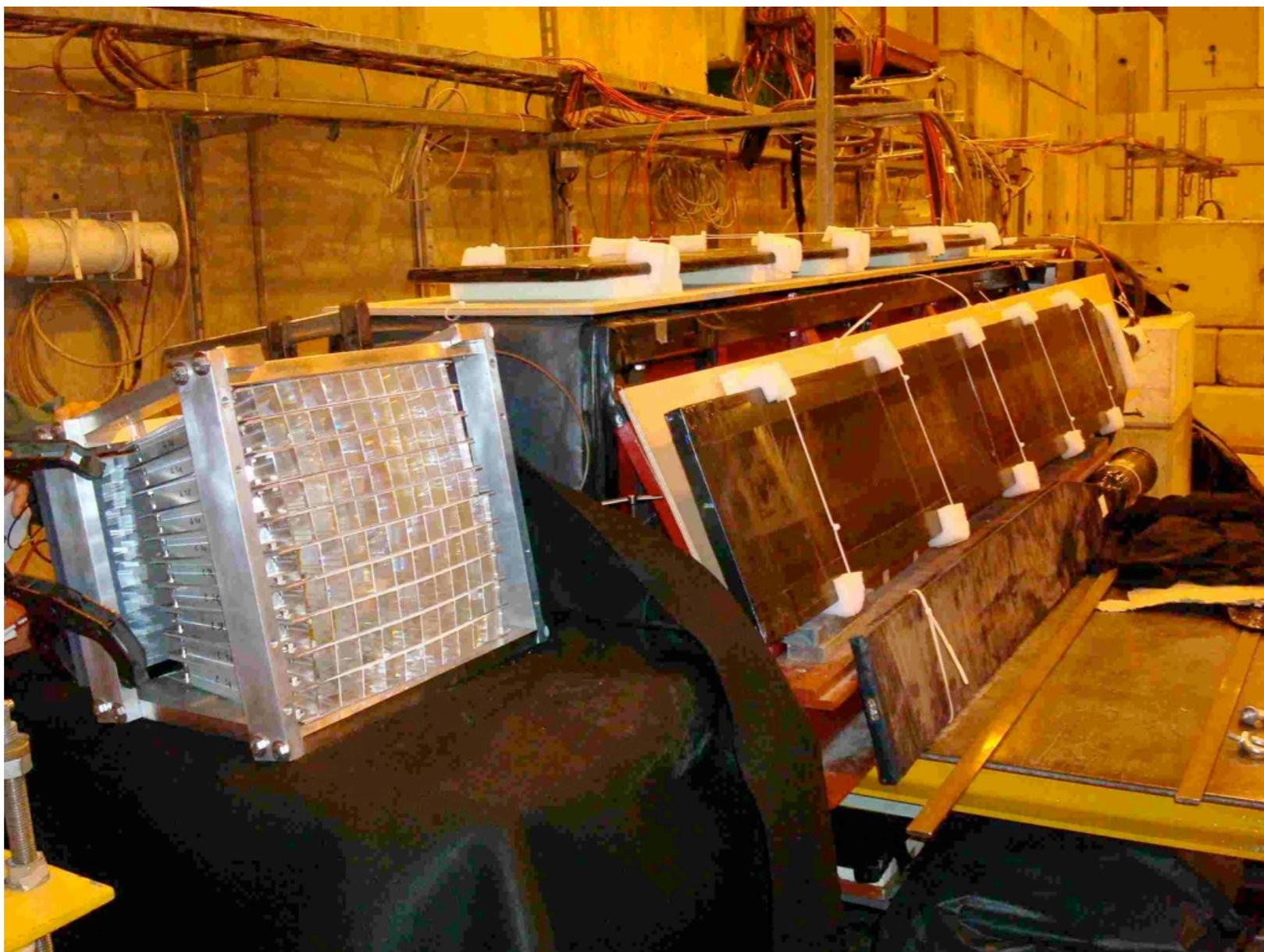


Particle Identification in 4th

John Hauptman
LCWS08, 15-20 November 2008
University of Illinois, Chicago



CERN H4 test beam:

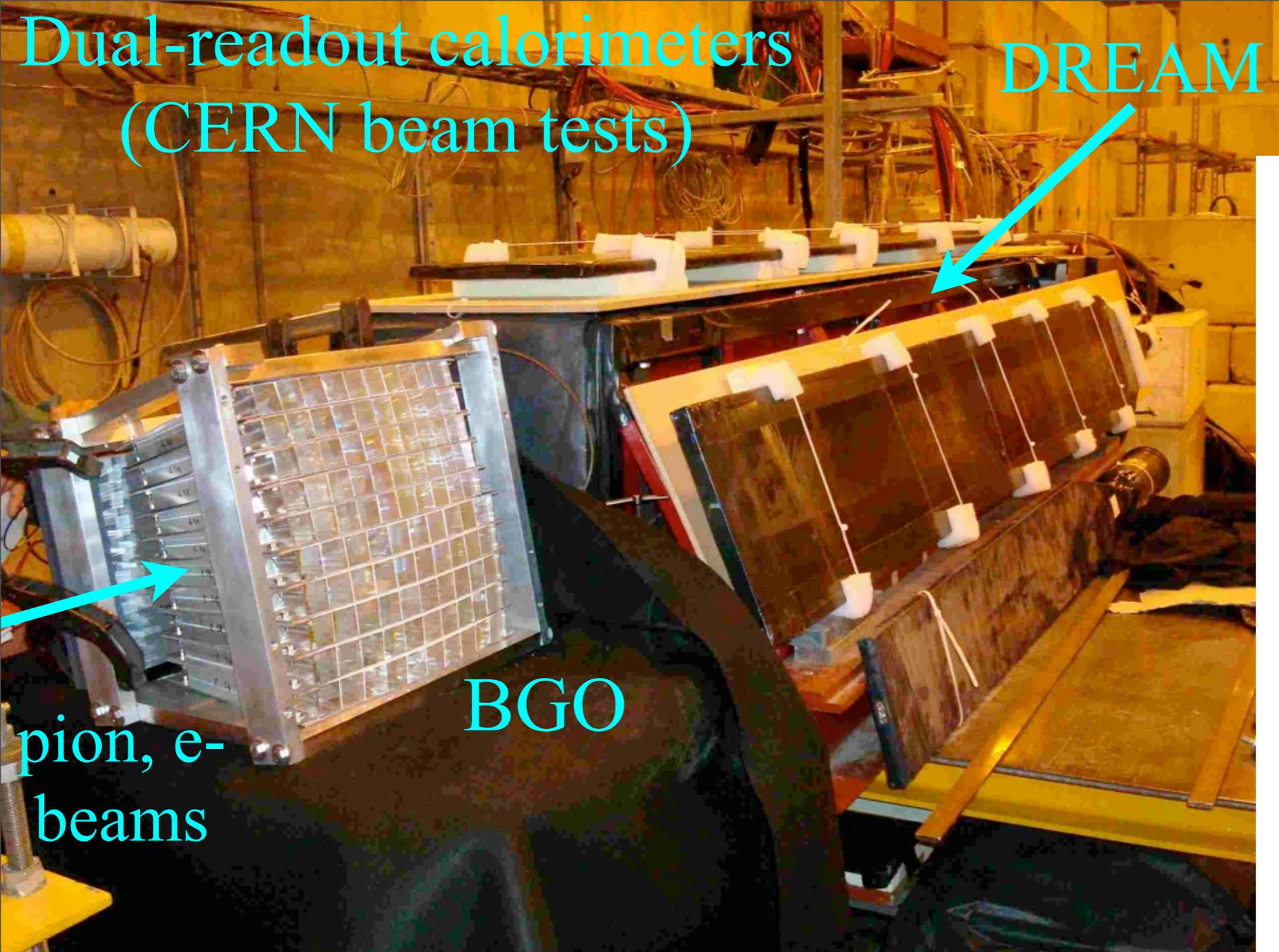
- time history all S & C DREAM channels
- several crystals designed for dual readout
- BGO array as EM dual-readout
- “leakage” counters
- new neutron content measurements

This talk: particle ID

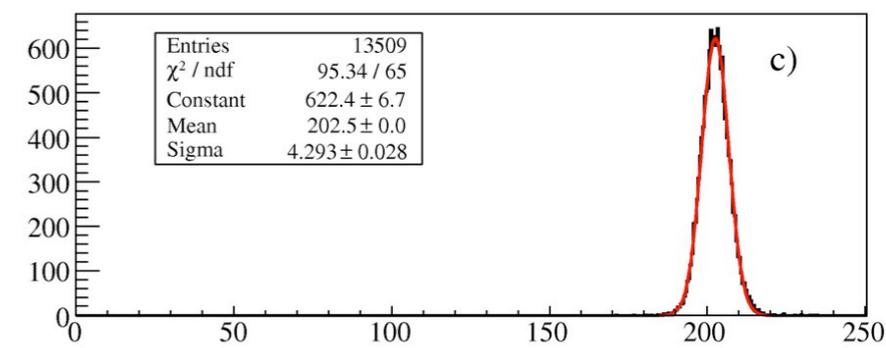
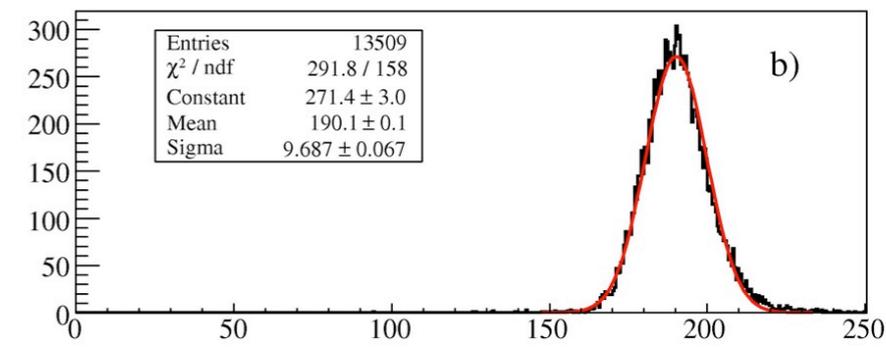
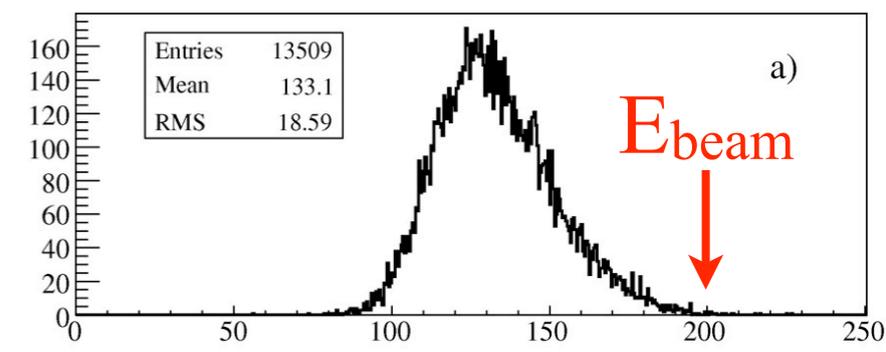
Our goal is identification of every parton with high precision and high purity.

The 4th detector is designed with particle identification (pID) in mind from the beginning. The capability to make physics measurements from an ensemble of high purity depends on the efficiency of securing that ensemble, which in turn is often the product of several small efficiencies. In this physics sense, high efficiency is equivalent to high luminosity.

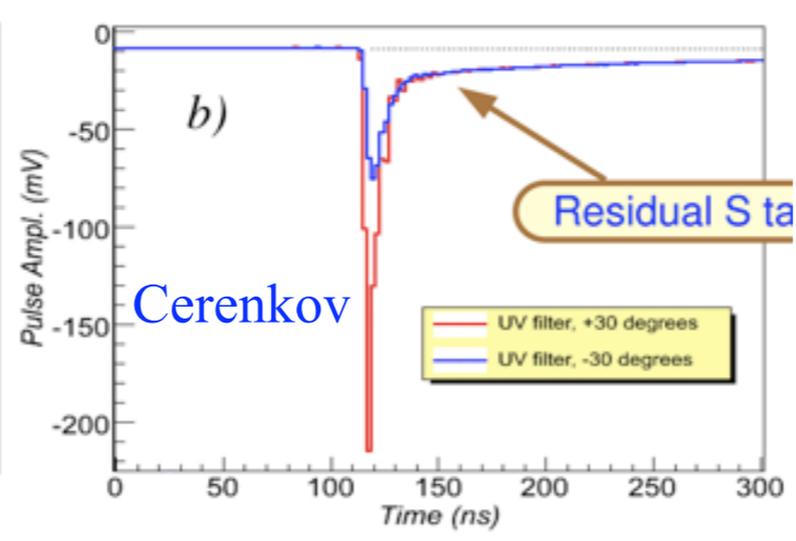
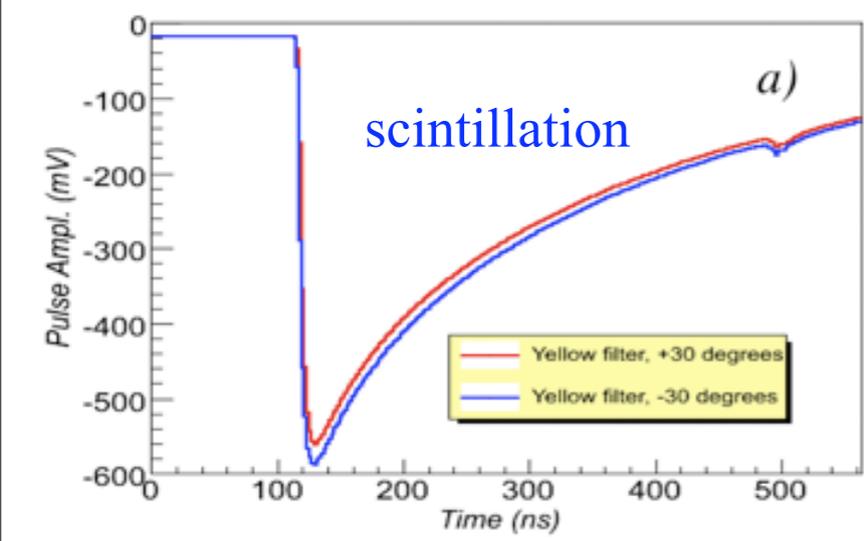
Consider the high-precision high-luminosity B factories: pID efficiency is luminosity, too.



Hadronic energy resolution (fibers)



E_{dream} →



Dual-readout in BGO:
scintillation and Cerenkov
lights separated

(Will answer K. Hara's question.)

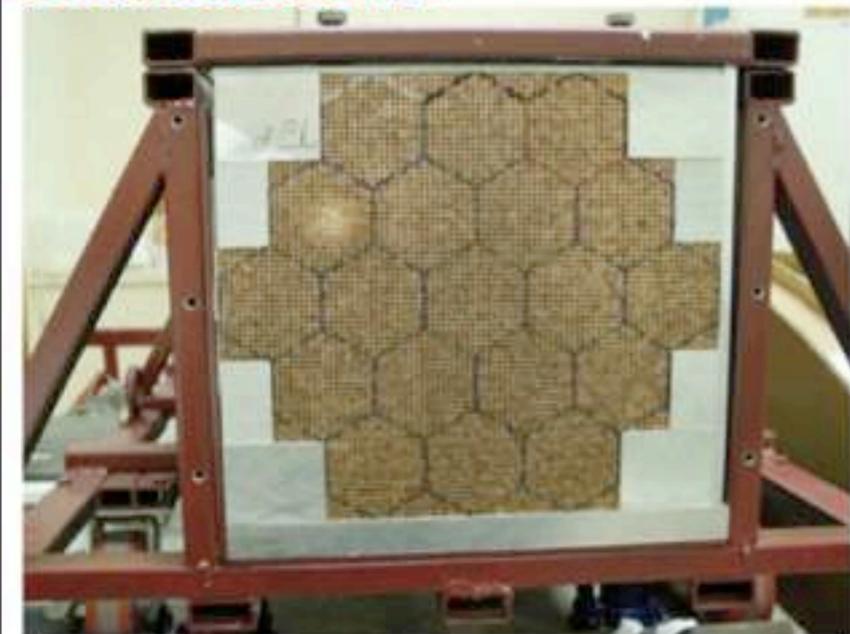
	Physical measurement	Partons/particles discriminated	Subsystems used	
1.	$\Sigma_i C_i$ vs. $\Sigma_i S_i$	e^\pm vs. π^\pm vs. μ^\pm	dual-readout fiber (S and C) calorimeter	← <i>Beam test data</i>
2.	$\chi^2 \sim \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n [C_i - S_i]^2 / [k(C_i + S_i)]$ ($k \sim 0.10$)	EM vs. non-EM vs. “hadronic”	dual-readout fiber and crystal calorimeters	← <i>Beam test data</i>
3.	$f_n \sim E_n / E_{\text{shower}}$ (slow n 's)	“hadronic” vs. EM or “muonic”	scintilating fibers $S_{pe}(t)$ long-time history	← <i>Beam test data</i>
4.	$(S - C)$ vs. $(S + C)$	μ vs. π vs. e	dual-readout fiber (S and C) calorimeter	← <i>Beam test data</i>
5.	Time-history of S fibers	EM vs. non-EM vs. “hadronic”	dual readout S fibers	← <i>Beam test data</i>
6.	dN/dx cluster counting	$e - \mu - \pi - K - p$ (few GeV)	CluCou tracking	← <i>Bench test data</i>
7.	EM calor + tracking	$e - \gamma$	CluCou tracking + dual-readout calor's	
8.	$p_{\text{tracking}} \approx E_{\text{dual-readout}} + p_{\text{muon}}$	μ vs. punch-through tracks	CluCou, calor, muon	
9.	$\tau^\pm \rightarrow \rho^\pm \nu \rightarrow \pi^\pm \gamma \gamma$	τ vs. hadronic debris	BGO dual-readout CluCou, calor.	
10.	sub-ns time-of-flight	massive SUSY object	Čerenkov pulses in BGO and fiber calorimeter	← <i>Beam test data</i>
11.	$W, Z \rightarrow jj$ mass	W, Z vs. QCD jj	CluCou, jet finding, dual-readout calor's	← <i>ILCroot</i>

Particle ID in 4th

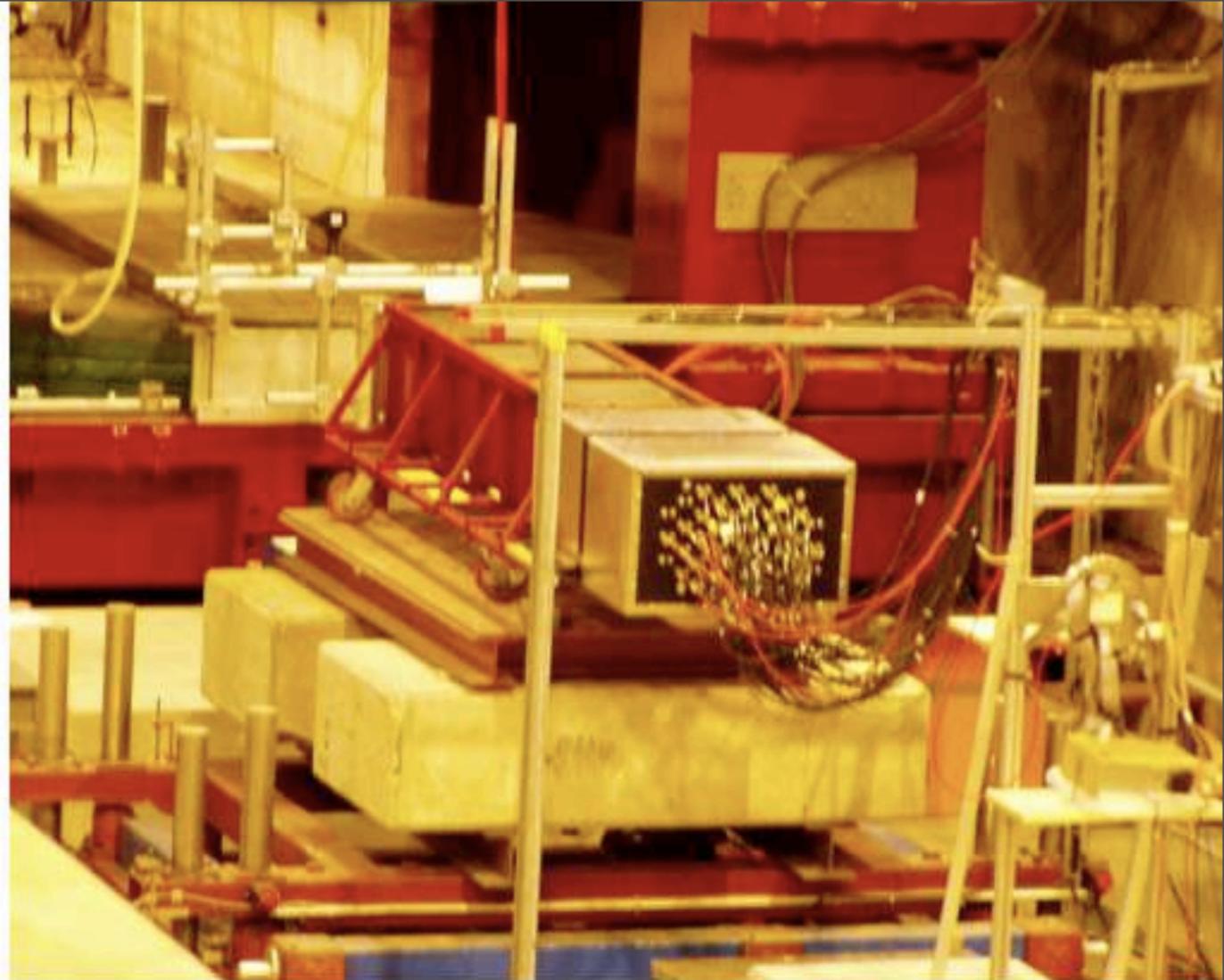
<i>ID discrimination</i>	<i>measurement</i>	<i>item</i>
<i>e - pi - mu</i>	<i>S vs. C</i>	#1 <i>(measured - beam test data)</i>
<i>EM vs. hadronic</i>	<i>channel-to-channel S-C fluctuations</i>	#2 <i>(measured - beam test data)</i>
<i>“neutronic”</i> <i>(hadronic vs. non-hadronic)</i>	<i>f_n</i>	#3 <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>

Dual-readout DREAM: Structure

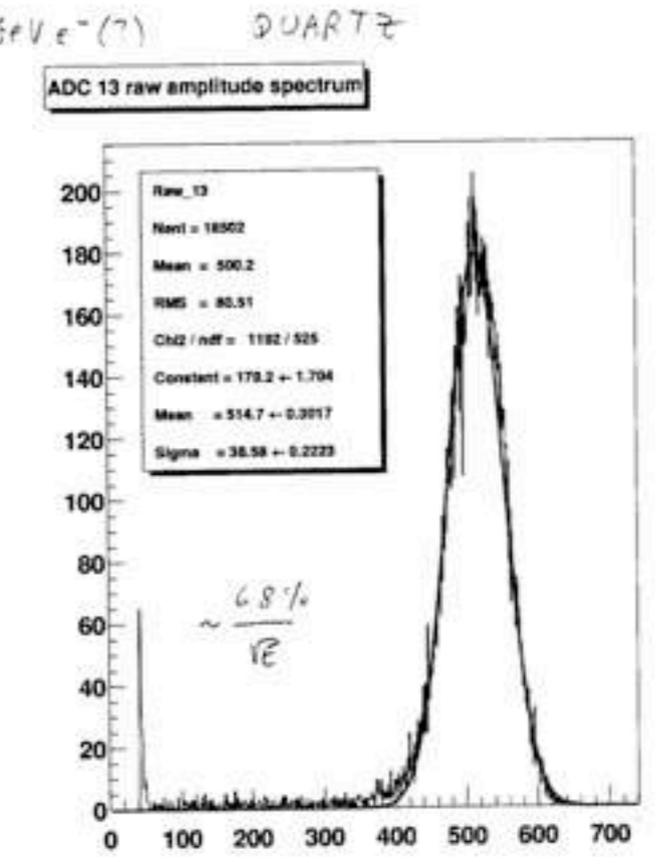
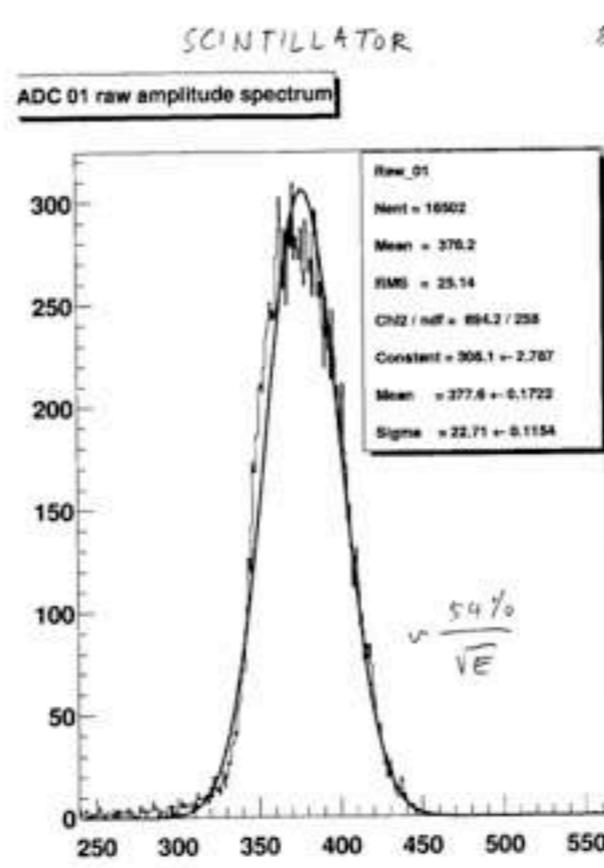


2.5 mm
4 mm

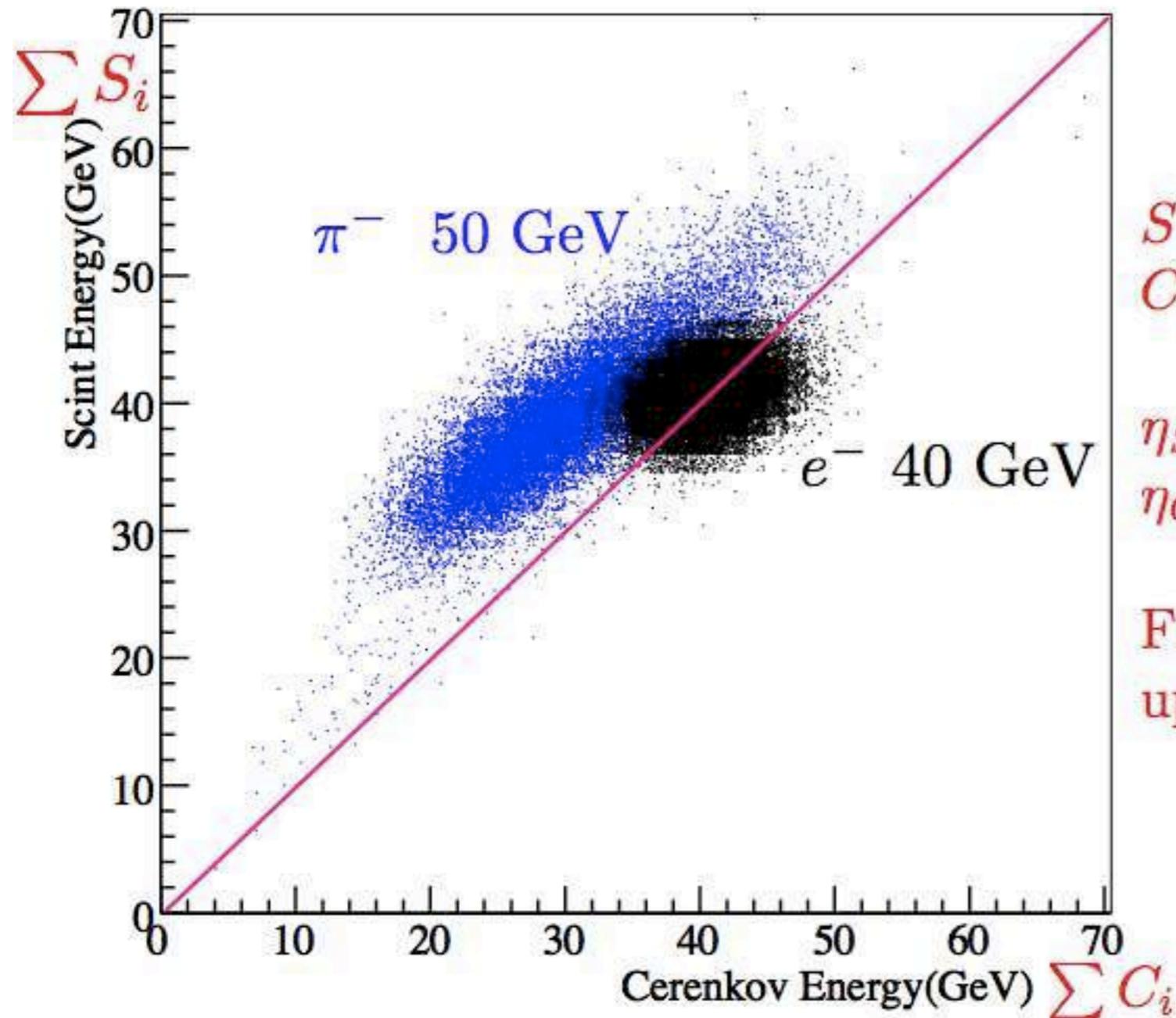


Some characteristics of the DREAM detector

- 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



1. Basic dual-readout plot of Scintillation vs. Cerenkov



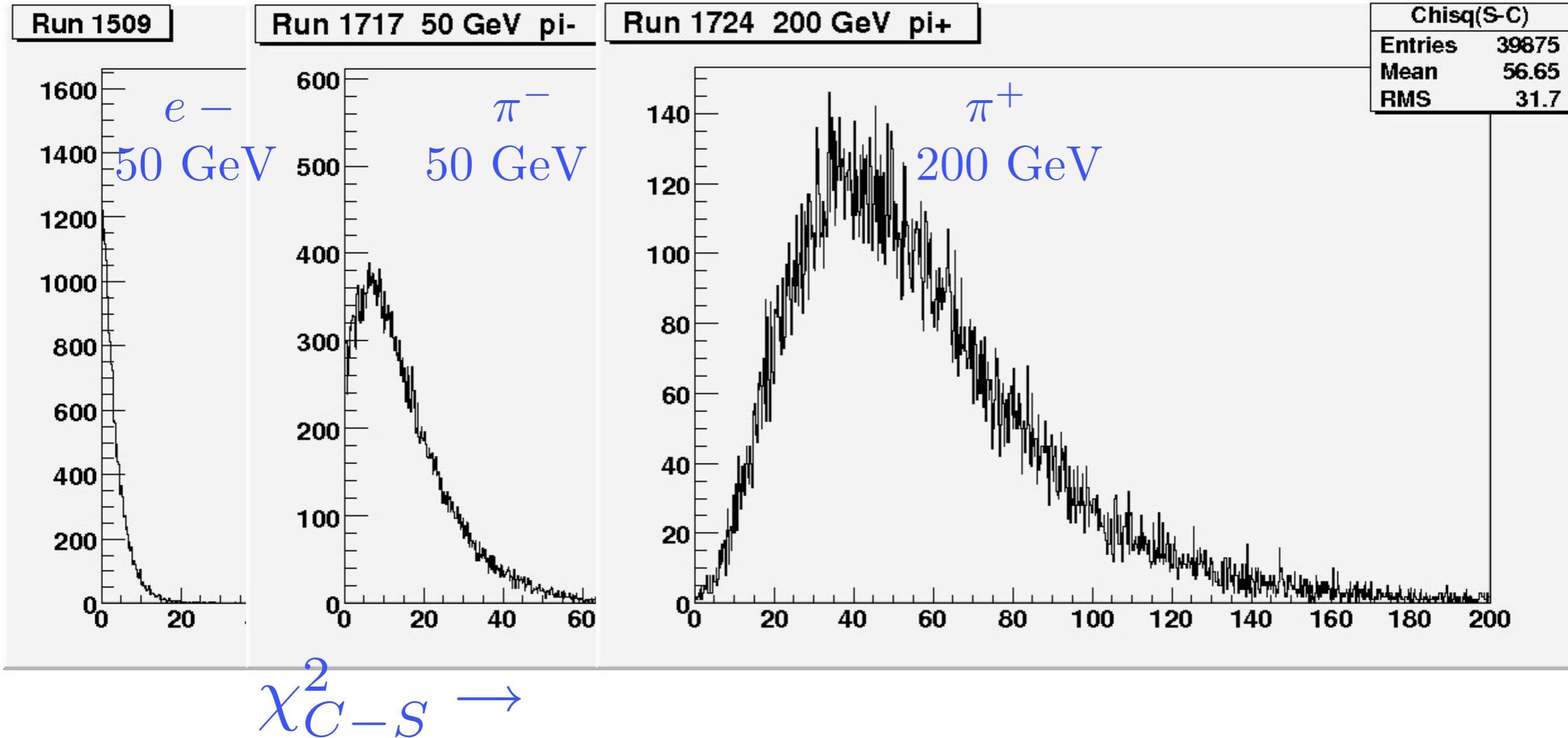
$$S = [f_{EM} + (1 - f_{EM})/\eta_S]E$$
$$C = [f_{EM} + (1 - f_{EM})/\eta_C]E$$

$$\eta_S = (e/h)_S \sim 1.4 \quad (\text{like Sc sampling calor})$$
$$\eta_C = (e/h)_C \sim 5.0 \quad (\text{like HF of CMS})$$

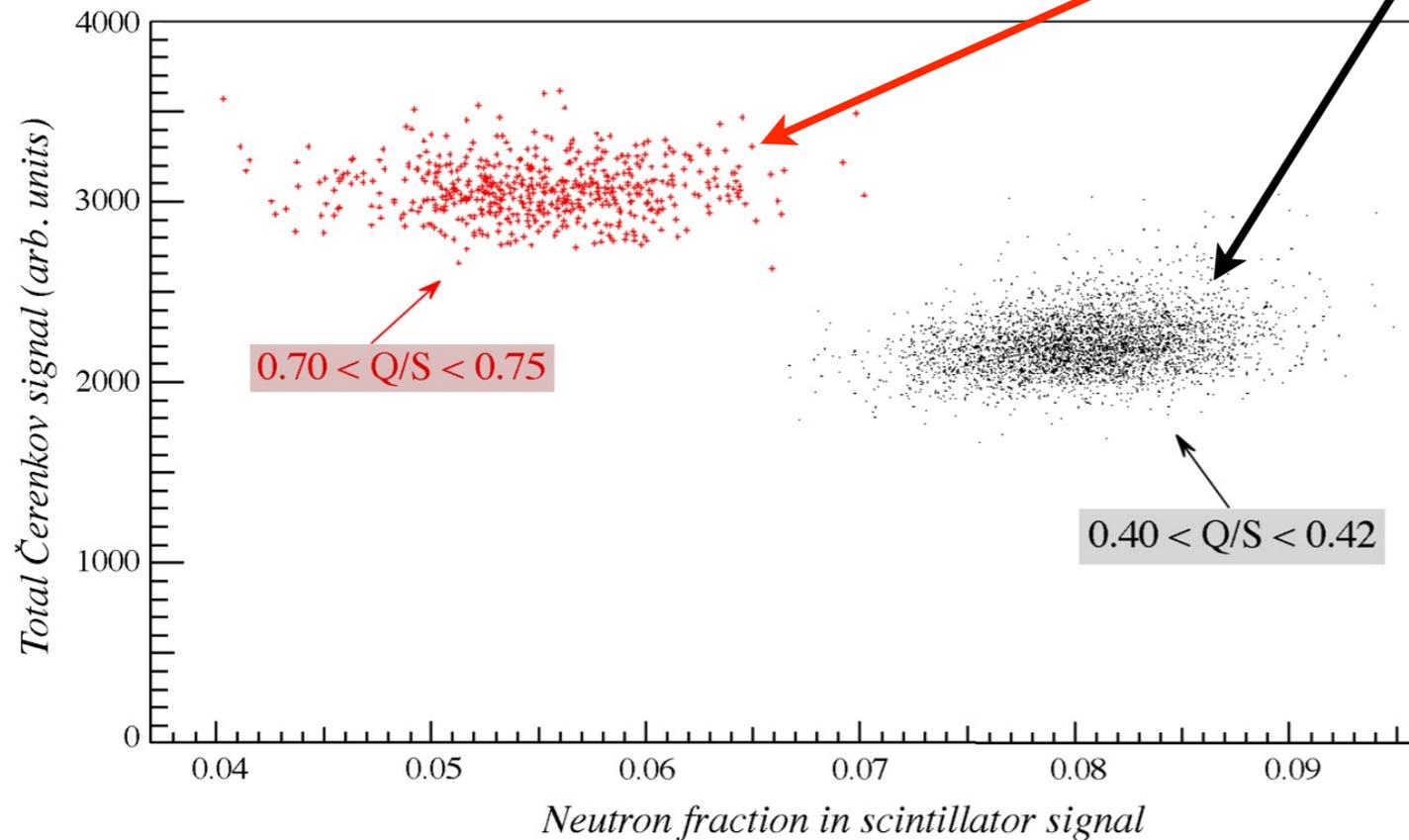
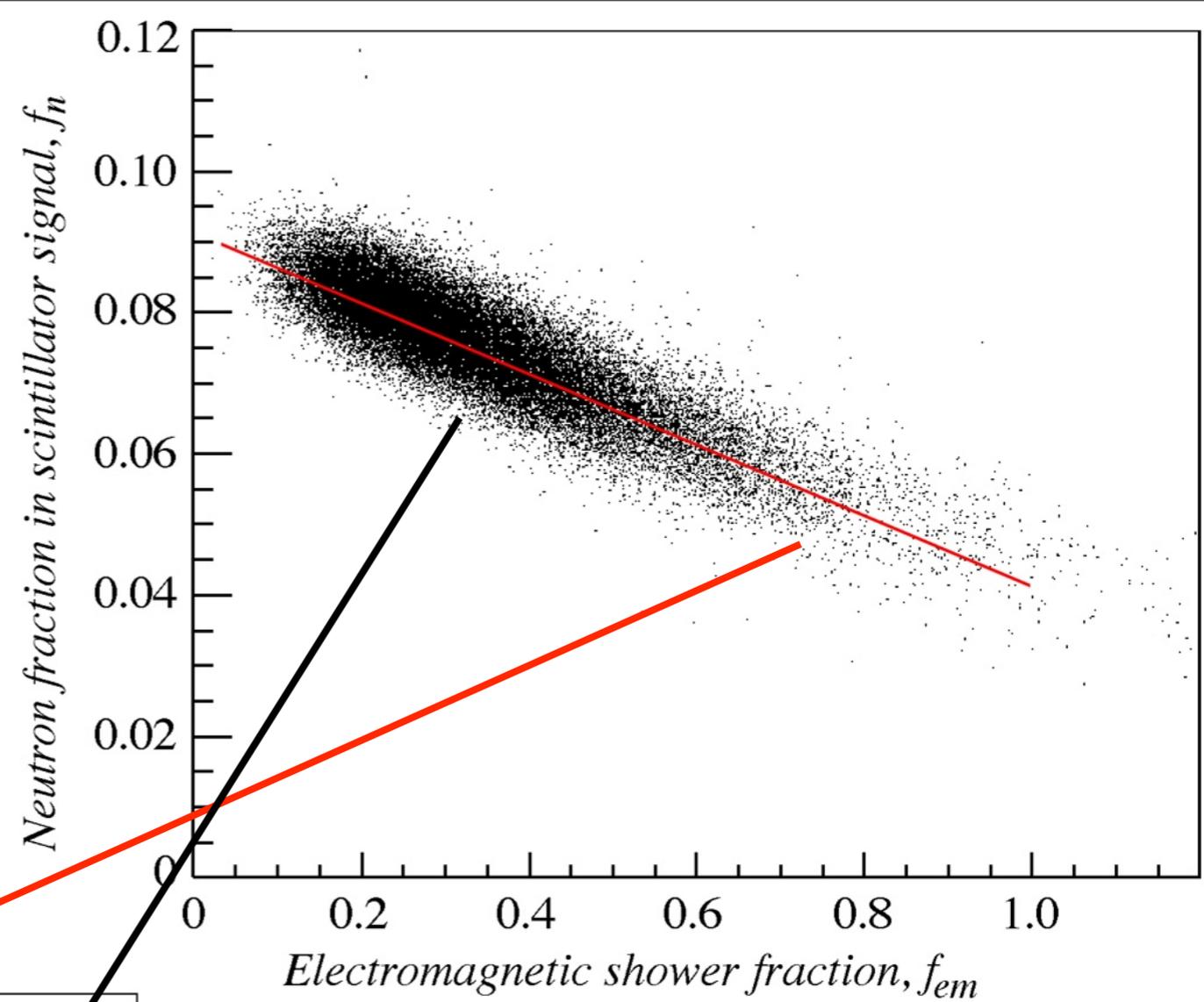
Fluctuations in f_{EM} drive S and C up and down, but differently.

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

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

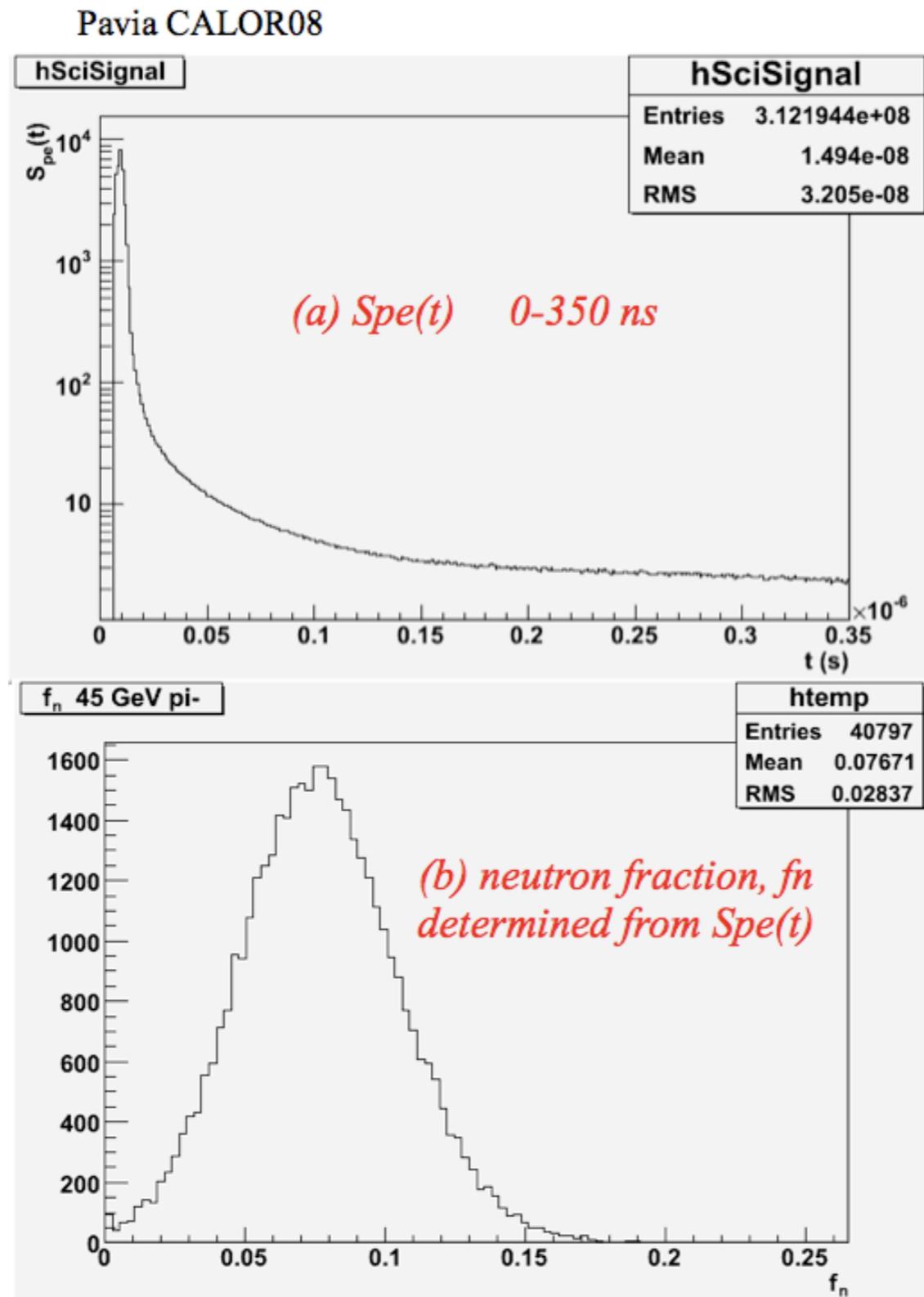


3. neutron fraction is measured by time-history of Scintillation light, and is anti-correlated with the electromagnetic fraction



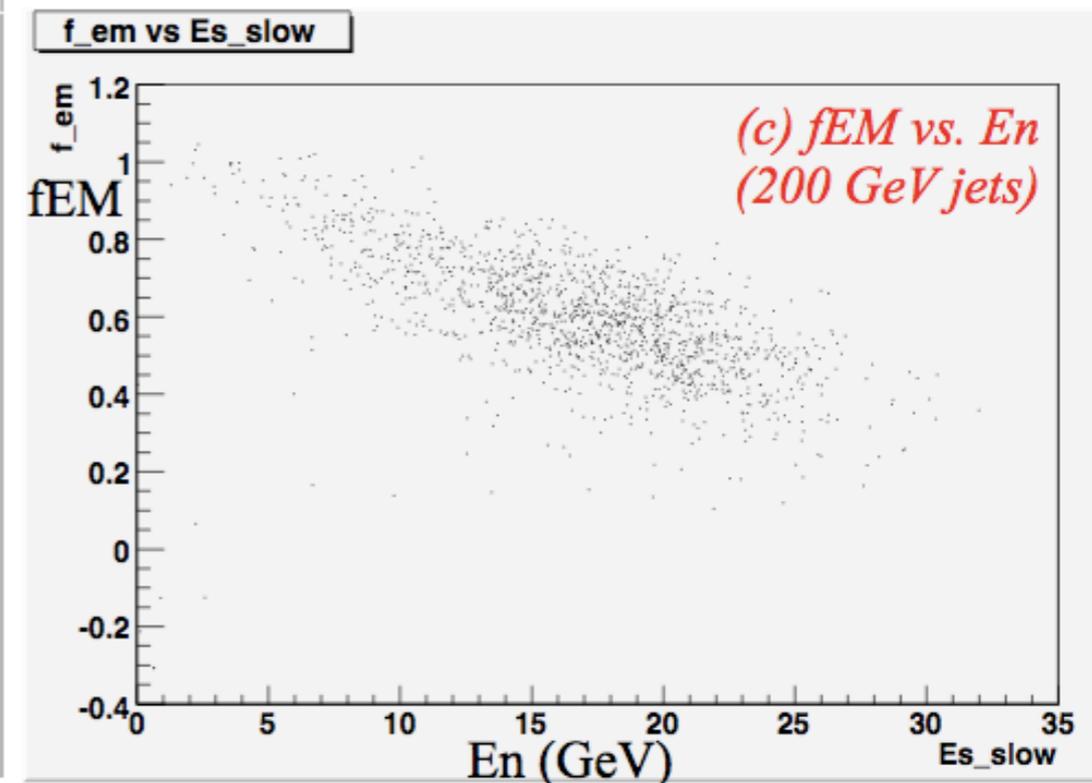
We will not only tag “hadronic” or “neutron-producing” objects, but also use this to improve the hadronic energy resolution.

We also *calculate* the same things, so we know what we are doing.



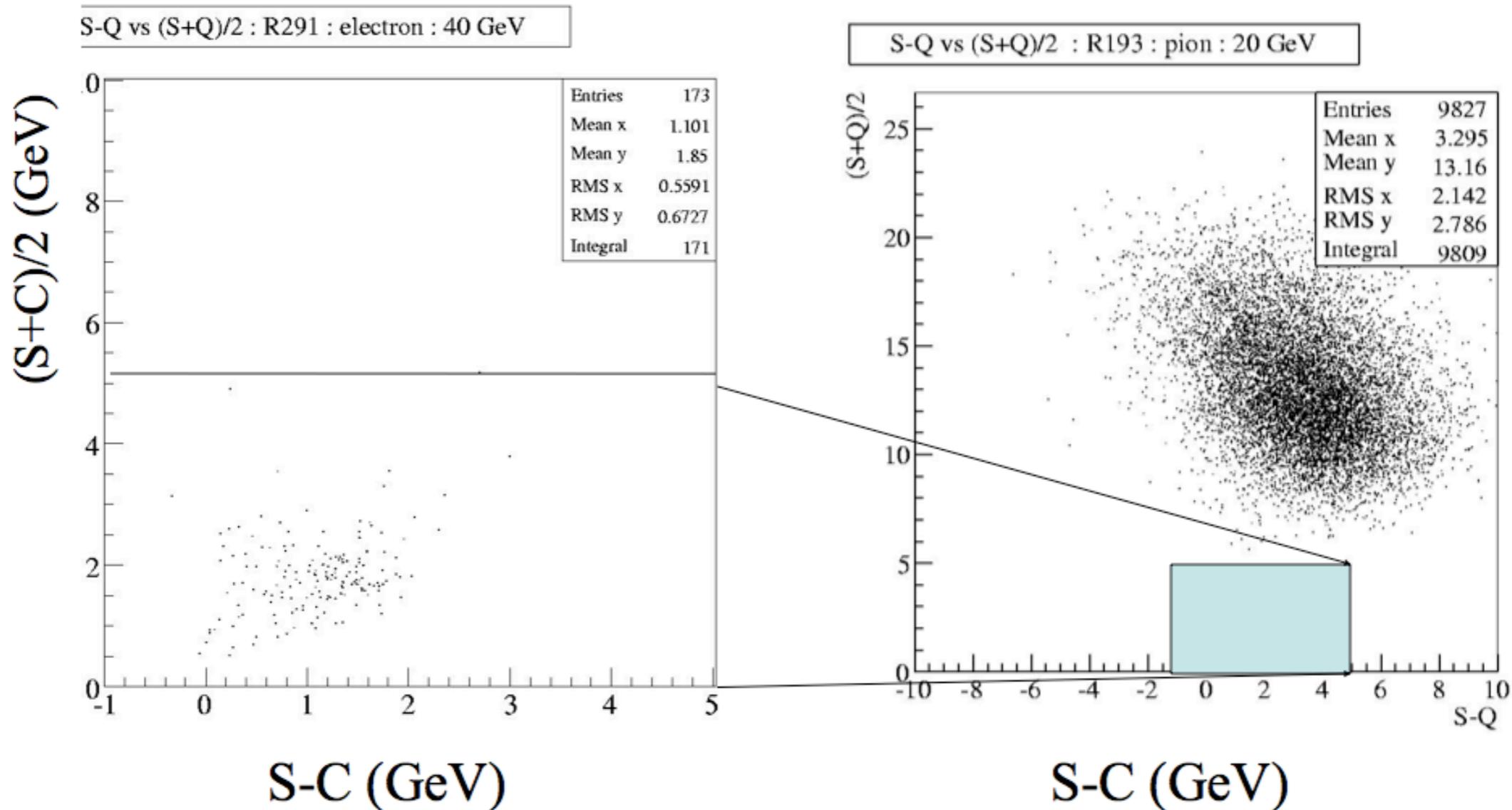
4th ILCroot V. Di Benedetto

We have a fair understanding of neutrons in both DREAM data and in the 4th detector.



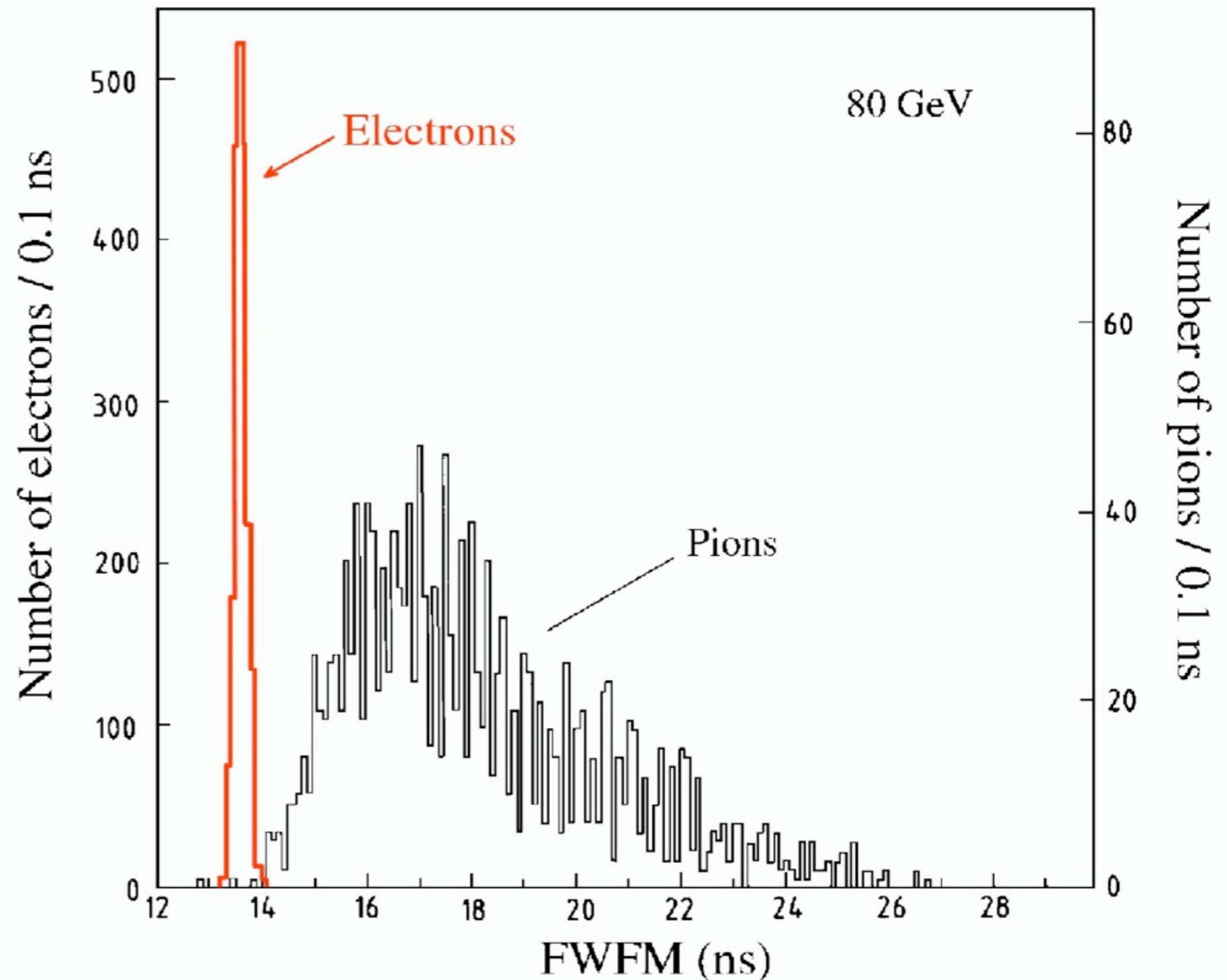
4. Dual-readout offers a unique ID for isolated muons:
this is 20 GeV, better at higher energies.

Muons and Pions (20 GeV)



5. Time-history differs for EM and hadronic objects

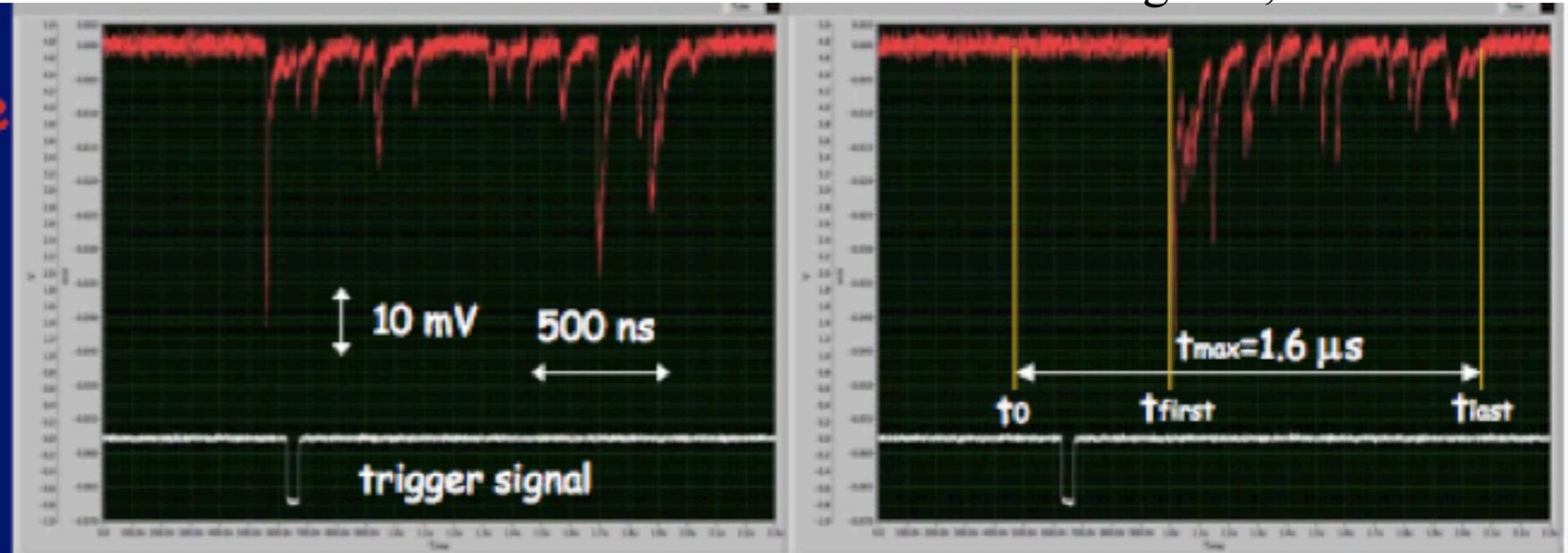
Distribution of time width of pulses at 1/5-maximum for electrons and pions at 80 GeV in SPACAL



6. dE/dx by cluster-finding: results in better particle ID since Landau fluctuations are absent: we expect $\sim 3\%$ resolution

F. Grancagnolo, INFN Lecce

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



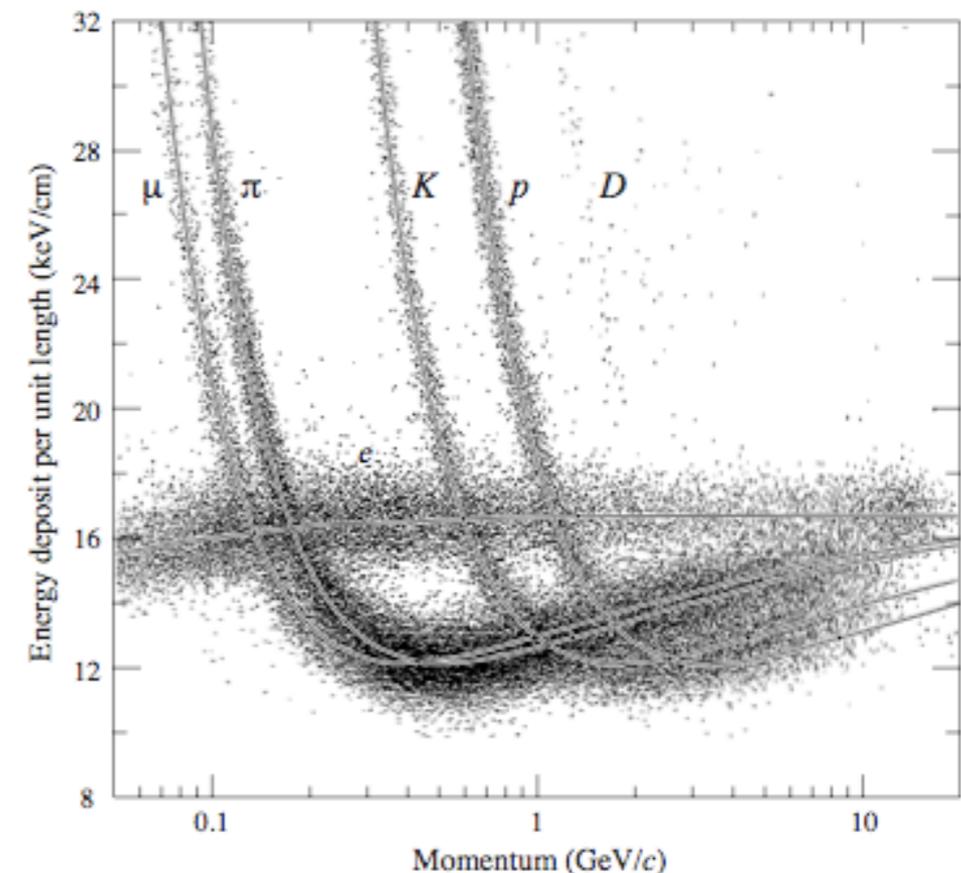
F. Grancagnolo

9th ACFA ILC Physics and Detector Workshop

Beijing Feb. 5th, 2007

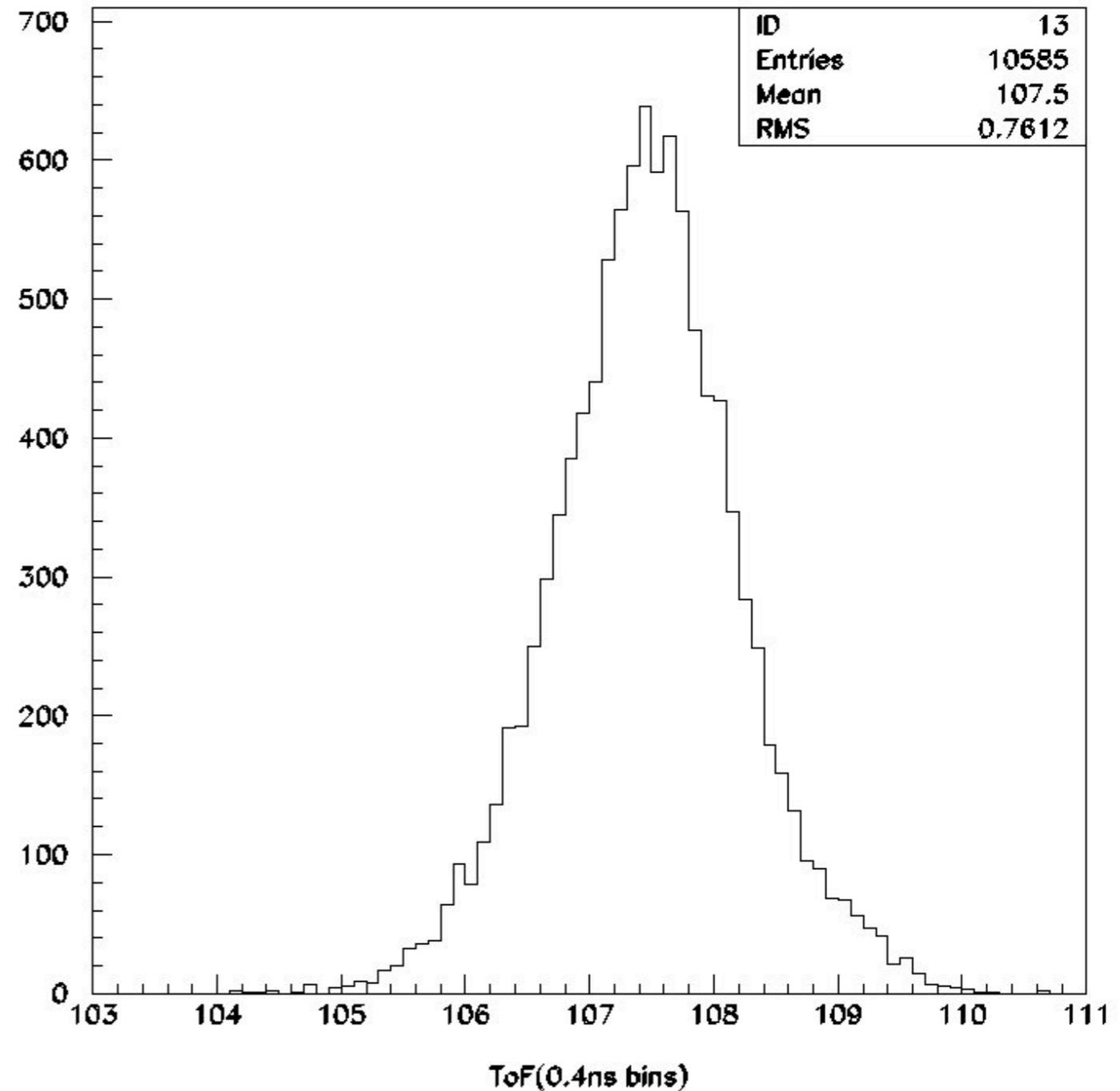
TPC with $\sim 6\%$ dE/dx resolution: we expect $\sim 3\%$ with cluster-counting

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



10. Time-of-flight of Cerenkov light in DREAM fibers

e^- at 50 GeV
fiber Cerenkov light
 $\sigma_t \approx 0.30$ ns
Usable for EM decays
of massive long-lived
objects (SUSY, etc.)

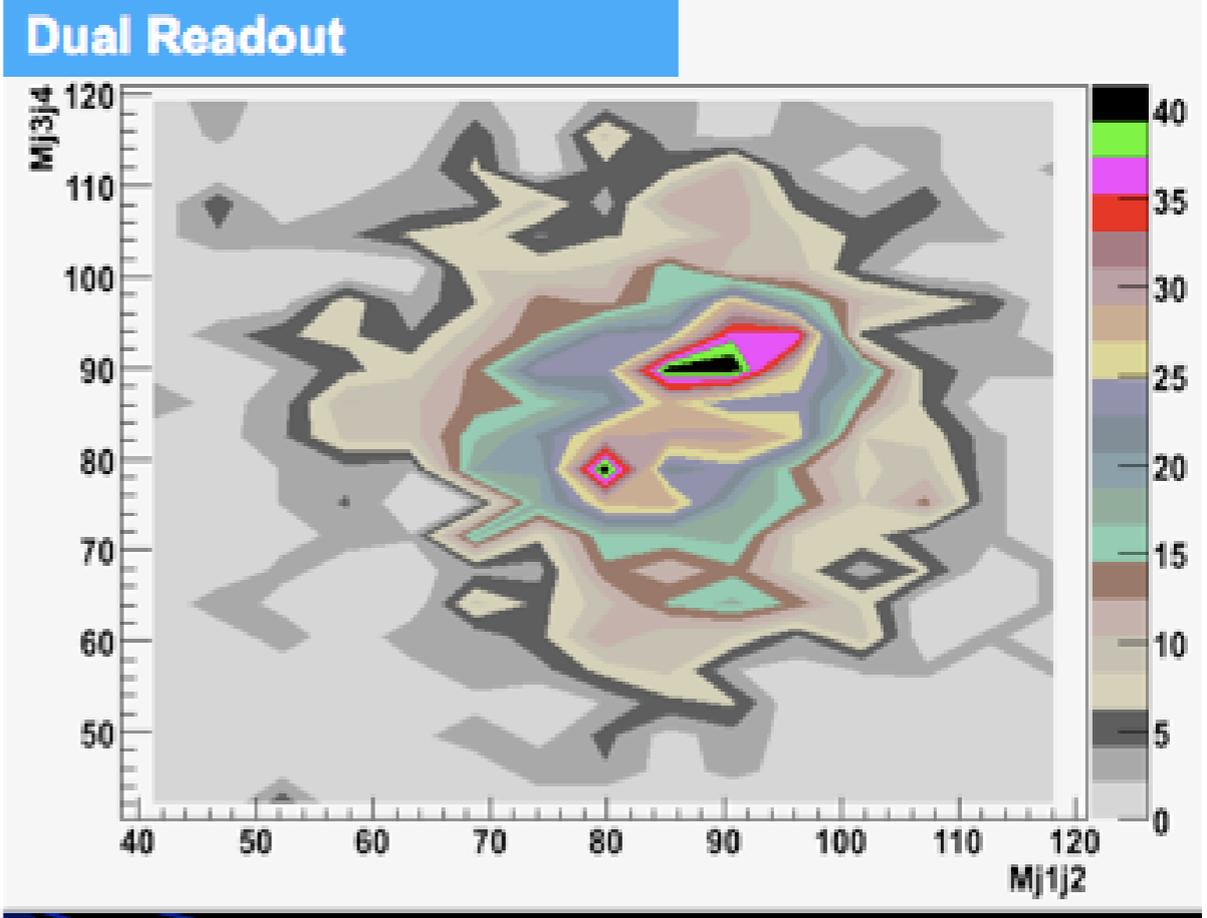


11. $W \rightarrow jj$
 $Z \rightarrow jj$

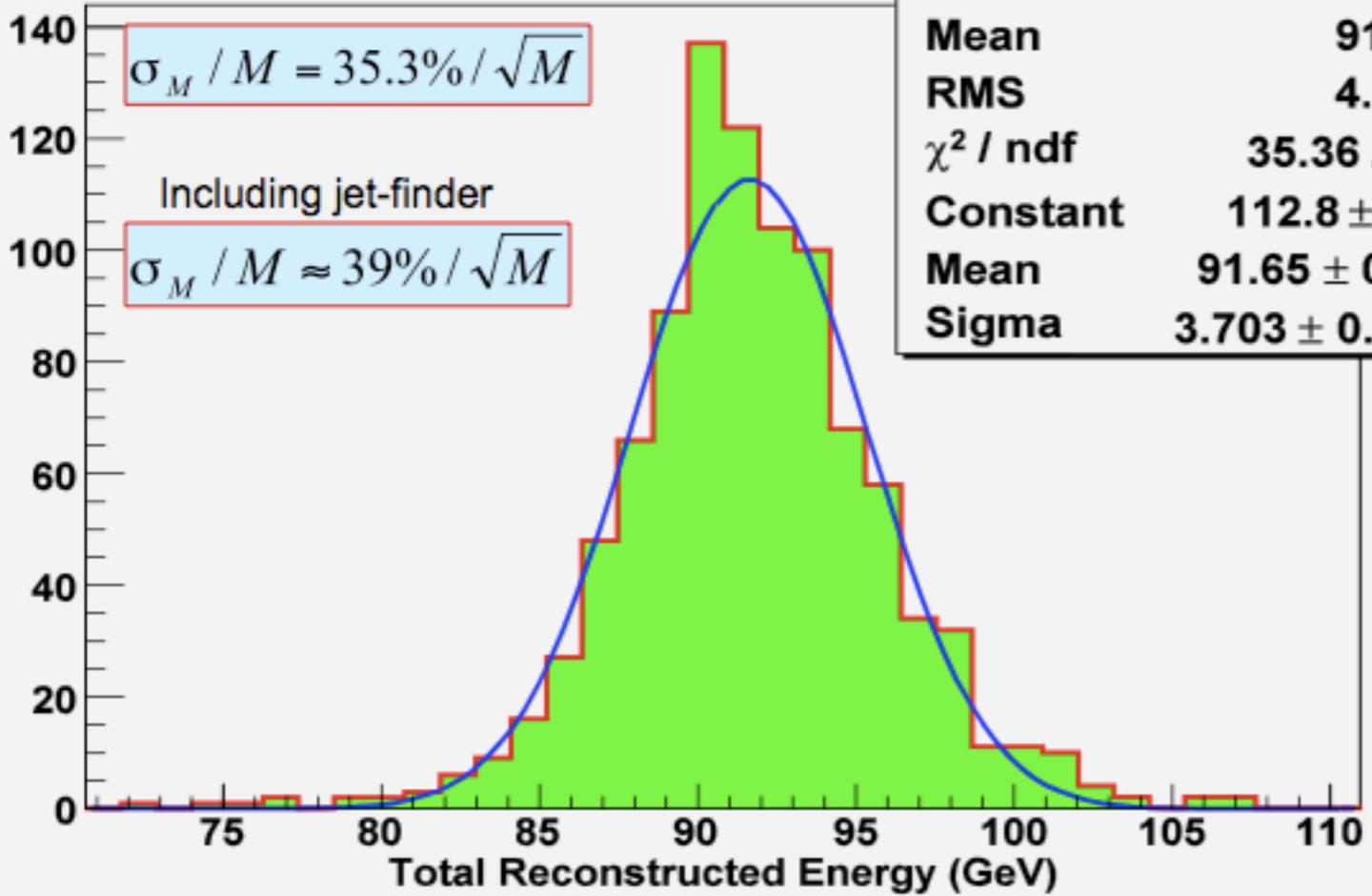
$e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^-\nu\bar{\nu}$

$e^+e^- \rightarrow Z^0Z^0\nu\bar{\nu}$

M_{j3j4}



$\sqrt{s} = 91 \text{ GeV}$



Entries	996
Mean	91.69
RMS	4.108
χ^2 / ndf	35.36 / 26
Constant	112.8 ± 4.9
Mean	91.65 ± 0.12
Sigma	3.703 ± 0.109

$M_{j1j2} \rightarrow$

Summary:

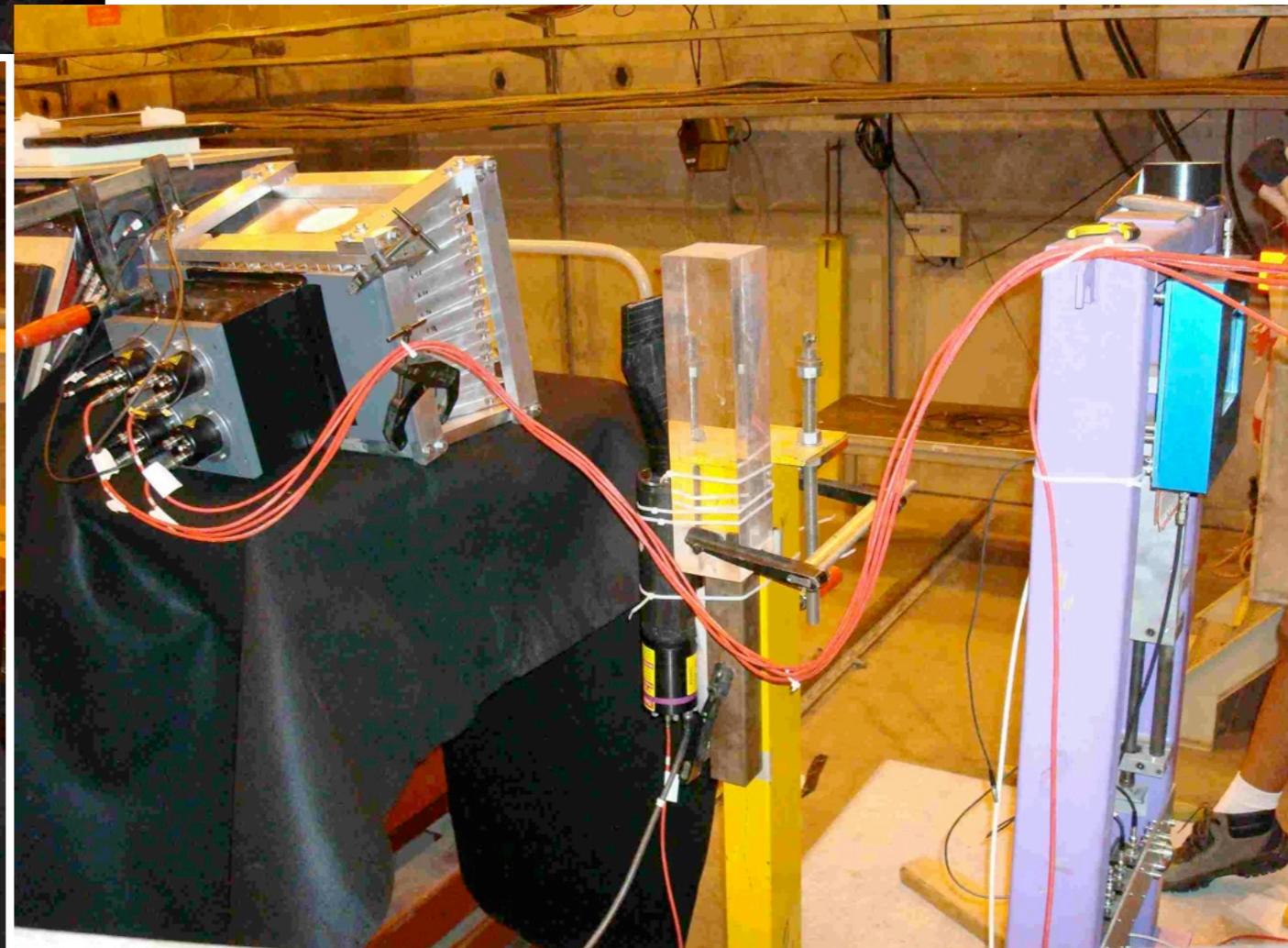
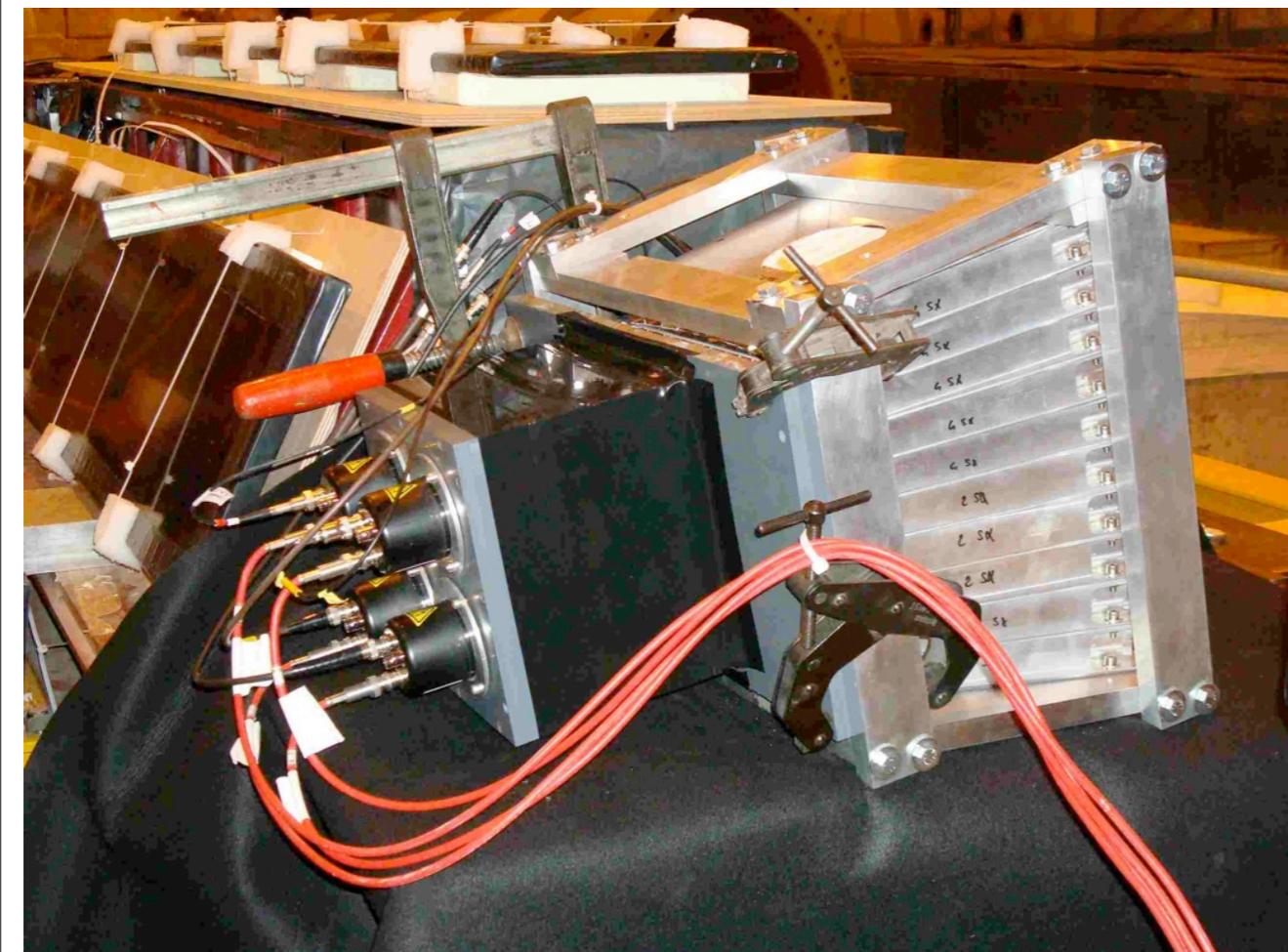
4th is rich in particle ID measurements

None of these (except $W \rightarrow jj$) have yet been incorporated into ILCroot for physics analyses, but they will be.

- *Leptons: e, μ, τ*
- *neutrino (by subtraction)*
- *Quarks: u, d, s and t (not c, b yet)*
- *Bosons: W, Z and γ*

Extras

Test beam setup (July-Aug '08)



Run 1509

Chisq(S-C)

Entries	25000
Mean	3.553
RMS	4.927

