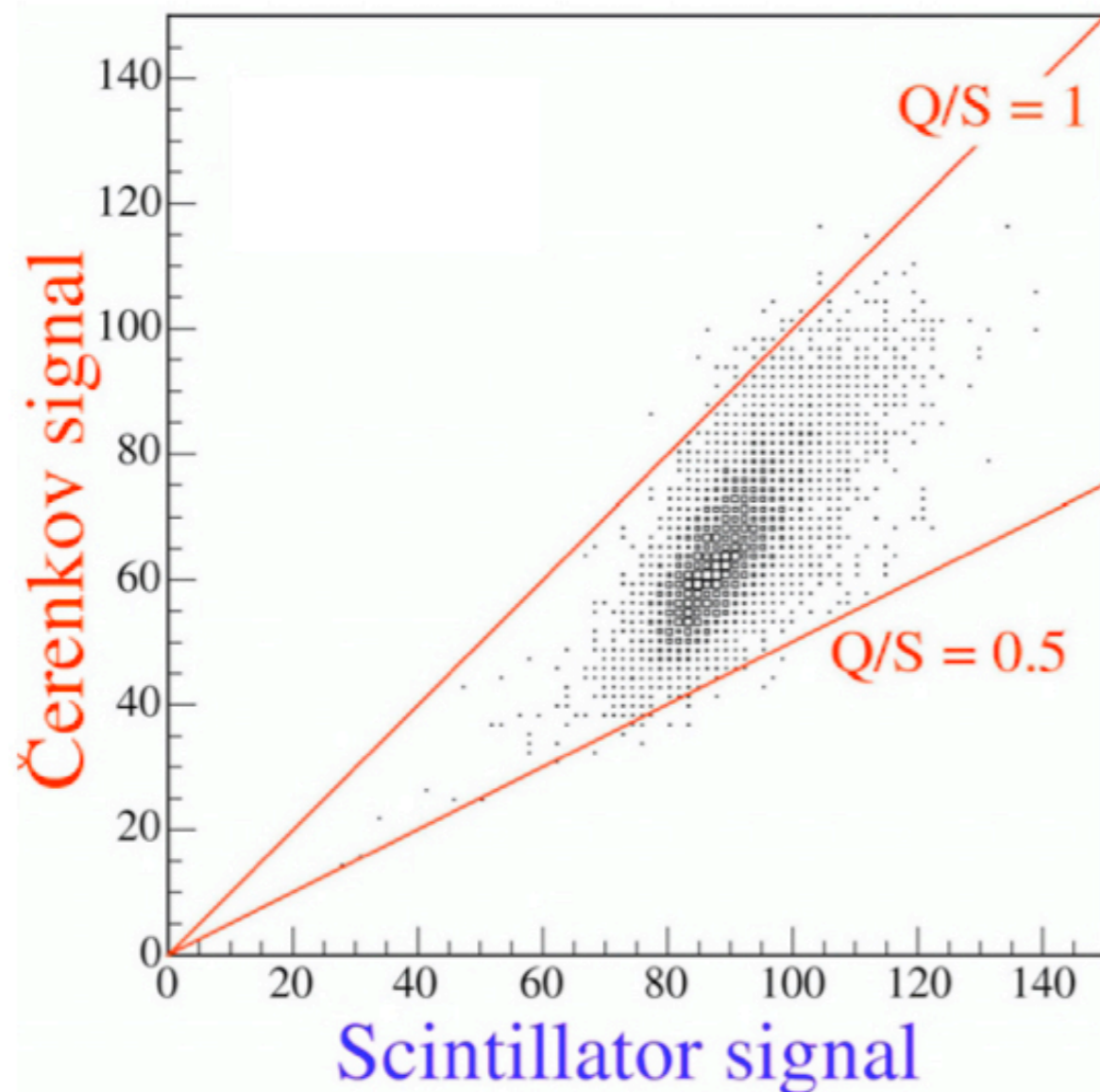
<i>ID discrimination</i>	<i>measurement</i>	<i>item</i>
<i>e vs. gamma</i>	<i>Tracking, BGO</i>	#7 <i>(ILCroot)</i>
<i>mu vs. punch-through hadrons</i>	$P_{mu} + E_{dual} + P_{tracking}$	#8 <i>(ILCroot)</i>
<i>tau --> rho nu</i>	<i>BGO + fiber dual readout</i>	#9 <i>(ILCroot)</i>
<i>Massive SUSY, etc.</i>	<i>Cerenkov light timing (BGO+fibers)</i>	#10 <i>(ToF from beam test data)</i>
<i>W--> jj</i>	<i>ILCroot, Tracking, dual-readout</i>	#11 <i>(achieved with ILCroot)</i>

Run 1509

Chisq(S-C)	
Entries	25000
Mean	3.553
RMS	4.927



Dual readout (in optical fibers of DREAM module)



$$Q = E \left[f_{em} + \frac{1}{(e/h)_Q} (1 - f_{em}) \right] \quad (1)$$

$$S = E \left[f_{em} + \frac{1}{(e/h)_S} (1 - f_{em}) \right] \quad (2)$$

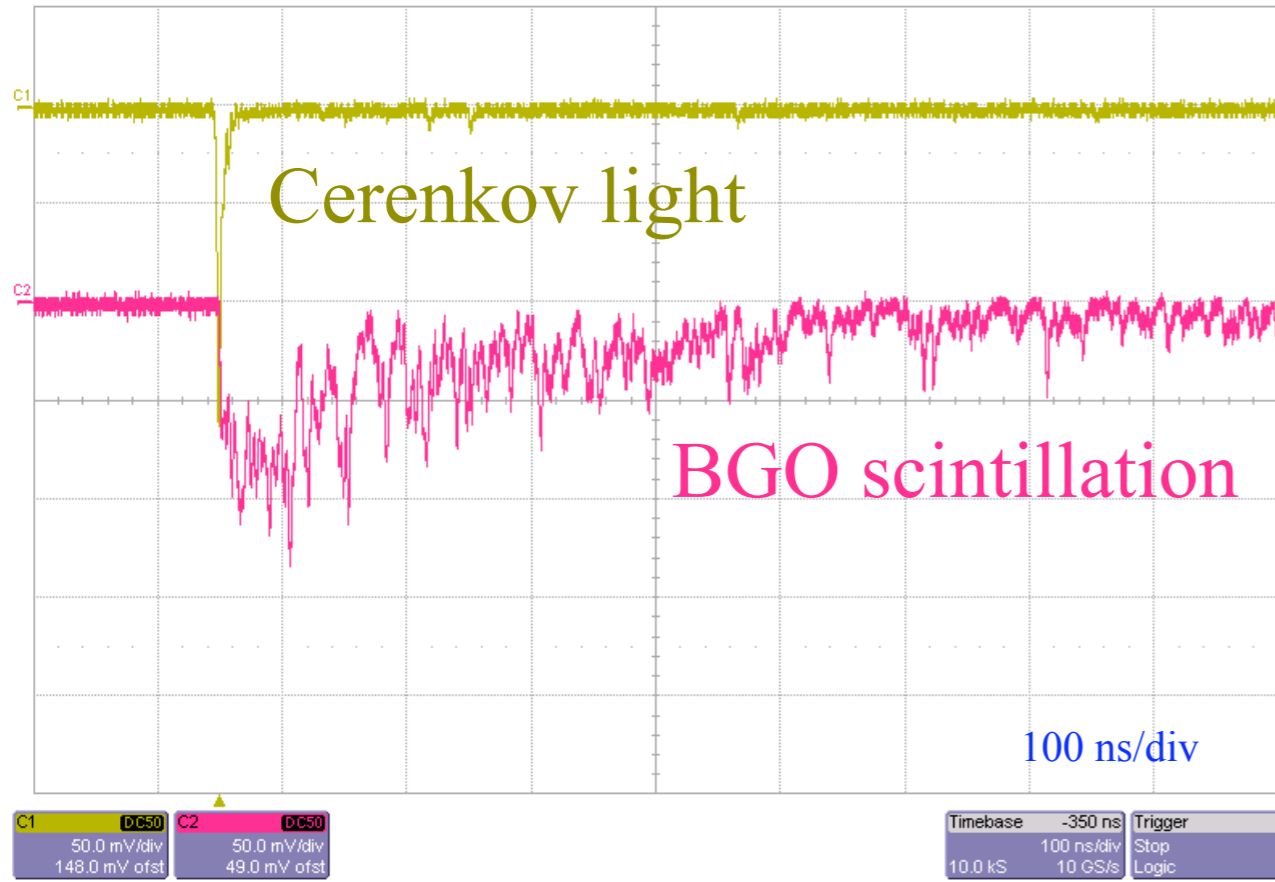
e.g. If $e/h = 1.3$ (S), 4.7 (Q)

$$\frac{Q}{S} = \frac{f_{em} + 0.21 (1 - f_{em})}{f_{em} + 0.77 (1 - f_{em})} \quad (3)$$

$$E = \frac{S - \chi Q}{1 - \chi} \quad (4)$$

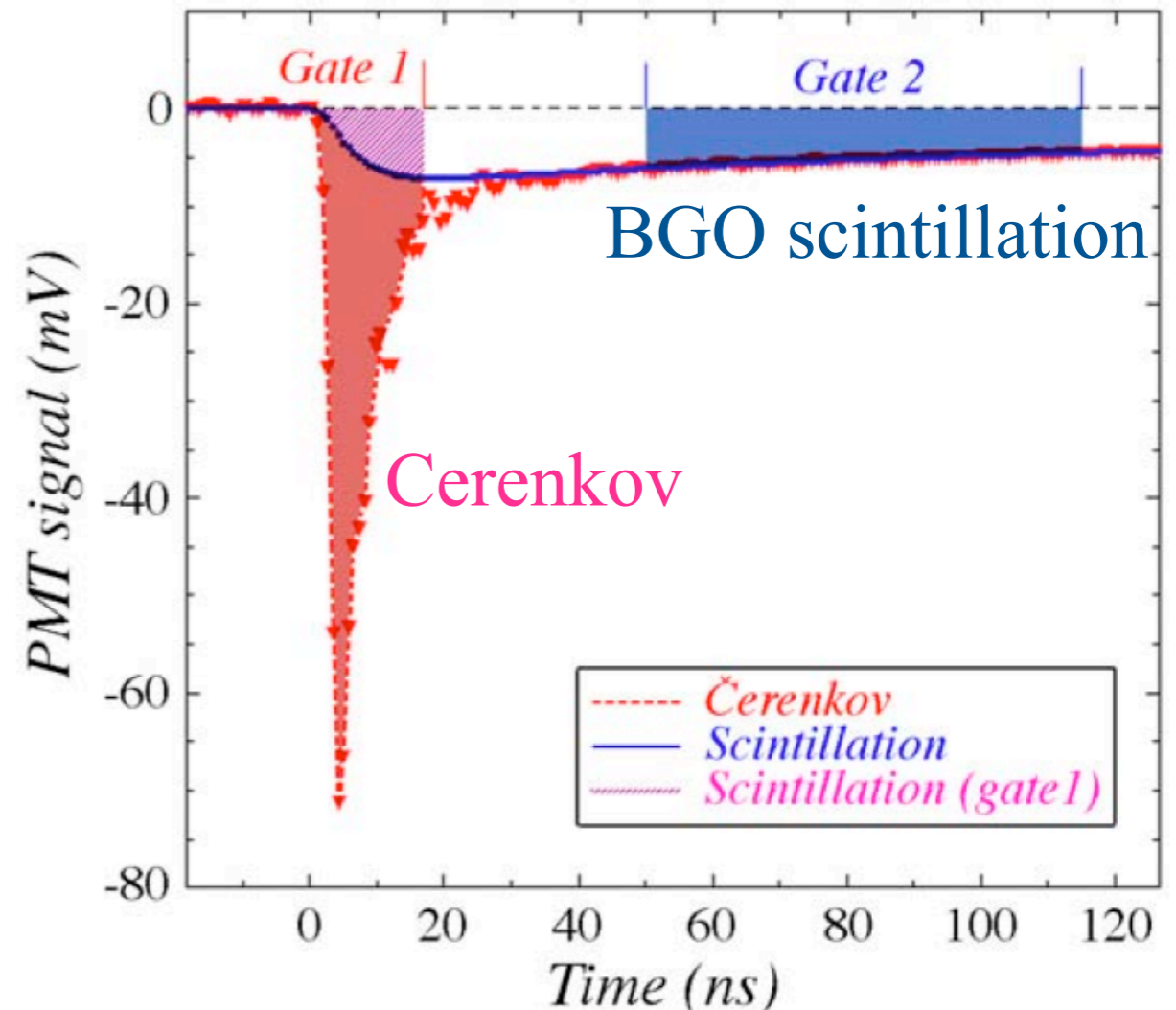
with $\chi = \frac{1 - (h/e)_S}{1 - (h/e)_Q} \sim 0.3$

Dual readout (in BGO crystals tested with DREAM module)



Single cosmic muon

electron beam:
C and S from
one PMT



Dual-readout calorimeters
(CERN beam tests)

DREAM



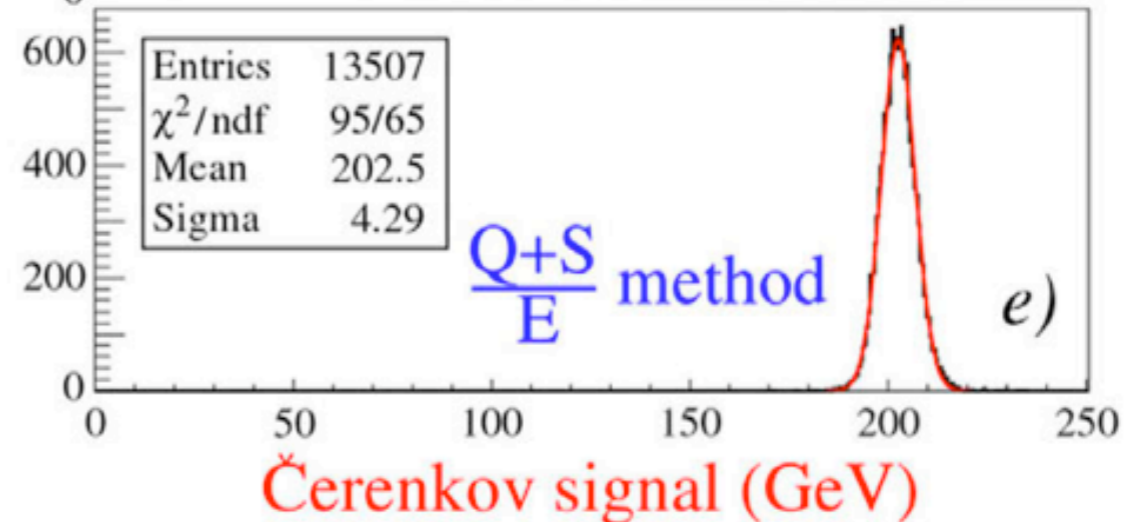
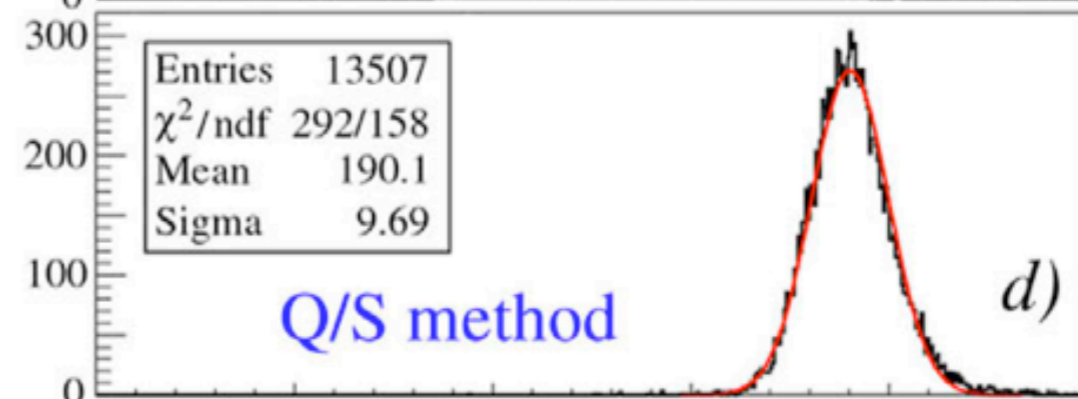
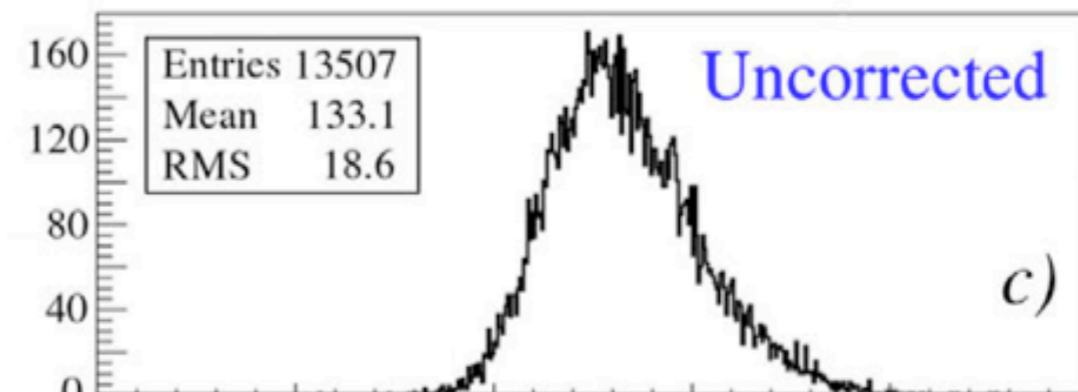
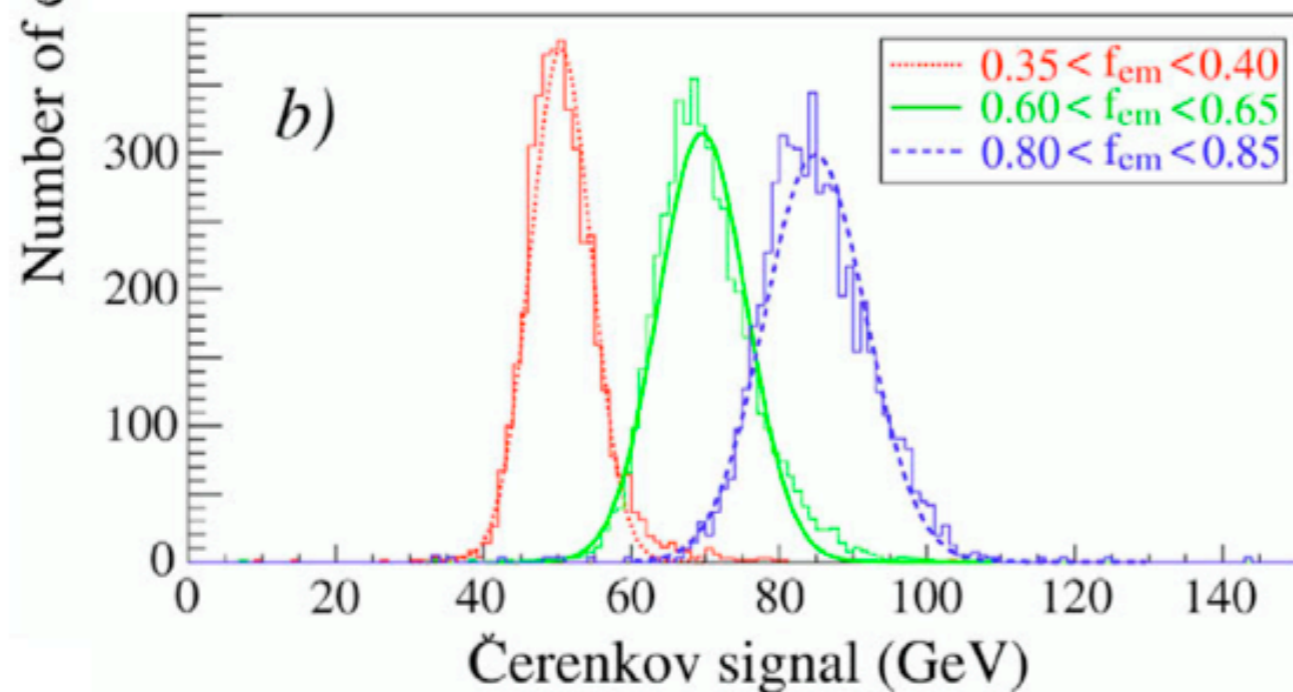
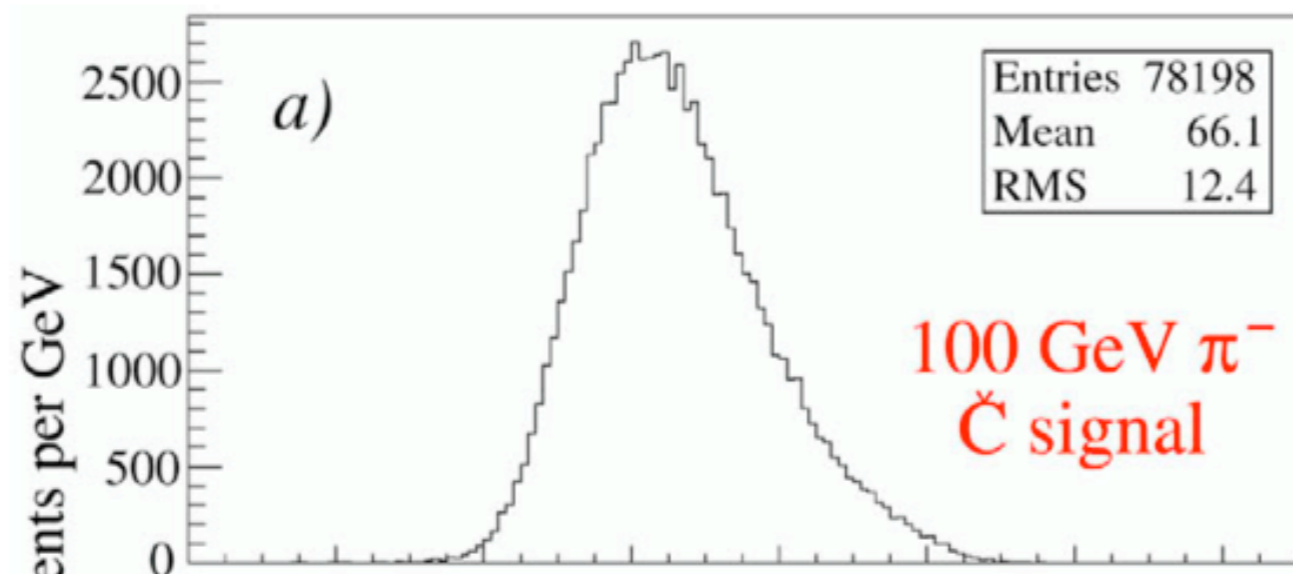
BGO

pion, e-
beams

The DREAM Collaboration (Cagliari, CERN,
Cosenza, Iowa State, Pavia, Pisa, Rome, Texas Tech)

(Will answer K. Hara's question.)

Why dual-readout works so well (and so easily)



● Achieved in test beam data

● Achieved in cosmic mu test data

● Achieved in ILCrooT simulation and analysis

ID	Physical measurement	Partons/particles identified	Subsystems used
1	C vs. S	e^\pm vs. π^\pm vs. μ^\pm	S and C
2	$\chi^2 \sim \frac{1}{N} \sum_i^N [(C_i - S_i)/\sigma_i]^2$	EM vs. non-EM vs. "hadronic"	S_i and C_i channels
3	$(S - C)$ vs. $(S + C)$	μ vs. π	fiber S and C
4	$f_n \sim E_n/E_{\text{shower}}$ (MeV neutrons)	"hadronic" vs. non-"hadronic"	scintillating fibers $S_{pe}(t)$ long-time history
5	S_{pe} time duration	EM vs. non-EM vs. "hadronic"	S fibers time-history
6	dN/dx , specific ionization (cluster counting)	$e - \mu - \pi - K - p$ (few GeV region)	CluCou tracking
7	EM calor + tracking	$e - \gamma$	CluCou tracking + dual-readout calor's
8	$p_{\text{track}} \approx E_{\text{calor}} + p_\mu$	μ vs. punch-through π	CluCou, calor, muon
9	$\tau^\pm \rightarrow \rho^\pm \nu \rightarrow \pi^\pm \gamma \gamma$	τ vs. hadronic debris	BGO and fiber dual-readout, CluCou
10	Time-of-flight (sub-ns)	massive SUSY object	Čerenkov pulses in BGO and fiber calorimeter
11	$W, Z \rightarrow jj$ mass	W, Z vs. QCD jj	CluCou, jet finding, dual-readout calor's

