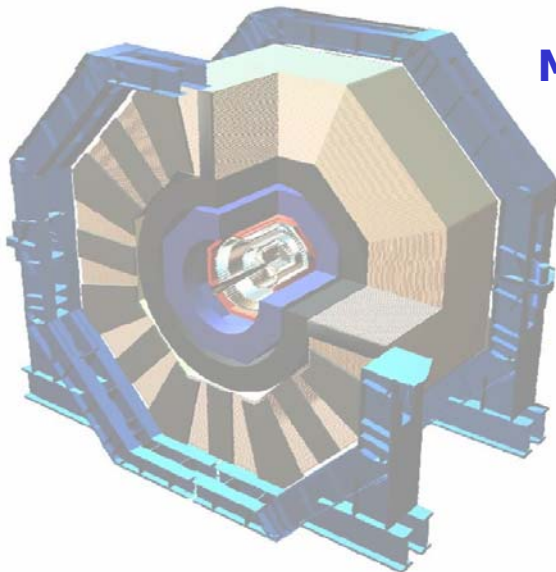




Status of Tracking Design, Performance and R&D

SiD Workshop

Marcel Demarteau, Richard Partridge
Fermilab



For the SiD Tracking Group

SLAC
Oct. 27, 2006



Tracking Group

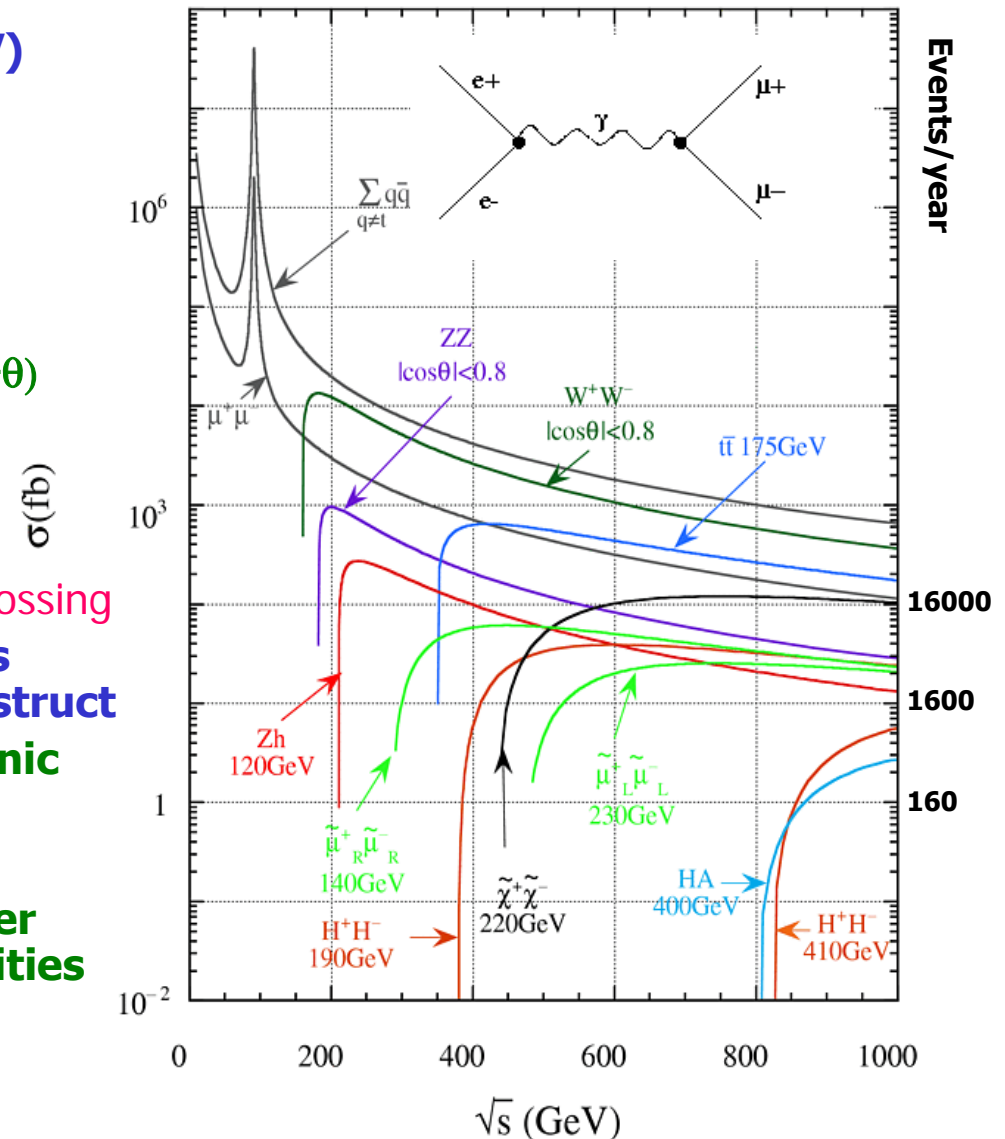


J. Albert³, F. Blanc¹¹, M. Breidenbach⁹, W. Cooper⁴, C. Damerell⁸, M. Demarteau⁴, J.F. Genat⁶,
N. Graf⁹, J. Goldstein⁸, S. Hillert⁷, M. Hrycyk⁴, J. Jaros⁹, T. Johnson⁹, K. Krempetz⁴,
T. Maruyama⁹, J. McCormick⁹, C. Milstene⁴, T. Nelson⁹, D. Onoprienko⁵, R. Partridge²,
A. Savoy-Navarro⁶, B. Schumm¹⁰, S. Seidel¹², N. Sinev¹³, D. Su⁹, E. von Toerne⁵,
S. Wagner¹¹, S. Worm⁸, H. Weerts¹

1. Argonne
2. Brown University
3. Caltech
4. Fermilab
5. Kansas State University
6. LPNHE Université de Paris 6/IN2P3-CNRS
7. Oxford University
8. Rutherford Appleton Laboratory
9. SLAC
10. UCSC
11. University of Colorado
12. University of New Mexico
13. University of Oregon

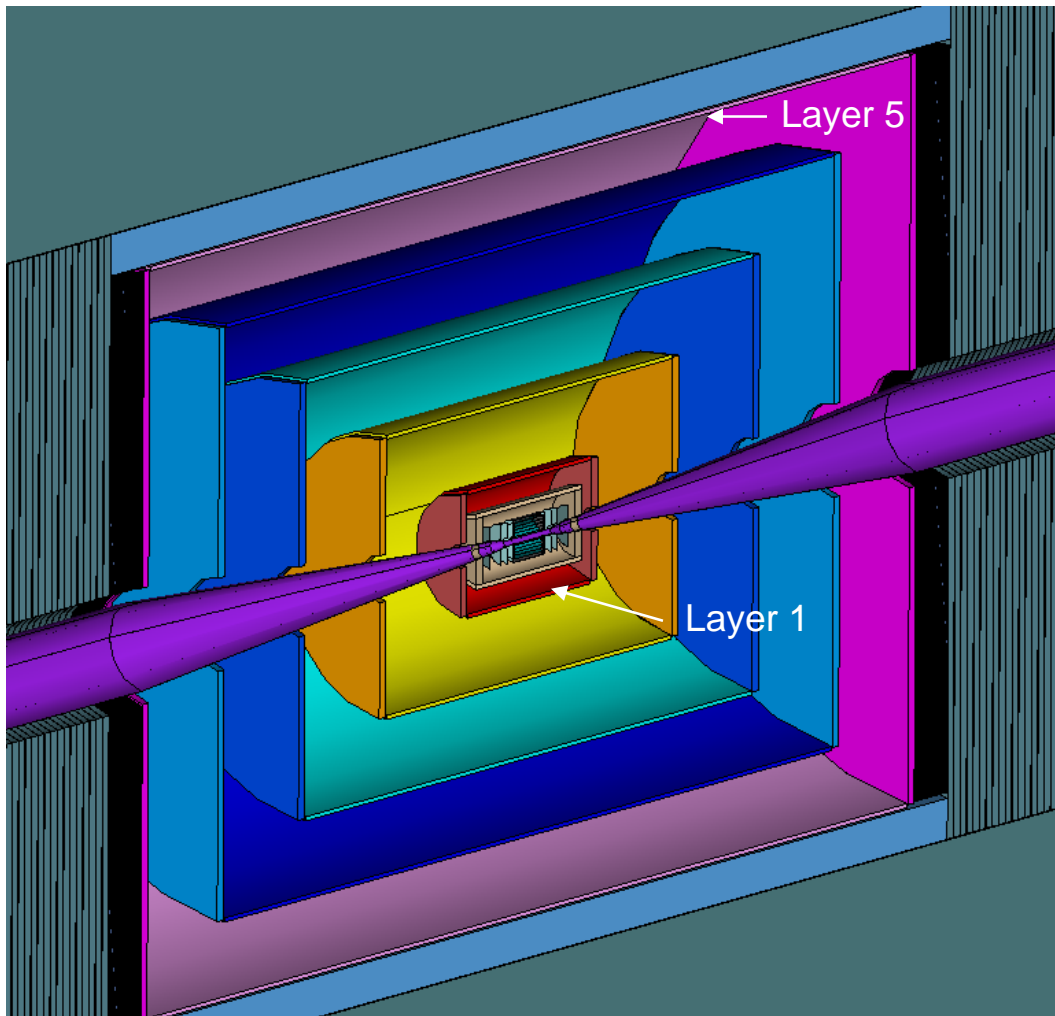
apologies to those we forgot

- Machine design luminosity
 $\mathcal{L} = 2 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ ($\sqrt{s} = 500 \text{ GeV}$)
- Processes through s-channel spin-1 exchange: $\sigma \sim 1/s$
 - Cross sections relatively democratic
 - Cross sections are small
 - Angular distribution: $(1 + \cos^2\theta)$
 - Premium on forward region
 - Hermetic detectors
 - Relatively large backgrounds
 - 100k e^+e^- - pairs per bunch crossing
- W and Z bosons in all decay modes become the main objects to reconstruct
 - Discriminate W and Z in hadronic decay mode
- Highly polarized e^- beam: $\sim 80\%$
 - To employ discriminating power requires running at both polarities
- Every event counts !



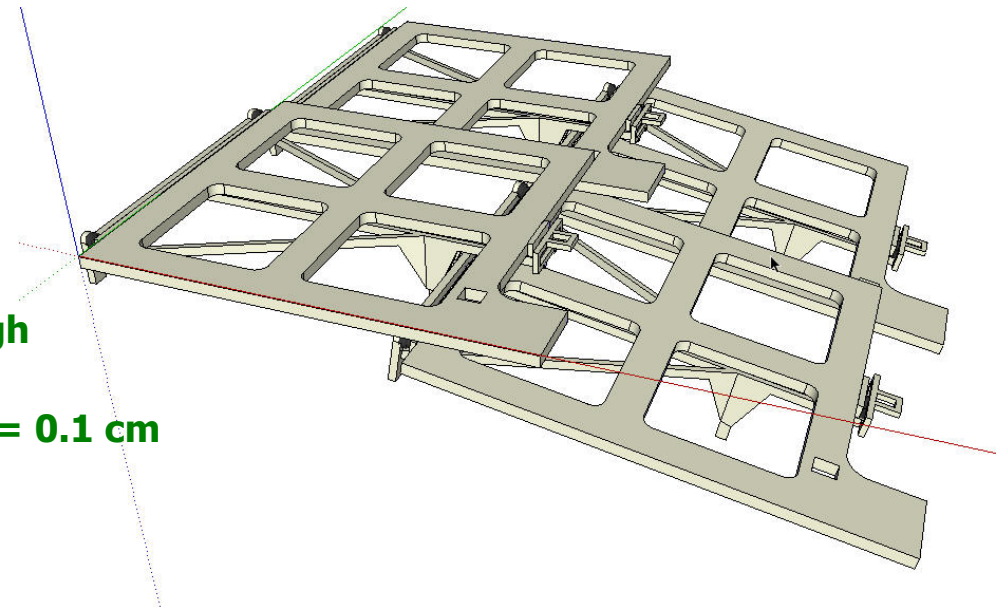
ILC year: 50% machine duty cycle
 50% overall detection efficiency

- **5-Layer silicon strip outer tracker, covering $R_{in} = 22$ cm to $R_{out} = 122$ cm, to accurately measure the momentum of charged particles**

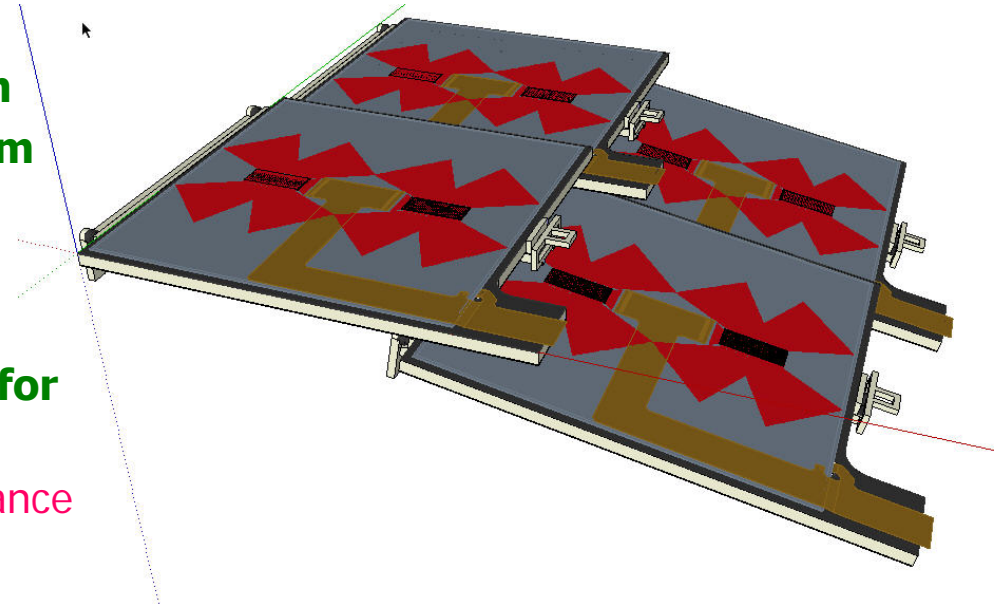


- **Support**
 - **Double-walled CF cylinders**
 - **Allows full azimuthal and longitudinal coverage**
- **Barrels**
 - **Five barrels, measure Phi only**
 - **Varying phi segmentation**
 - **10 cm z segmentation**
 - **Barrel lengths increase with radius**
- **Disks**
 - **Four double-disks per end**
 - **Measure R and Phi**
 - **Varying R segmentation**
 - **Disk radii increase with Z**

- **Mounting clip**
 - CF-filled PEEK or Torlon with custom Si_3N_4 inserts
- **Mounting strip**
 - 30% CF-filled Torlon (or PEEK), $\text{CTE} = \text{Si} + 3 \times 10^{-6} / ^\circ\text{K}$
 - 0.125" Si_3N_4 balls, insert-molded
- **Support frame**
 - 0.125" Rohacell foam sheet
 - Two 60-60-60, 0.009" thick, high-modulus CF sheets
 - 50% void - CF under chip
- **Overall design**
 - **Boxes are square**
 - Outer dimensions:
0.3 cm x 9.65 cm x 9.65 cm
 - Sensor active dimensions:
9.2 cm x 9.2 cm
 - **Sensors positioned mid-way through the thickness of a box**
 - **Closest separation between boxes = 0.1 cm**
- **Design needs a review**
 - **Mass budget is $\sim 0.5\%X_0$**
(0.8% X_0 with support barrels)



- Readout does not employ a hybrid
- Sensor design uses bump-bonded readout chip
 - Sensor size 93.5mm x 93.5mm
 - Strip/Readout pitch 25 / 50 μm
 - Number of RO (IM) strips 1840 (3679)
 - Need two readout chips
 - Double metal layer optimized for strip geometry
 - Minimize capacitance and balance with trace resistance
 - S/N goal of 25
- Sensor design needs formal review and sign-off
- University of New Mexico approached for cable design



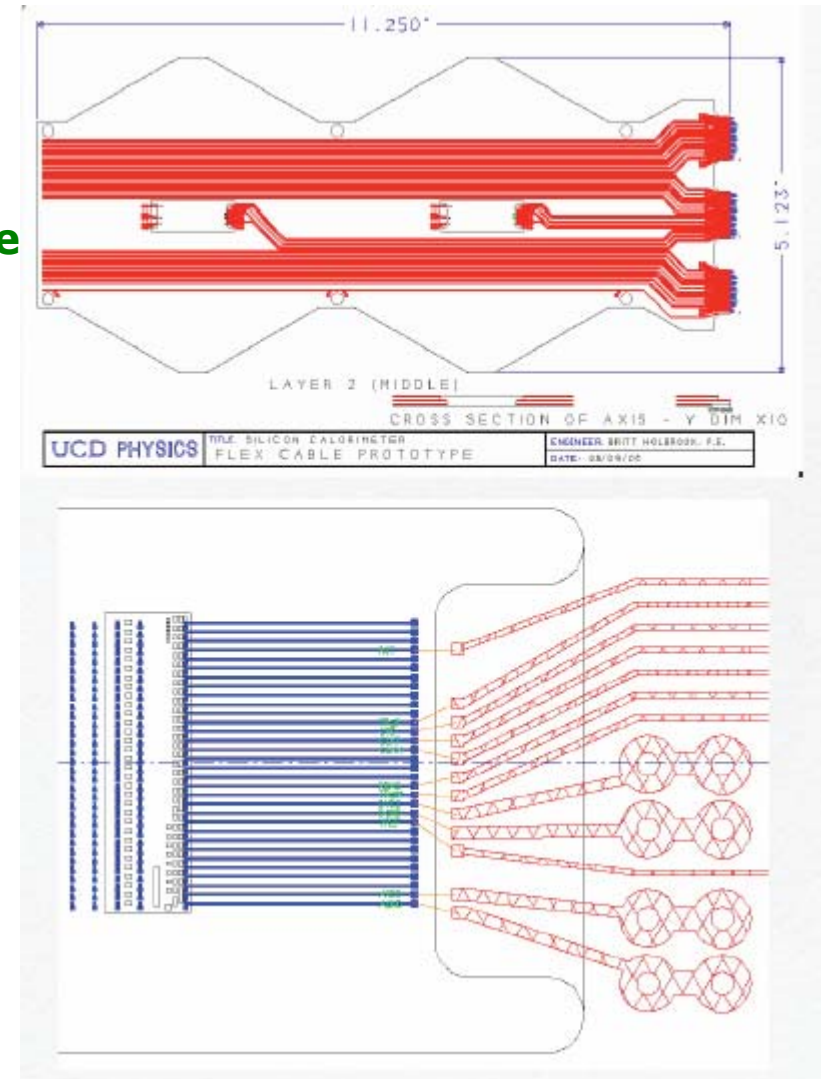
- **First pass at wafer and sensor specifications, acceptance criteria and definition of measurements at manufacturer**

- **Needs revision**

- **Expect to place an order with HPK this calendar year**

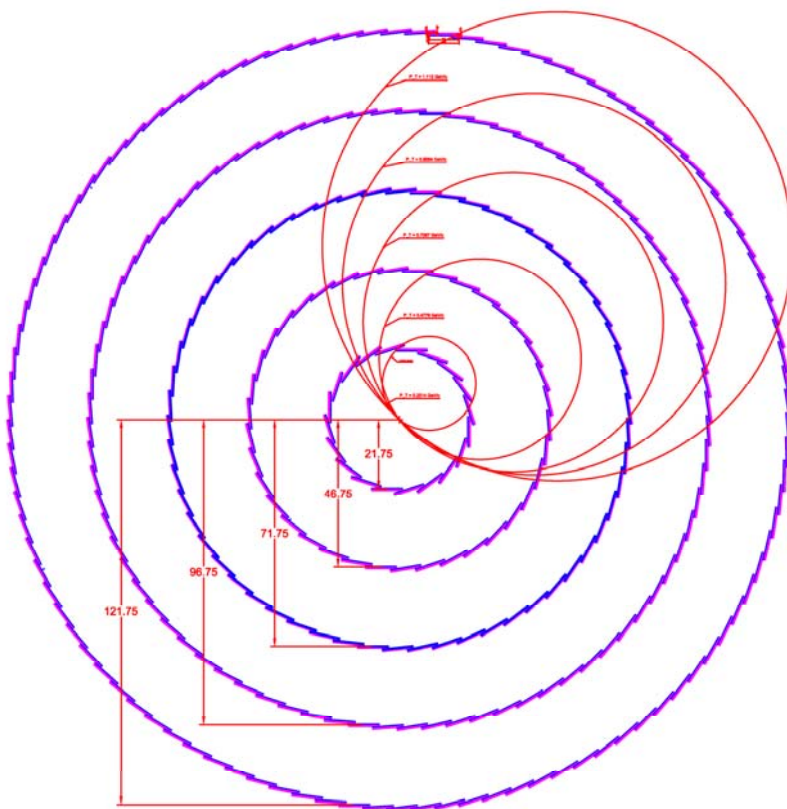
Parameter	Value
Overall Dimensions	93.531mm×93.531mm
Active Area	92.031mm×92.031mm
Strip pitch	25 μm
Readout pitch	50 μm
Number of strips	3679
Number of readout strips	1840
Depletion voltage	$60\text{V} < V_{dep} < 100\text{V}$
Depletion voltage uniformity	< 20%
Biasing scheme	poly resistors along both edges
Poly resistor value	$4.5 \pm 0.5\text{M}\Omega$
Implant strip width	8 μm
Implant depth	> 1 μm
Doping of Implant	> 1×10^{14} ions/cm ³
Width of Al sense strips	7 to 8 μm
Width of Al readout traces (double-metal)	3 to 4 μm
Thickness of Al traces (all)	> 1 μm
Resistivity of Al sense strips	< 30 Ω/cm
Resistivity of Al readout traces (double-metal)	< 60 Ω/cm
Thickness of insulating layer between metal layers	3 μm
Coupling capacitor value	> 10 pf/cm
Passivation	SiO ₂ 0.5-1.0 μm thick
Width of unpassivated regions along bias ring	$\geq 200\mu\text{m}$
Junction breakdown	> 200 V
Micro-discharge breakdown	> 150 V
Coupling capacitor breakdown	> 100 V
Total detector current at 150V	< 20 μA
Interstrip capacitance	< 1.2 pf/cm
Non-working strips	< 20 strips detector

- **kPiX chip**
 - **KPiX3-64, most recent chip**
 - Is being bench tested
 - Plan to bond to a sensor?
 - **Next version, KPiX4-64, will include nearest-neighbor logic for tracker use**
- **Readout cable**
 - **Design progressing for calorimeter**
 - **Expression of interest from University of New Mexico to work on cable design**
 - **Design not started**

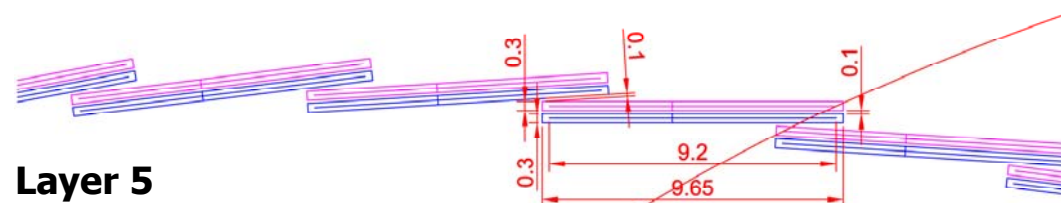


Bill Cooper

- **May '06 design has been updated to reflect module design**
 - **Lengths of the outer tracker barrels have been adjusted so that material is less directly aligned with trajectories from the origin**
 - **An initial attempt has been made at an arrangement for sensor boxes of the outer tracker barrels**

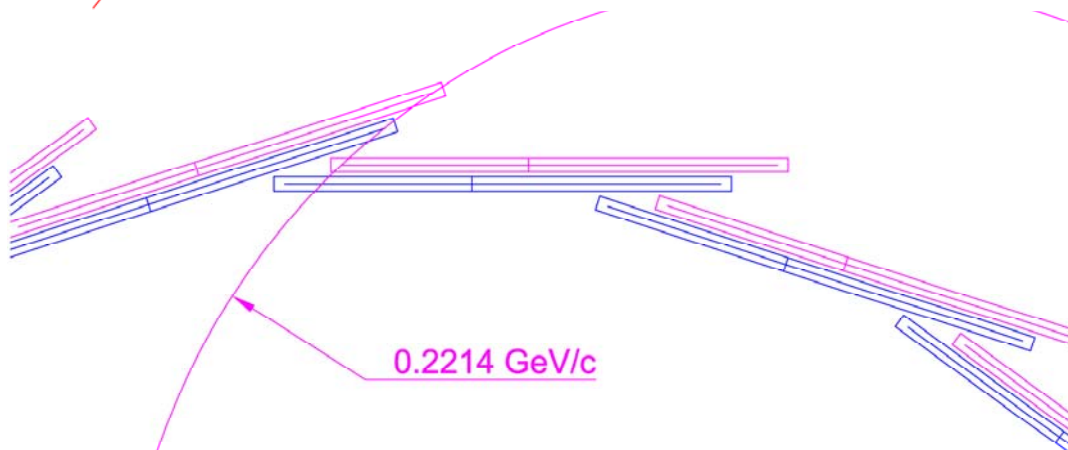


Layer	# Phi	# Z	Rot. Angle	R (cm)	P_T (GeV/c)
1A	20	7	10.12°	21.75	
1B	20	6	9.94°	22.15	0.221
2A	38	9	7.03°	46.75	
2B	38	10	6.97°	47.15	0.478
3A	58	13	6.60°	71.75	
3B	58	12	6.57°	72.15	0.710
4A	80	15	6.60°	96.75	
4B	80	16	6.58°	97.15	0.906
5A	102	19	6.58°	121.75	
5B	102	18	6.56°	122.15	1.112



Layer 5

$P_T = 1.112 \text{ GeV}/c$



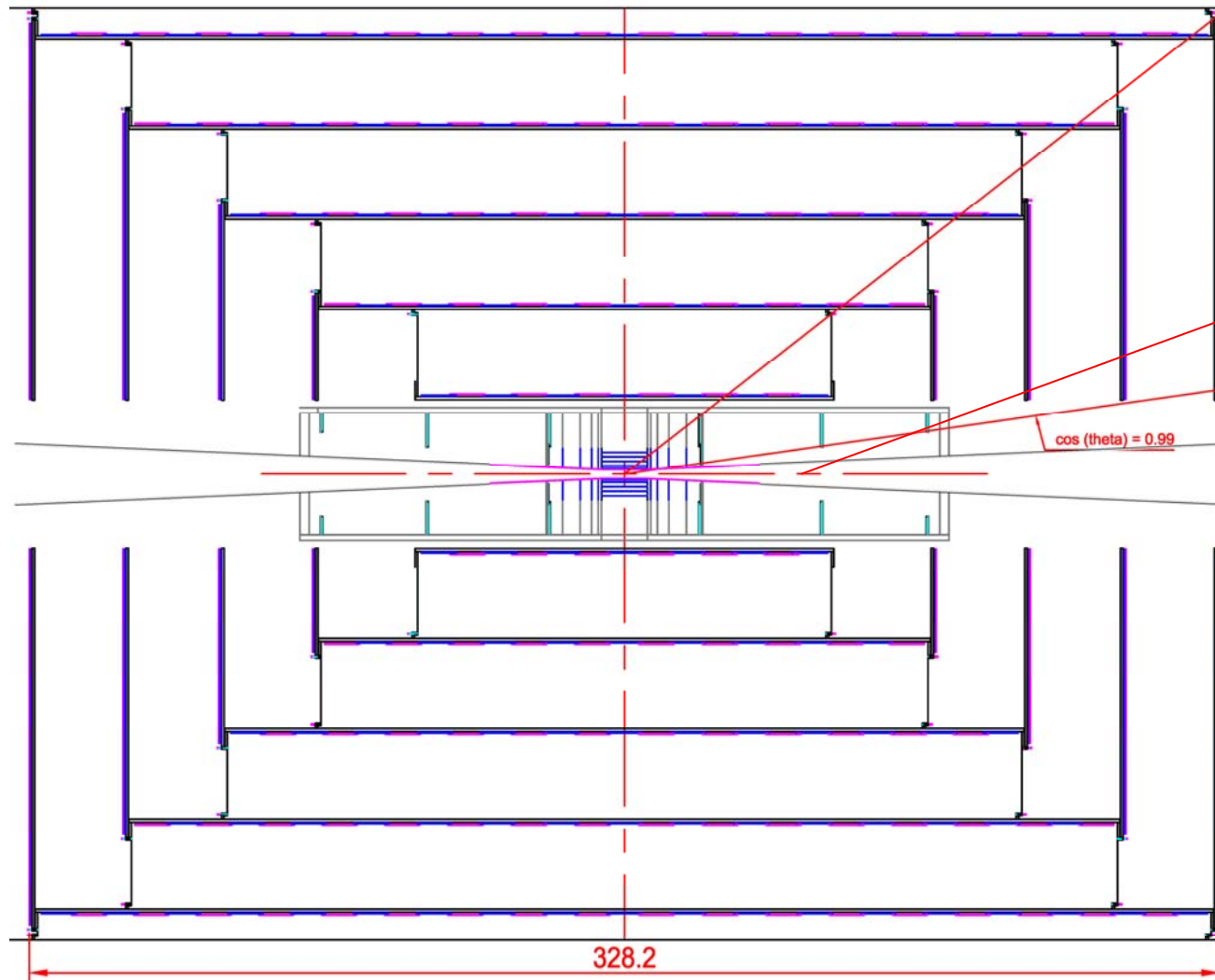
Layer 1

$0.2214 \text{ GeV}/c$

- Each sensor is positioned mid-way through the thickness of a box
- Box thickness 0.3 cm to limit the gaps between sensors
- A- and B-layer boxes have been aligned; might simplify box mounts
- Offsetting B-layer boxes with respect to A-layer boxes to be considered
 - improves the low P_T cut-off for the A-layer, but not the B-layer
 - Offsetting slightly could make rotation angles of the two sub-layers identical

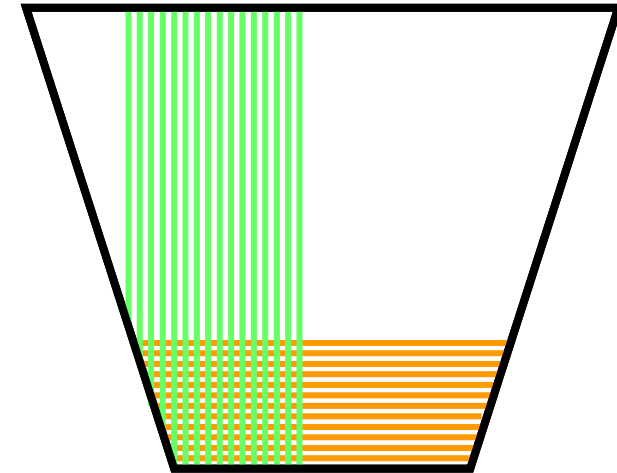
Bill Cooper

- Pointing material has been spread out

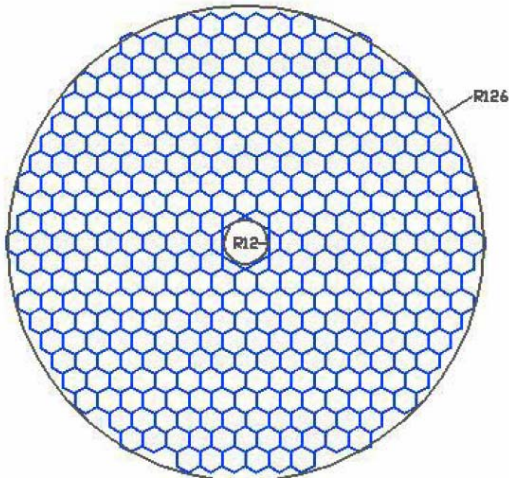


- Taking a close look at various details
 - Barrel 5 mounts
 - Barrel-disk overlap
 - Dry gas connections
 - Cable paths

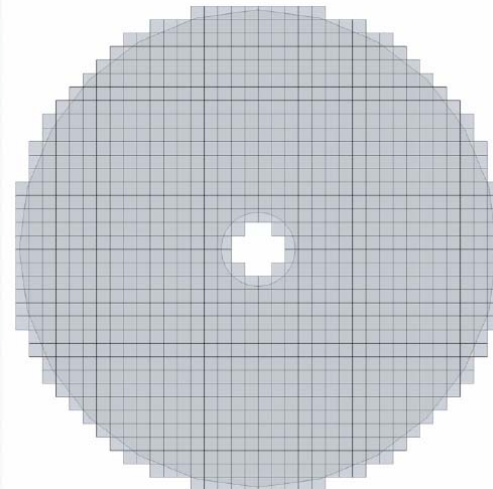
- **Forward disks**
 - **Currently, disks represented by 4 planes with a plane-to-plane separation of 0.2 cm.**
 - **But, no tiling concept exists**
 - **Dedicated one tracking meeting to a discussion of various tiling concepts without conclusion**
- **We need to initiate a study that addresses the tiling**



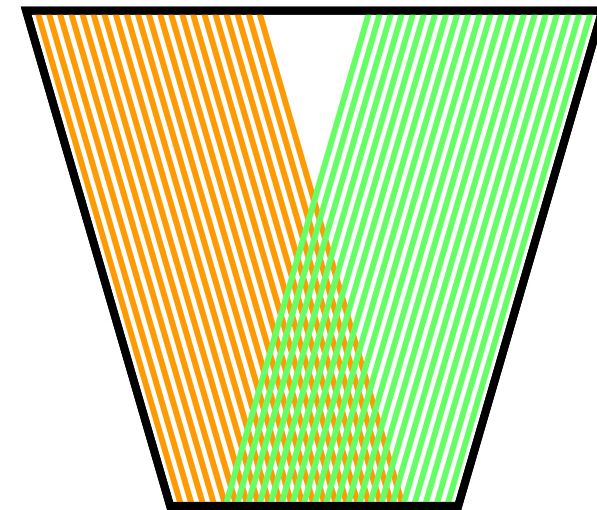
Large Angle Stereo



hexagonal

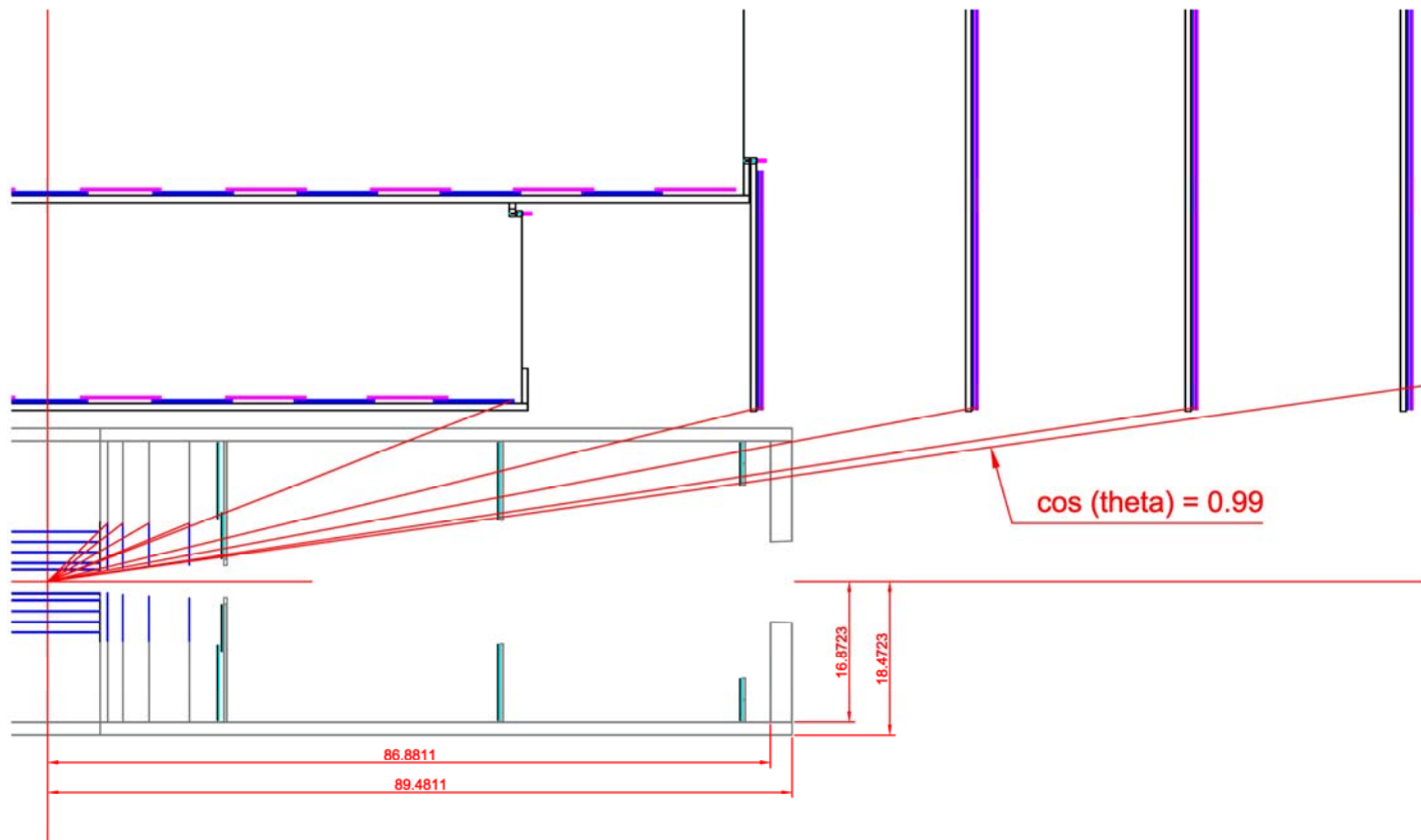


square



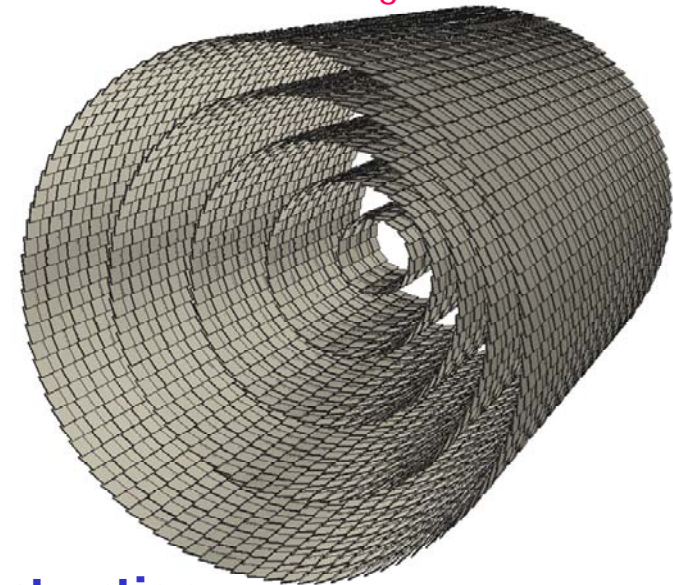
Shallow Angle Stereo

- The baseline has three small area disks in the small angle tracker – vertex detector overlap region
 - Small area disks within radius of 20 cm
 - The first three outer tracker disks do not reach $\cos(\theta) = 0.99$, but forward disks in the VXD region do
- We have no quantitative measure of this region

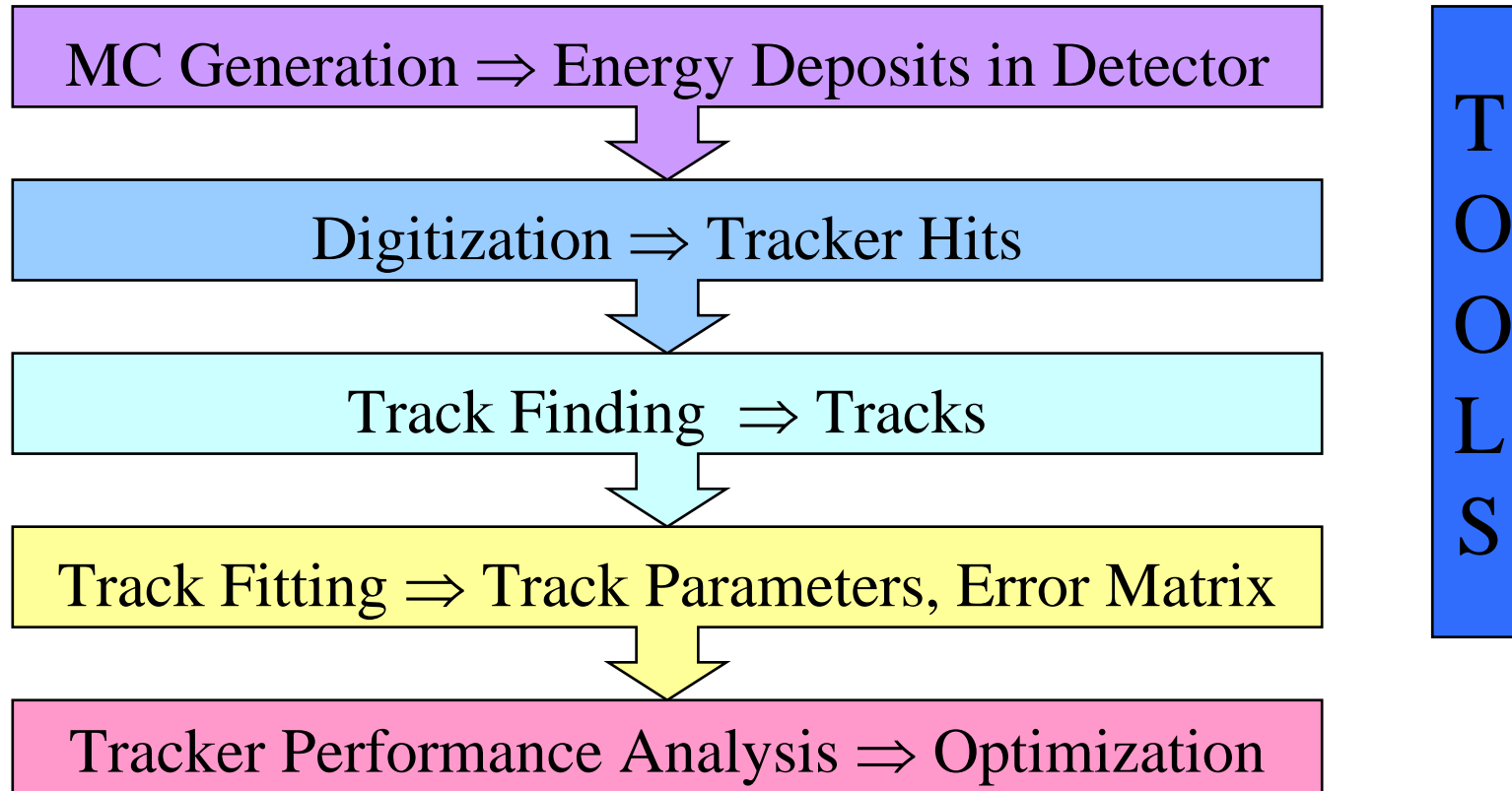


Bill Cooper

- **Geometry**
 - **Moving from a cylindrical geometry in the Monte Carlo to a planar geometry**
 - Realistic z-segmentation with overlap; End cap regions not yet done
 - **Allows for**
 - Track finding/fitting constraints provided by z-segmentation and stereo angle
 - Ghosting in double-sided layers (esp. forward)
 - Realistic modeling of occupancies (esp. forward)
 - Lorentz angle studies with sensor tilt
 - Clustering issues
 - Efficiency studies of cracks between phi/z overlaps
- **Associated software well underway**
 - **Hit encoder and decoder**
 - barrel/endcap flag
 - layer number
 - number of module in phi layout
 - number of module (sensor) in z layout
- **Integrating New Geometry into Tracking Reconstruction**
 - **Sensitive volumes create TrackerHits using sistripsim code**
 - **Allows for immediate use of existing tools with new geometry**
 - **Considering more advanced tools**
- **Geometry needs to be reconciled with Bill's updated geometry**



- Tracking simulation is a multi-layered effort



From Rich's Vancouver talk

- **Hit Digitization**
 - **Detector hits are not created during GEANT simulation**
 - Allows readout segmentation to be changed without re-running GEANT
 - **Hit formation (Nick Sinev (ccd), Tim Nelson (strips))**
 - Charge deposition
 - Turn energy deposits into charge on nearby strips
 - Include Lorentz angle, diffusion, capacitive coupling, noise
 - Readout Segmentation and Clustering
 - Map strip charges onto the readout segmentation
 - Sum charges when multiple particles produces charge on the same strip
 - Find clusters of strips and form "TrackerHit" with hit position and error
- **Track Finding**
 - **Conformal Mapping (Norm Graf)**
 - Conformal mapping of circular trajectory to a straight line
 - Current package works from 3D hits – needs strip digitization + ghosting
 - Results presented in tracking meetings for forward tracking
 - **Vertex Seeded Tracking (Fred Blanc, Rich Partridge, Steve Wagner)**
 - Find track seed in vertex tracker and pick up hits in outer tracker
 - Results presented in tracking meetings using MC truth for vertex seeds
 - **Calorimeter Seeded Tracking (Dima Onoprienko, Eckhard von Törne)**
 - Find MIP stubs in calorimeter and pick up hits in outer tracker
 - Can be used to find long-lived secondaries (K_S , Λ , etc.)
 - **Stand-alone Outer Tracking (Bruce Schumm, Tim Nelson)**
 - Find track candidates using outer barrel tracker

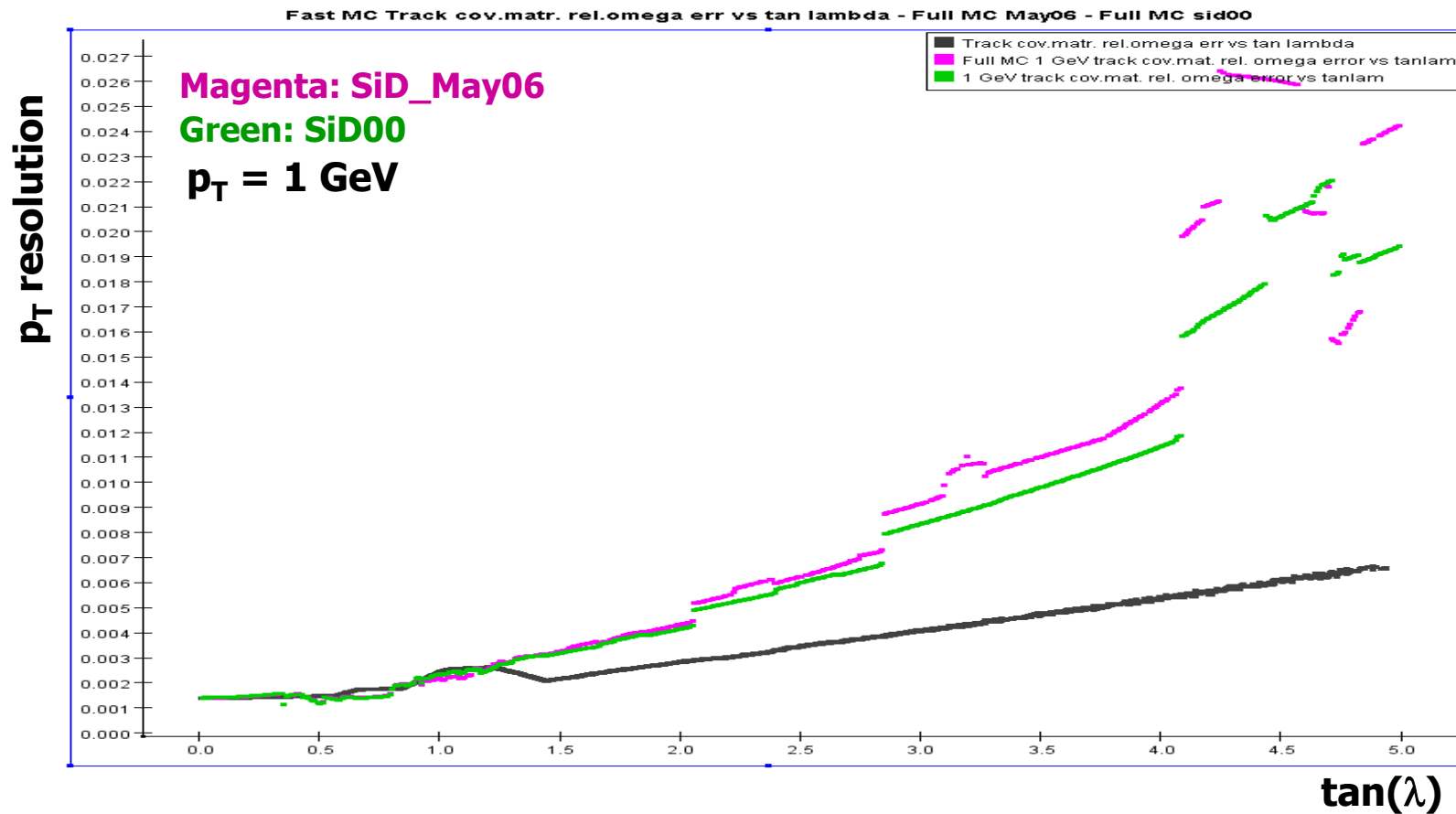


Software

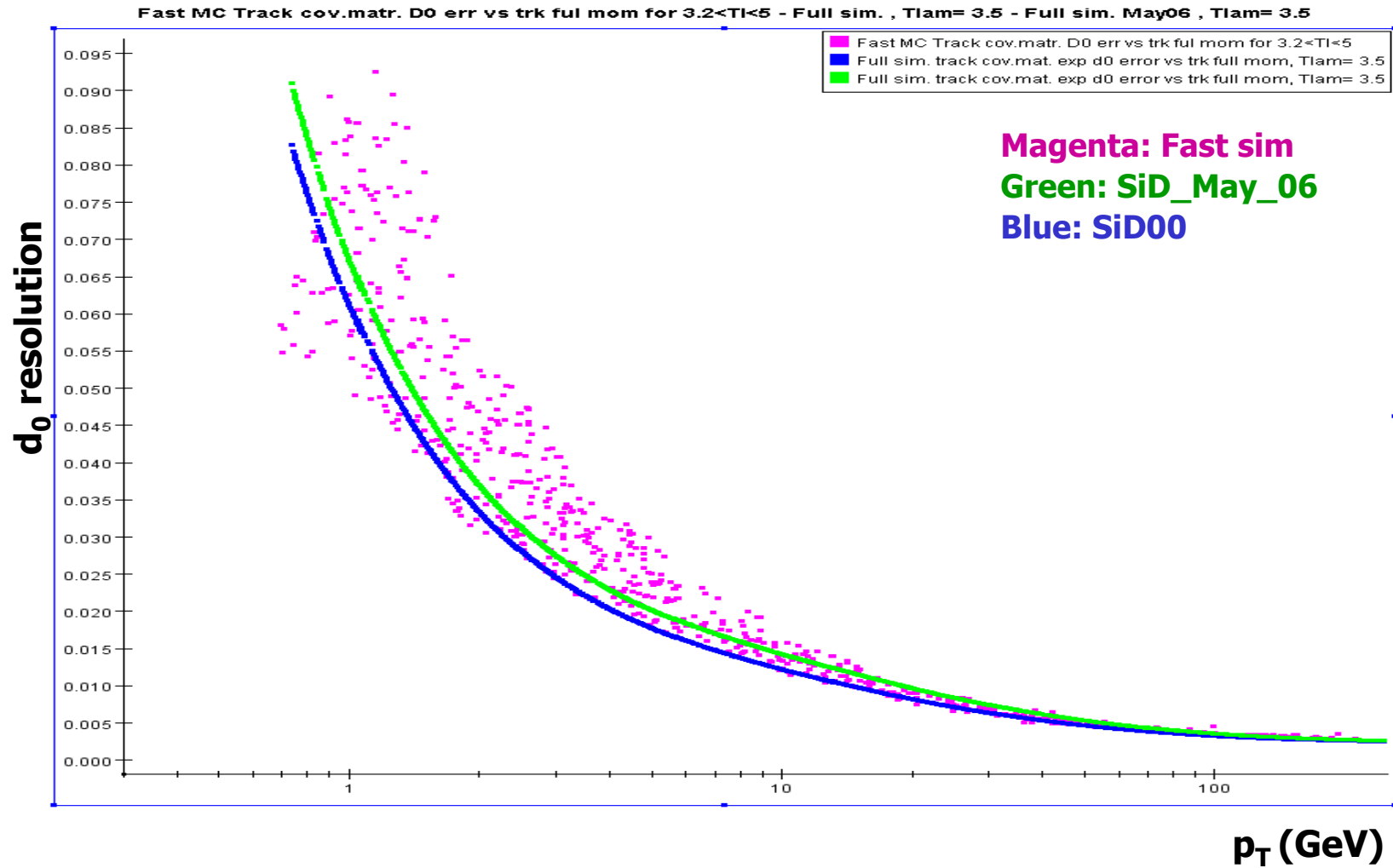


- **Track Fitting**
 - **Weight Matrix (Nick Sinev)**
 - Performs a χ^2 fit of hits to a helix including multiple scattering correlations
 - **Kalman Filter (Fred Blanc, Norman Graf)**
 - Uses Kalman Filter to adapt trajectory for observed multiple scattering

- Developing tools which allow to study effects of detector design on tracking resolutions with full detector simulation
- Current studies limited to weight matrix fitter; need to extend to Kalman fitter



- 2d-Impact parameter resolution versus momentum



- **Good progress given the limited resources**
- **Geometry now well defined and suitable for detailed studies**
- **All the tools are slowly becoming available to do full tracking studies**
- **We have to move from tool development to**
 - **utilizing tools**
 - **confronting them with physics benchmarking processes**
 - **optimizing the detector design**
- **The group is gaining momentum, we should try to sustain that**
- **Exploit all areas where there is a possibility for collaboration**