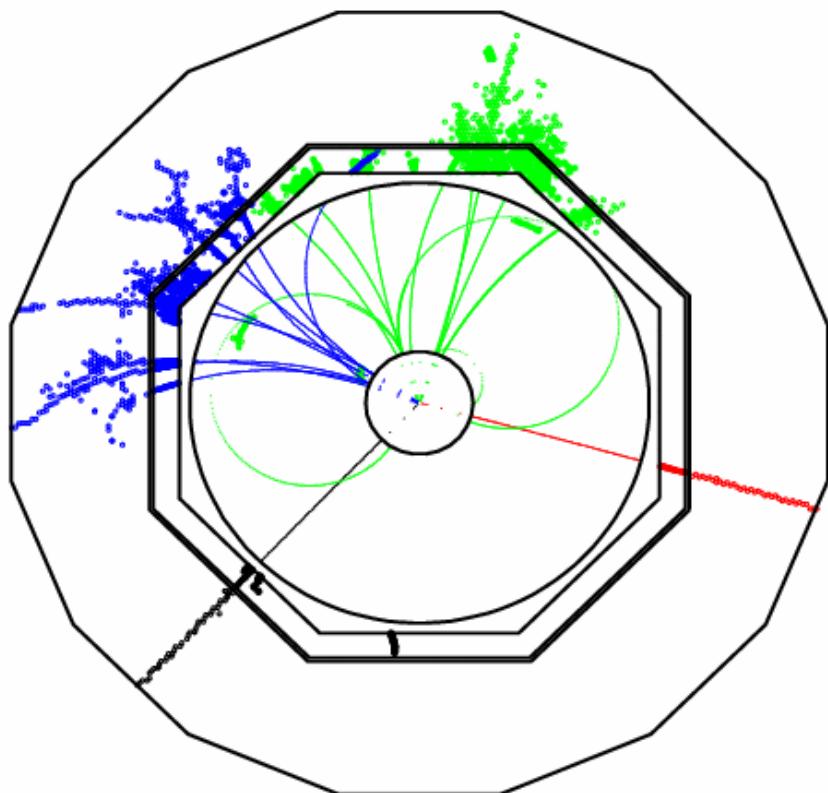


# Optimising LDC for Particle Flow

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## Purpose of This Talk:

- ♦ Show (again) recent studies
- ♦ LDC in the light of the above
- ♦ Other potential design issues

# Why ?

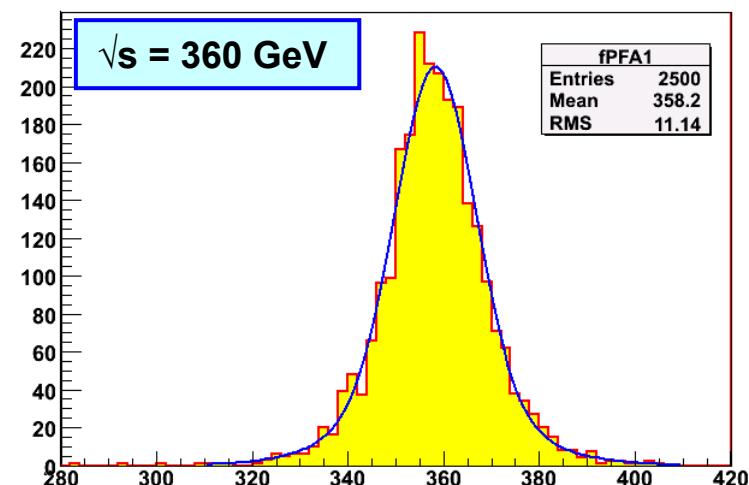
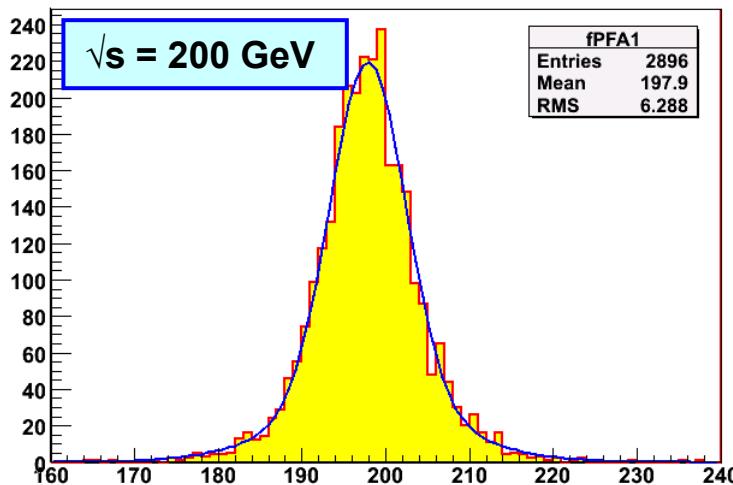
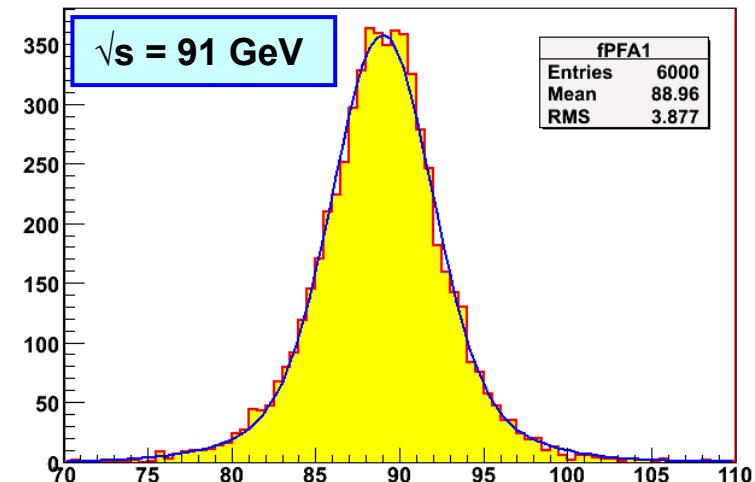
- ★ One of the main factors in the design of LDC is the assumption that PFA is the way forward

**IS IT FIT FOR PURPOSE ?**

# Current PFA performance

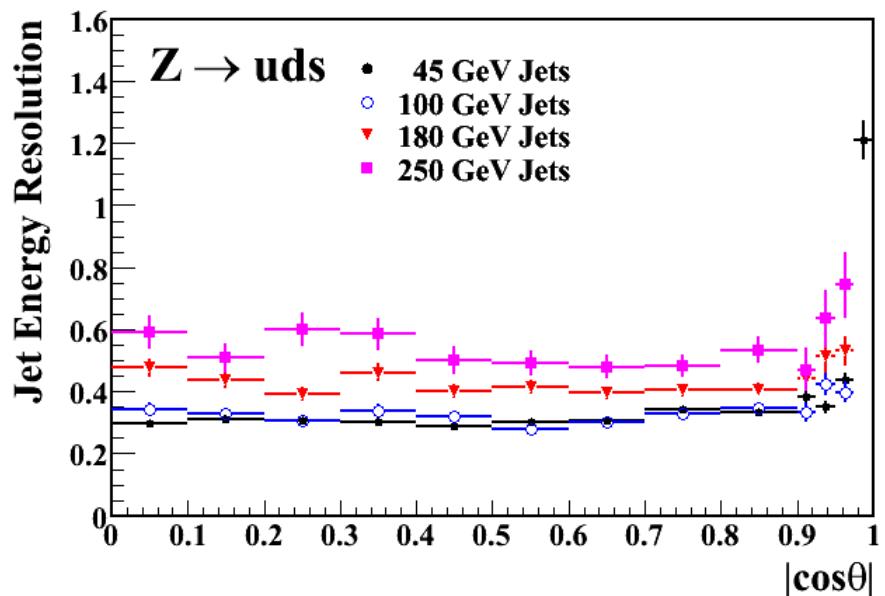
## What was used:

- ★ PandoraPFA v01-01
- ★ LDC00Sc (TESLA)
- ★  $B = 4$  T
- ★ 3x3 cm HCAL (63 layers)
- ★  $Z \rightarrow uds$  (no ISR)
- ★ TrackCheater



# Current performance

$E_{JET}$	$\sigma_E/E = \alpha\sqrt{(E/\text{GeV})}$ $ \cos\theta  < 0.7$
45 GeV	0.295
100 GeV	0.305
180 GeV	0.418
250 GeV	0.534



## Caveat:

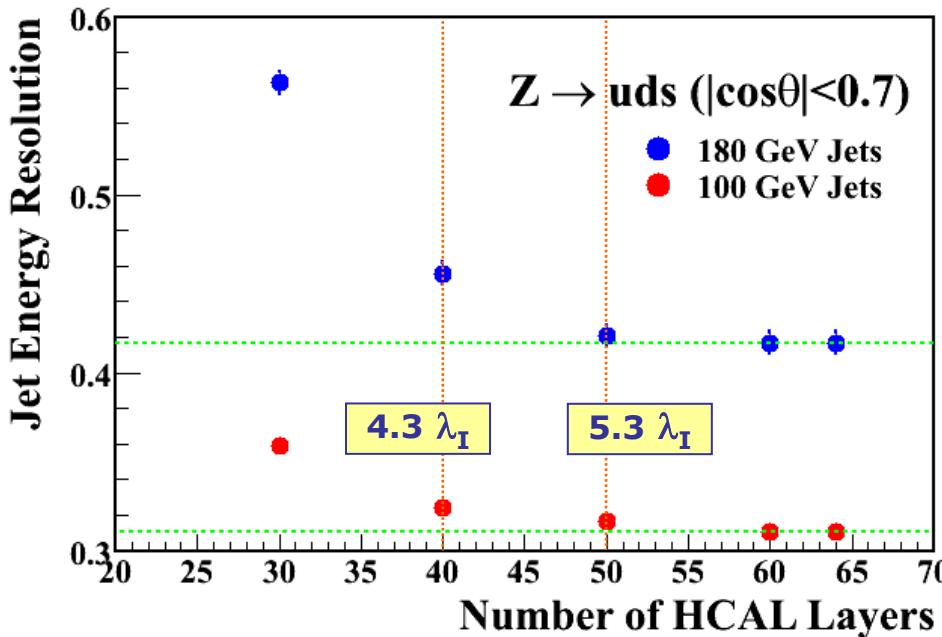
- ★ Is the current PFA performance good enough to start to characterise the PFA performance of the LDC detector ?
- ★ Don't forget : ultimately want multiple PFA algorithms – check robustness of any conclusions

Assuming it is, what can we learn...

# HCAL Depth

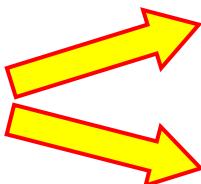
- ★ Investigated HCAL Depth (interaction lengths)

- Generated  $Z \rightarrow u\bar{d}s$  events with a large HCAL (63 layers)



- ♦ HCAL leakage is significant for high energy
- ♦ Argues for  $\sim 5 \lambda_I$  HCAL
- ♦ Consistent with J-C's talk

NOTE: no attempt to account for leakage – i.e. using muon hits - this is a worse case

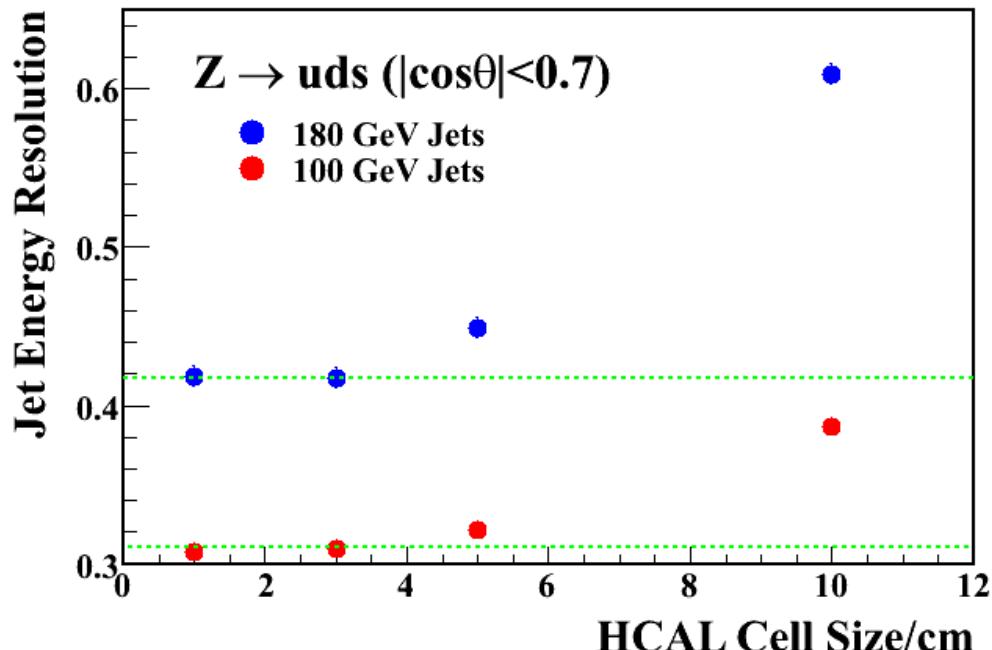
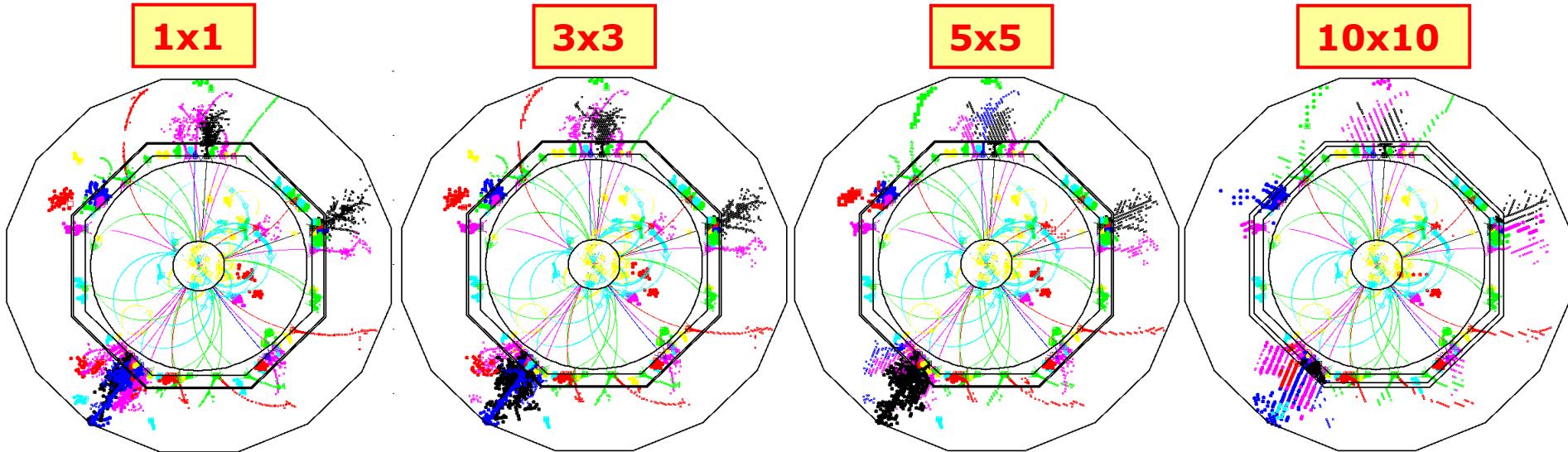


Increase number of HCAL layers in “default” LDC model

Also study alternative with current HCAL depth to study use of muon chamber as tail-catcher (personpower?)

I doubt this is an option unless the coil can be made “thin”

## ★ Analogue scintillator tile HCAL : change tile size $1\times 1 \rightarrow 10\times 10 \text{ mm}^2$



### "Preliminary Conclusions"

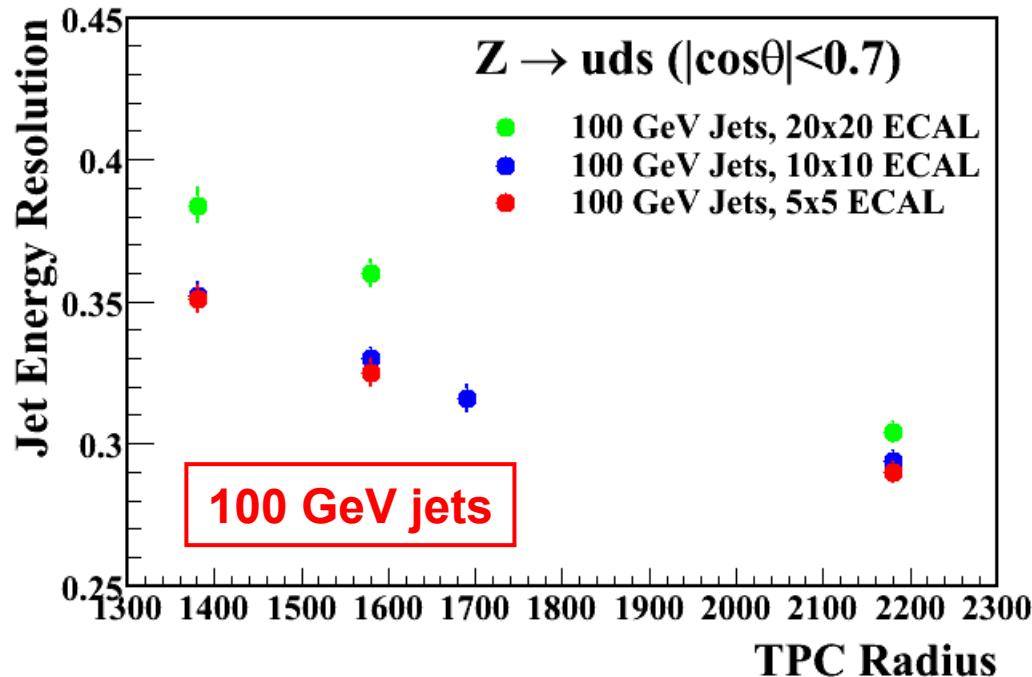
♦ 3x3  $\text{cm}^2$  cell size

**No change**

Could probably decrease segmentation deeper in HCAL  
(any significant cost benefit?)

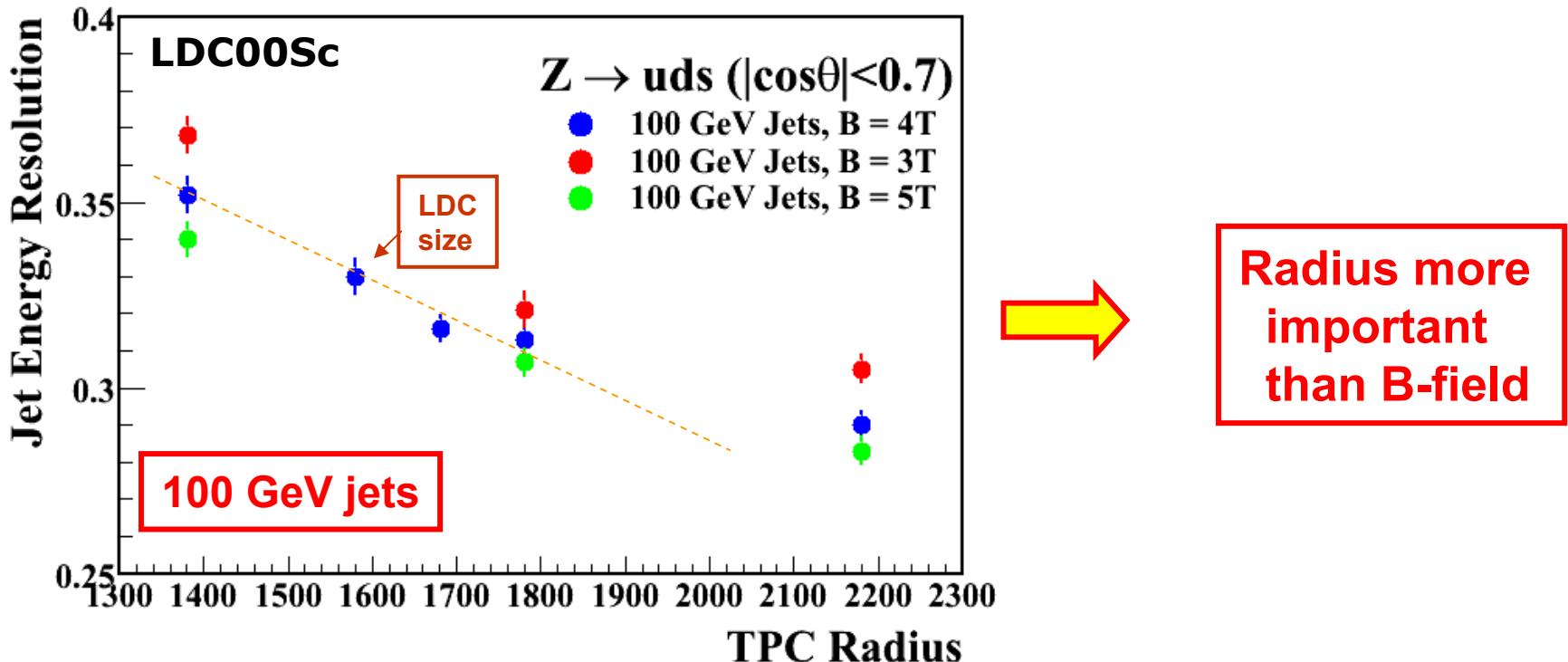
# ECAL Transverse Granularity

- Use Mokka to generate  $Z \rightarrow uds$  events @ 200 GeV with different ECAL segmentation: **5x5, 10x10, 20x20 [mm<sup>2</sup>]**



For PFA : LDC ECAL segmentation looks about right  
(well matched to Moliere radius)

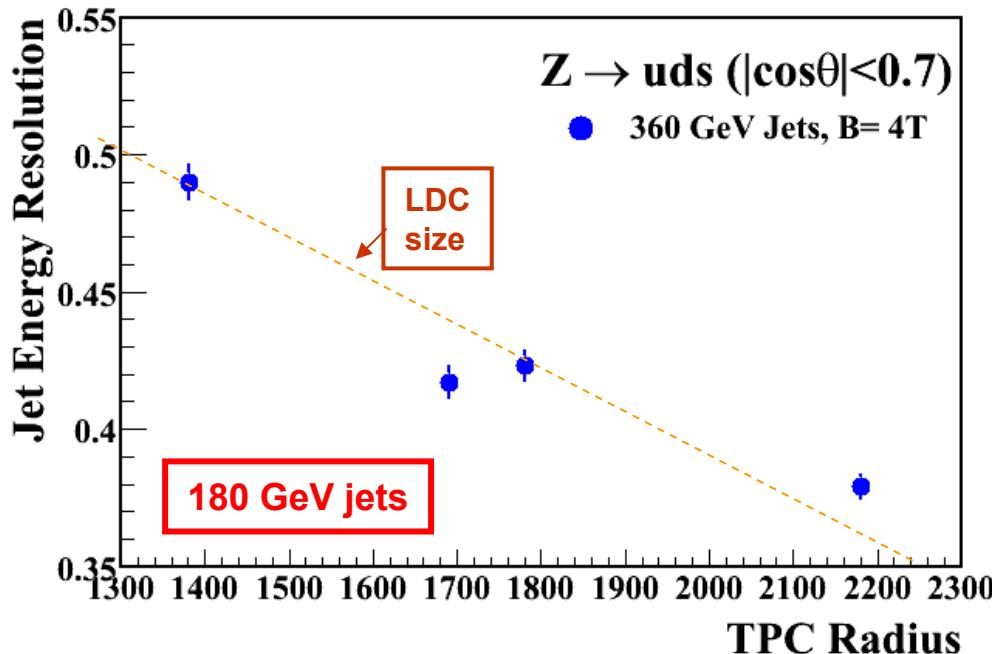
# Radius vs Field



Suggests : size ↑  
B ↓ Cost benefit of going to 3.0 T or 3.5 T ?

- Cost related to stored energy:  $\text{Stored energy} \sim LB^2R^2$

# Radius vs Field



B-field studies  
on the way...

Radius is even more important for higher energy jets



LDC too small ?

- ★ One of the main motivations for the design of LDC is PFA
- ★ The L in LDC stands for **LARGE** – currently from the point of view of PFA the detector is probably not large enough...

# LDC in Mokka

- For studies of Physics Performance of LDC what do we need...

- What parameters for the next version of the LDC detector?
    - increase number of HCAL layers ?
    - larger TPC radius ?
  - What needs to be in Mokka?
    - muon chambers (already there)
    - HCAL ring must be included
      - (don't need perfect Engineering design at this stage)
    - Is description of LumiCAL and forward ECAL
      - (and “overlap”) adequate
- Include in PFA for physics studies?

In Mokka make LCAL square ?  
(allows study the physics benefit)

Prompted by  
Henri's talk

# Other Design issues for PFA

(at Snowmass LDC/GLD/SiD came up with list of questions)

★ Have “answers” to some of these questions (marked in green)

## The A-List (in some order of priority)

- 1) B-field : why 4 T ? Does B help jet energy resolution
- 2) ECAL inner radius/TPC outer radius
- 3) TPC length/Aspect ratio
- 4) Tracking efficiency – forward region
- 5) How much HCAL – how many interactions lengths 4, 5, 6...
- 6) Impact of dead material
- 7) Longitudinal segmentation – pattern recognition vs sampling frequency for calorimetric performance
- 8) Transverse segmentation ECAL/HCAL  
ECAL : does high/very high granularity help ?
- 9) Compactness/gap size
- 10) HCAL absorber : Steel vs. W, Pb, U...
- 11) Circular vs. Octagonal TPC (are the gaps important)
- 12) HCAL outside coil...
- 13) TPC endplate thickness and distance to ECAL
- 14) Material in VTX – how does this impact PFA

★ What about the other issues...

# Conclusions

- ★ At this stage should not under-design the detector
- ★ Be careful to get locked into a non-ideal design at EDR stage
- ★ Cost is important but if the detector is not competitive there's a risk...
- ★ Would like to attempt a cost/PFA performance optimization using Henri's cost model (size/field/CAL costs) and current parameterization of PFA performance vs. radius/field/HCAL size

**Fin**