

# Single Particle Performance

Akiya Miyamoto, KEK

2<sup>nd</sup> ILD Workshop @ Cambridge

12-Sep-2008

# Topics

---

- Momentum Resolution by muon
- Impact Parameter Resolution by muon

Jupiter+Satellites  
by AM & K.Yoshida

Mokka+MarlinReco  
by S. Aplin

- Energy resolution by gamma
- Energy resolution by kaon\_0L

Jupiter + Satellites/Marlin  
by AM & T.Takahashi

Mokka+Marlin/Pandora  
by M.Thomson

# Tracking parameters of Jupiter/Mokka

		Jupiter	Mokka	Jupiter	Mokka	Jupiter	Mokka
Model Name		gldapr08	LDC-GLD_01	gldprim_v04	LDCPrime_02Sc	j4ldc_v04	LDC01_06Sc
B	T	3	3	3.5	3.5	4	4
TPC Drift Region Rmin	cm	43.7	37.1	43.5	37.1	34	37.1
TPC Drift Region Rmax	cm	197.8	193.1	174	173.3	152	151.1
TPC Drift Region HalfZ	cm	260	249.8	235	224.8	216	218.6
# pad rows		256	260	217	227	196	190

## TPC point resolution

$$\sigma_{r\phi}^2 (\mu m^2) = P + QL$$

$$P \equiv 50^2 + 900^2 \sin^2 \varphi : (\mu m)^2$$

$$Q \equiv (25^2 / 22) \times (4 / B)^2 \sin \theta : (\mu m / \sqrt{cm}), B \text{ in Tesla}$$

$L$ : drift length [cm]

$$\sigma_z^2 (\mu m^2) = 40^2 + 8^2 \times L(cm)$$

# Vertex Detector

				Jupiter			Mokka				
Model name				gldapr 08	gldprim _v04	j4ldc_v04	LDC_GL D_01Sc	LDCPrime_0 2Sc_p01	LDC01_0 6Sc		
Beam Pipe	IR	cm		1.5	1.4	1.3	1.55	1.40	1.30		
	Material		Be, 500mm <sup>t</sup>								
V T X	Structure		Cylindrical, 3 double layers			Ladder					
	Layer Radius	L1	cm	1.75, 7.25	1.6, 7.25	1.5, 7.25	L1	1.65, 5.0	1.50, 5.0	1.40, 5.0	
		and	L2	cm	1.95, 7.25	1.8, 7.25	1.7, 7.25	L2	2.6, 12.5		
	HalfZ Length	L3	cm	3.8,13.5	3.7,13.5	3.65,13.5	L3	3.7, 12.5			
		L4	cm	4.0,13.5	3.9,13.5	3.85,13.5	L4	4.8, 12.5			
		L5	cm	5.8,13.5	5.8,13.5	5.8,13.5	L5	6.0, 12.5			
		L6	cm	6.0,13.5	6.0,13.5	6.0,13.5					
	Thickness		X0	0.1% RL/layers							
Resolution		Point Resolution : $\sigma_{r\phi}=\sigma_z=2.8\mu\text{m}$									

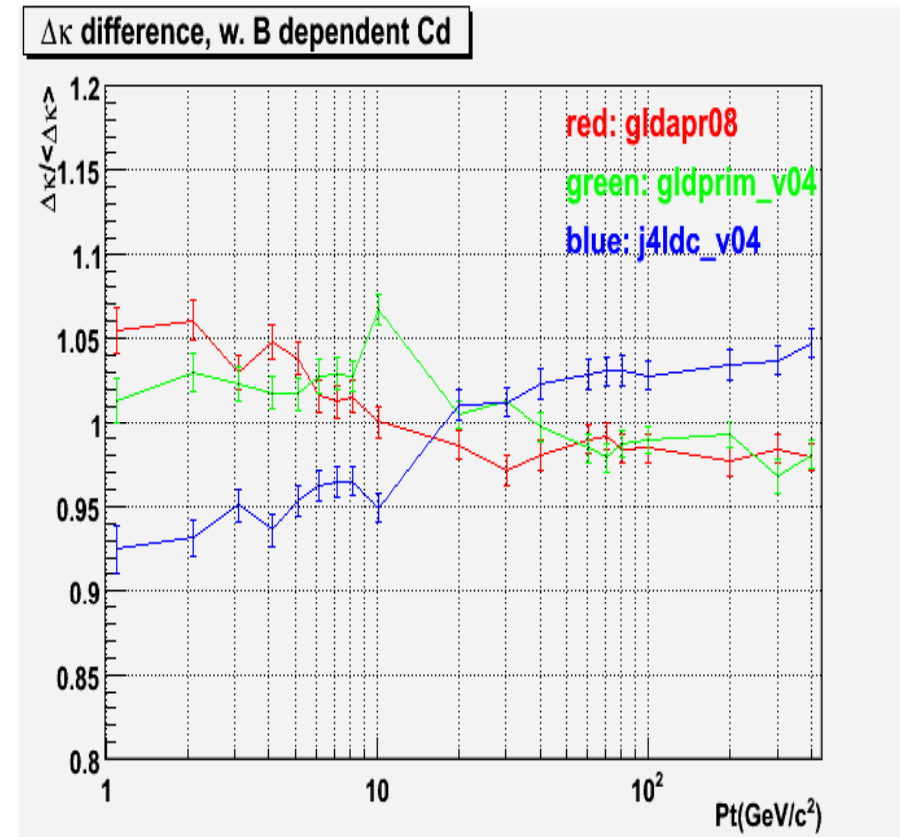
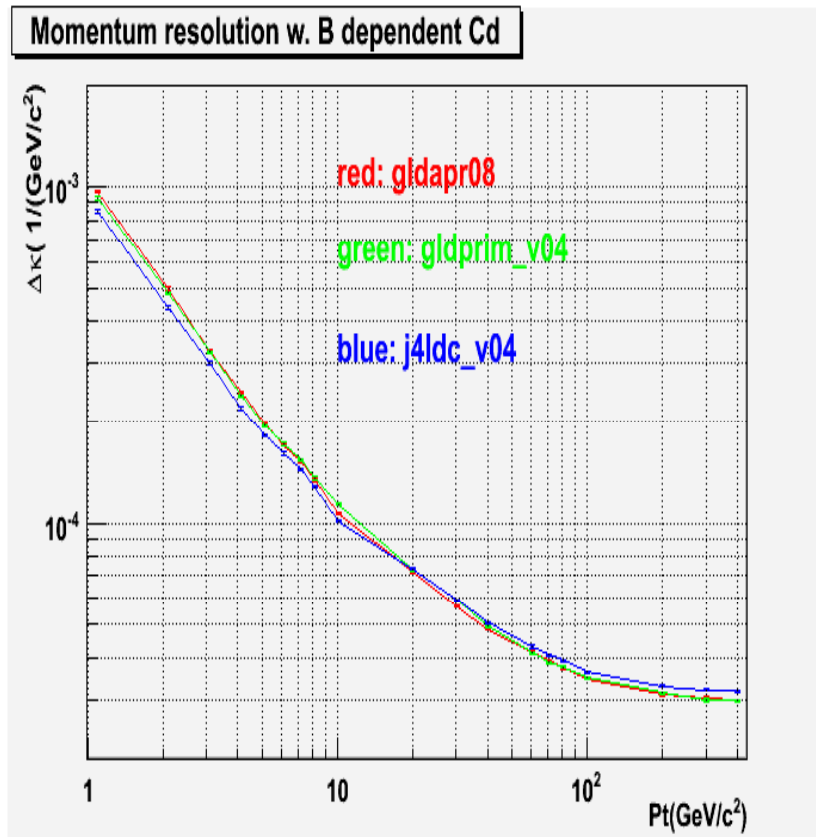
# Intermediate(Silicon) Tracker- Barrel

			Jupiter			Mokka		
			gldapr08	gldprim_v04	j4ldc_v04	LDCPrime_02Sc_p01		
Structure			Cylindrical			Cylindrical		
Layer Radius &	L1	cm	9.0, 18.6		9.0, 18.5		L1	16.14, 38.0
	L2	cm	16.0, 33.0		16.0, 33.0			
HalfZ	L3	cm	23.0, 47.5		23.0, 47.5		L2	27.01, 66.0
Length	L4	cm	30.0, 62.0		29.0, 62.0			
Thickness		X0	0.6% RL/layer			0.7%/RL/layer		
Point Resolution			$\sigma_{r\phi} = \sigma_z = 10\mu\text{m}$			$\sigma_{r\phi} = 3\mu\text{m}, \sigma_z = 50\mu\text{m}$		

# Momentum Resolution

# Pt resolution

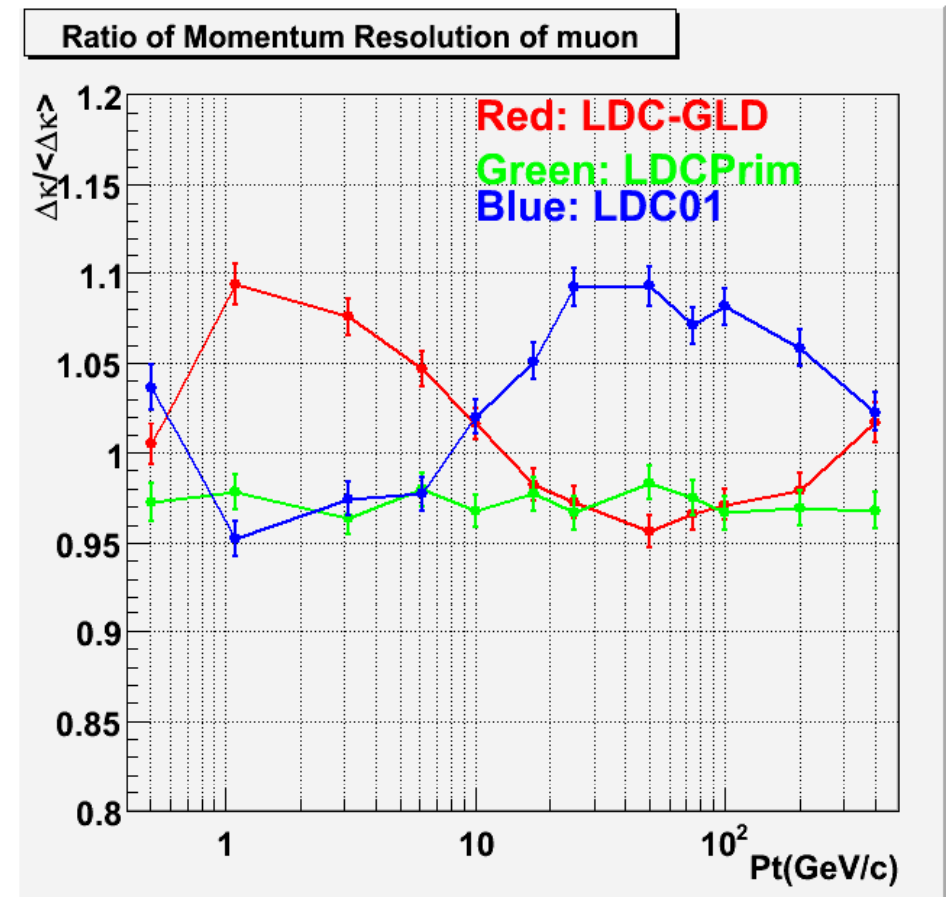
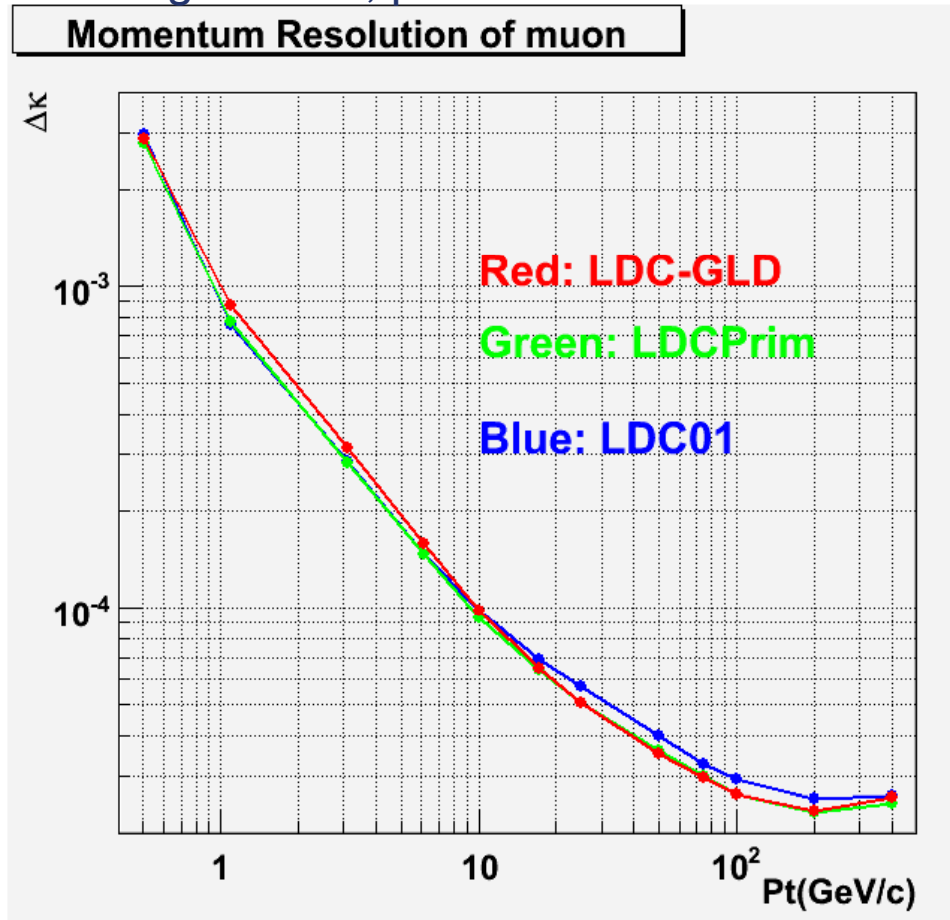
Single muon, produced at  $\cos\theta=0$ . by Jupiter+Satellites: TPC+IT+VTX fitting



LDC :  $\sim 5\%$  worse at high  $P_t$   $\rightarrow$  Shorter Lever arm  
GLD/GLD':  $\sim 10\%$  worse at low  $P_t$   $\rightarrow$  Lower B

# Pt resolution – Mokka/Pandora

Single muon, produced at  $\cos\theta=0$ .

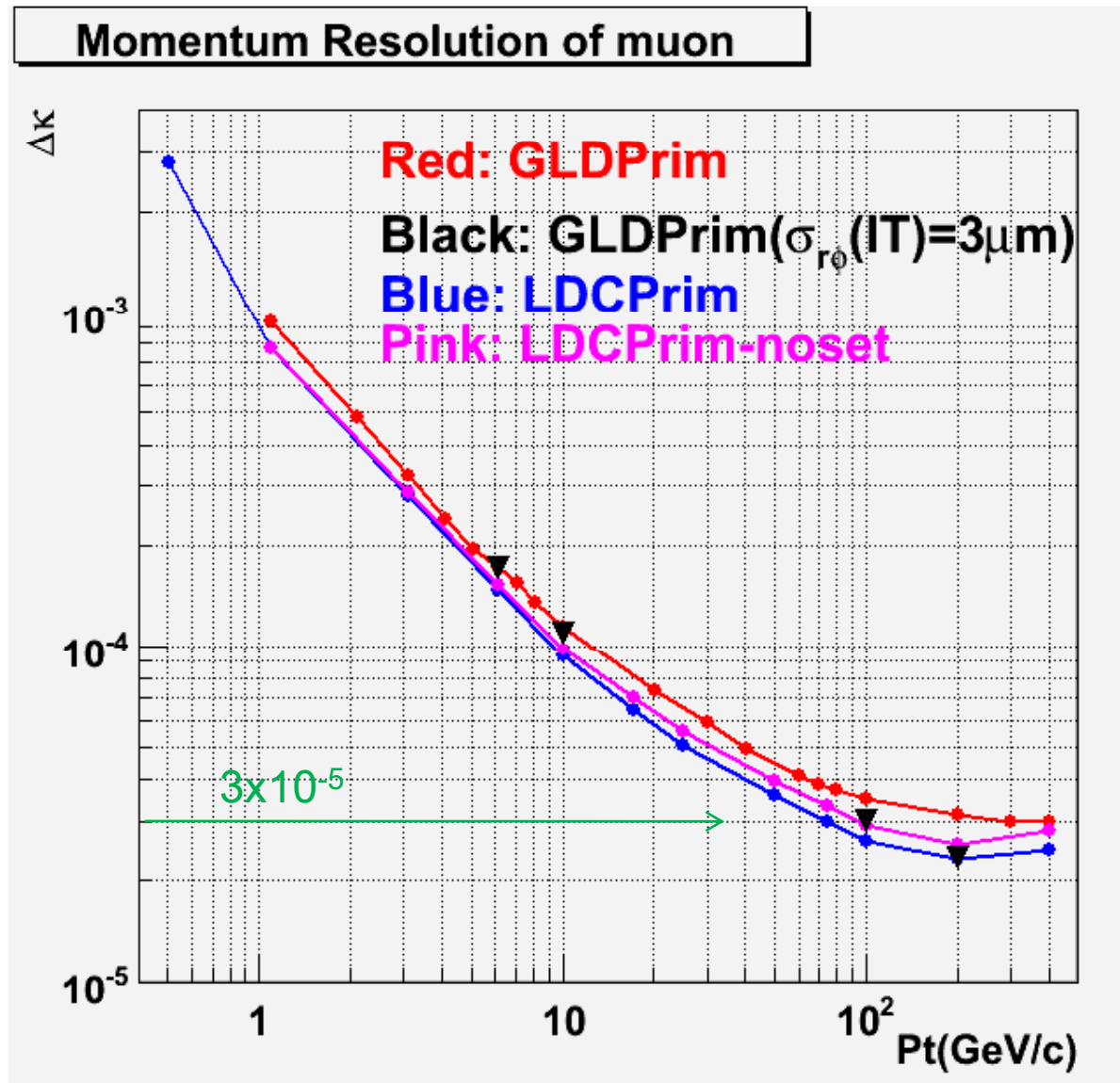


LDC01 : worse at high Pt  
LDC-GLD : worse at low Pt

→ Similar trends as Jupiter/Satellites



# GLDPrim - LDCPrim



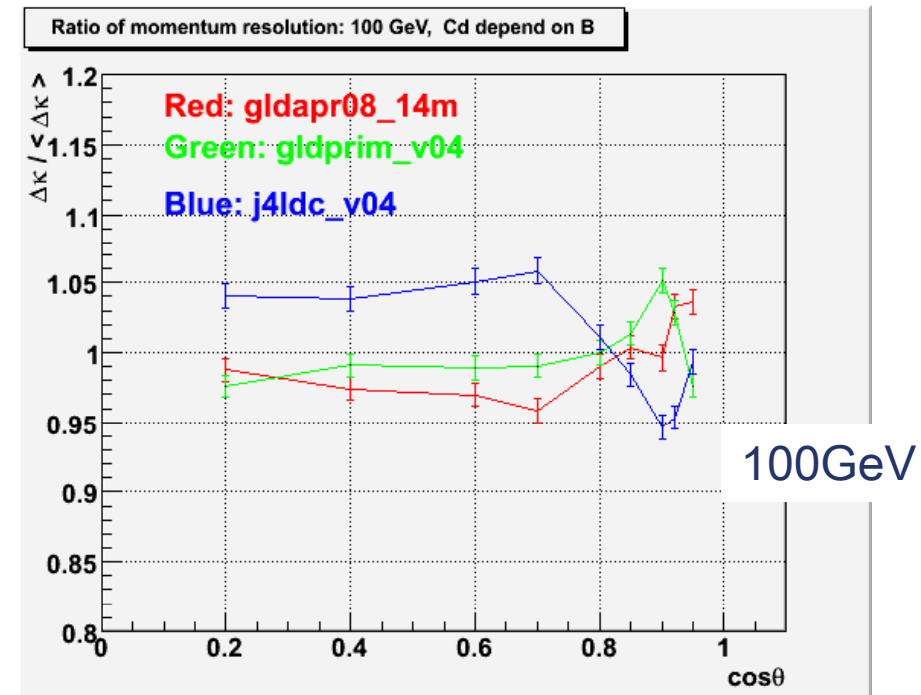
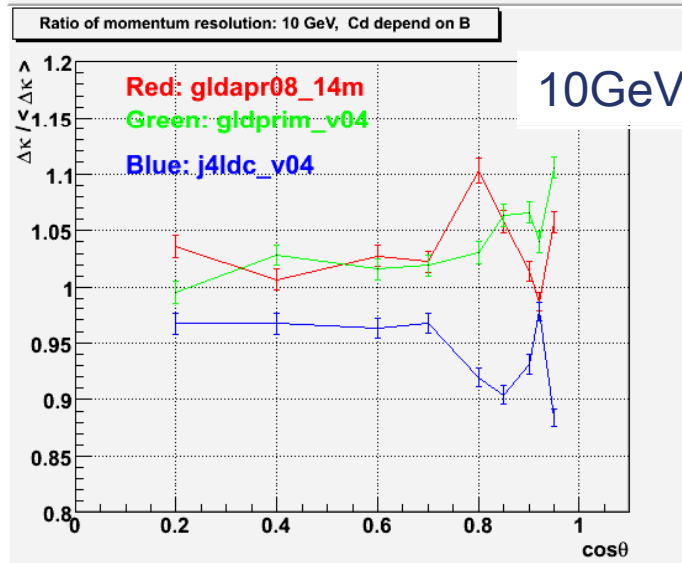
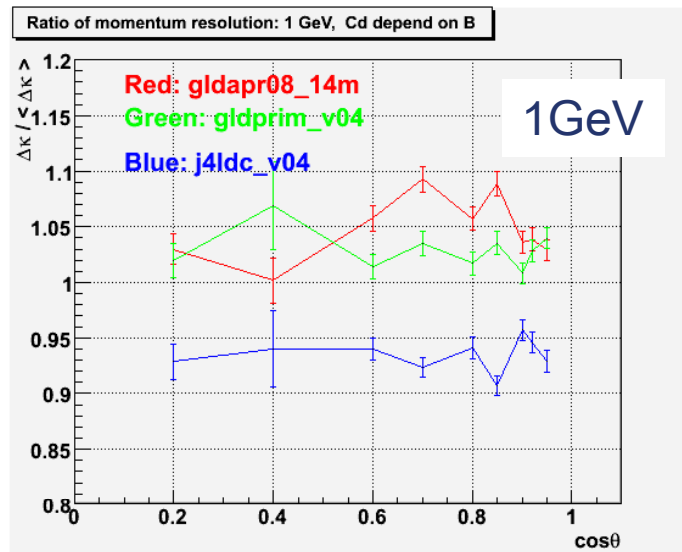
LDCPrim(Mokka+Pandora) is better than GLDPrim(Jupiter+Sattelites) by 15~30%.

Possible source:

- $\sigma_{r\phi}(IT)$  3 $\mu\text{m}$ (LDCPrim)  $\Leftrightarrow$  10 $\mu\text{m}$ (GLDPrim)
- Silicon External Tracker in Mokka

*Sub-detector technology is more important than geometry*

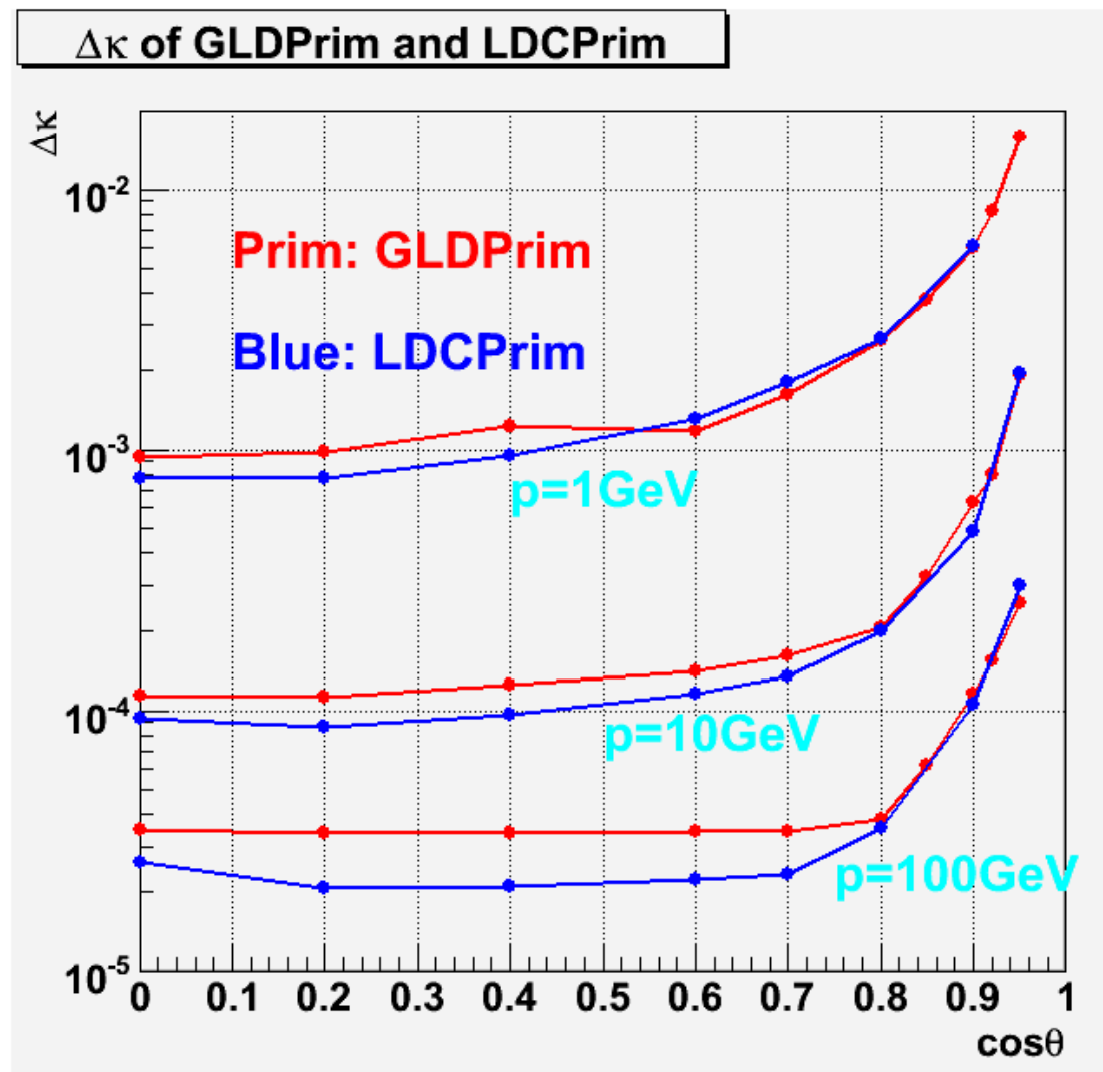
# $\Delta(dPt/Pt)$ vs $\text{Cos}\theta$ Single Muon



lowP → j4ldc better  
 highP → gld/gldprim better

±5 ~ ±10% differences

# dPt/Pt vs Cosθ GLDPrim - LDCPrim

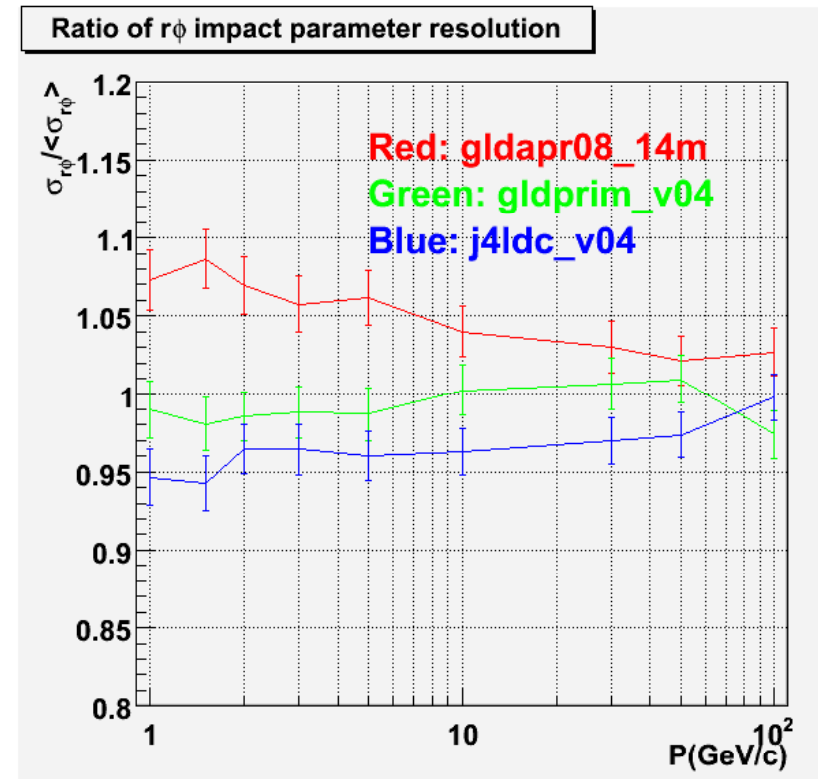
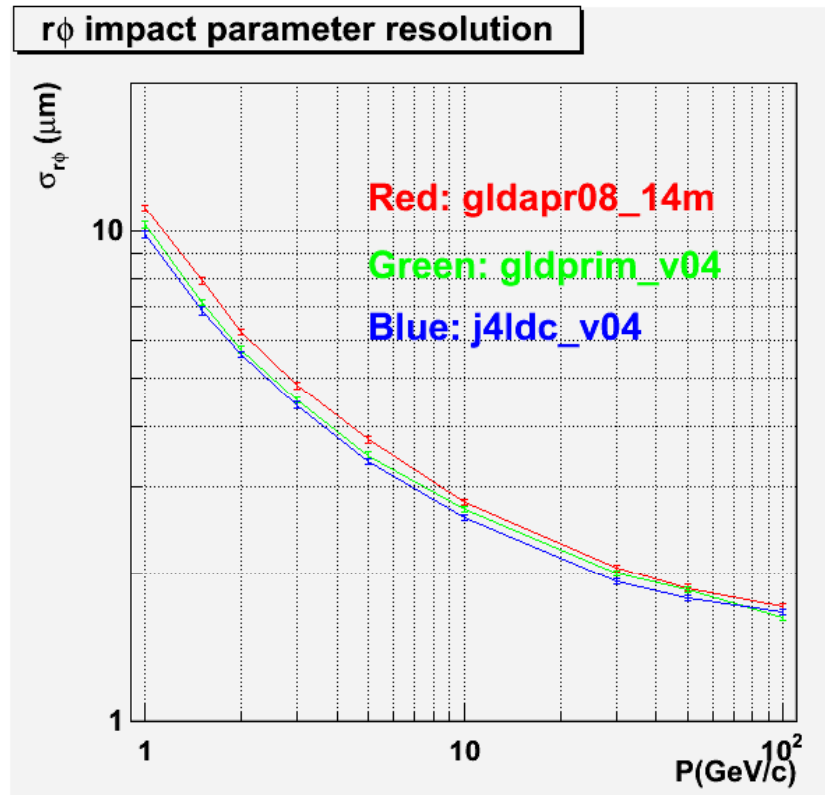


Difference smaller  
in the forward region

# Impact Parameter Resolution

# Impact Parameter Resolution(P dep.)

Jupiter + Sattelites by K.Yoshida

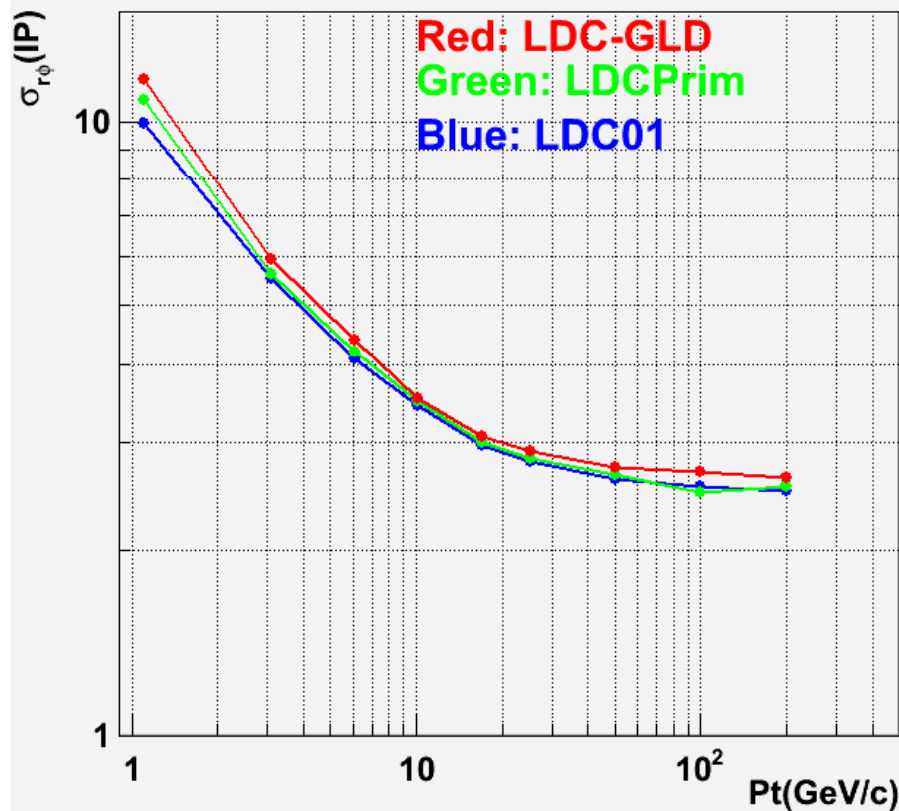


J4LDC is better by 5~10%, especially at low P.

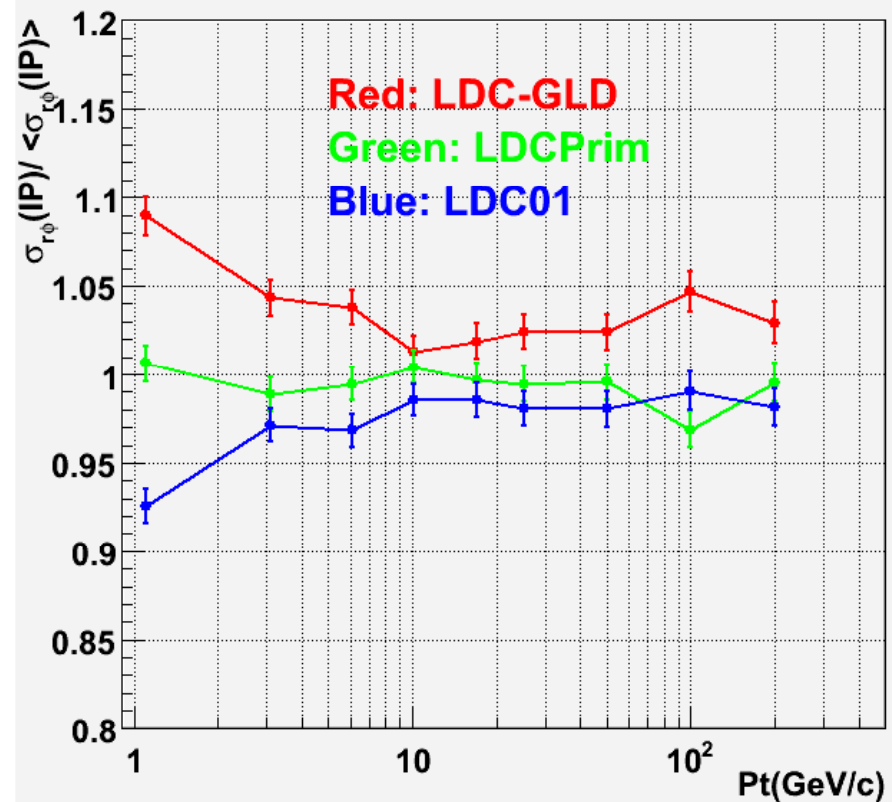
# Impact Parameter Resolution(P dep.)

Mokka + Pandora by S.Aplin

$r\phi$  impact parameter resolution

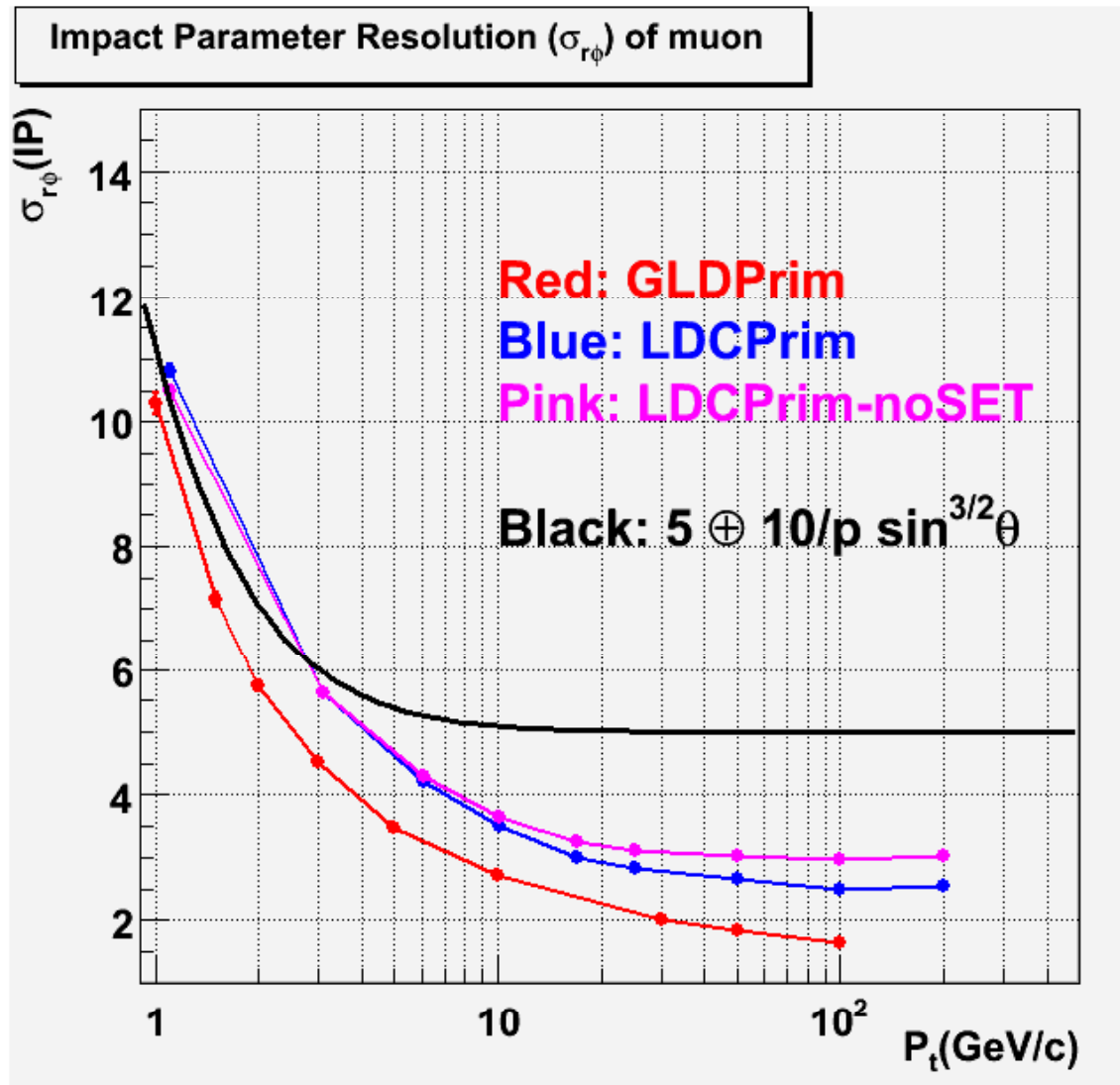


Ratio of  $r\phi$  impact parameter resolution



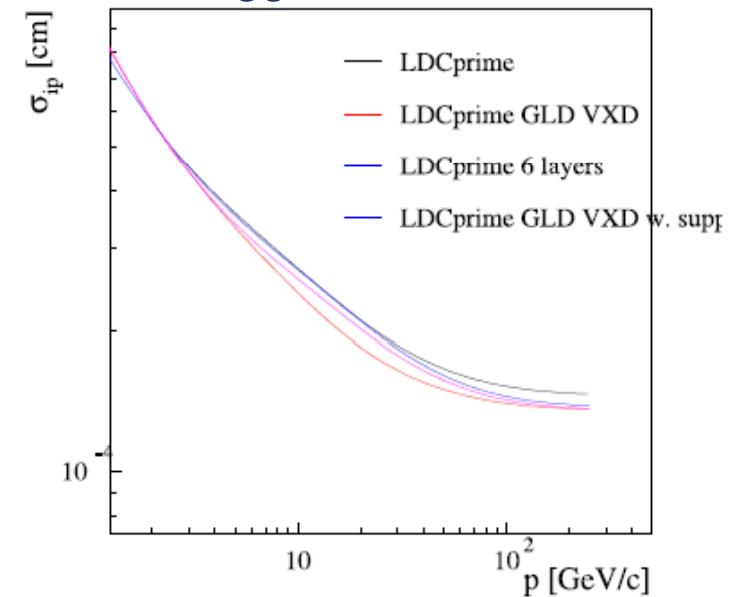
Difference among models by Jupiter/Satellites and Mokka/MarlinReco are similar  
LDC better by 5~10% at low P.

# GLDPrim vs LDCPrim ( $\sigma_{r\phi}(\text{IP})$ )

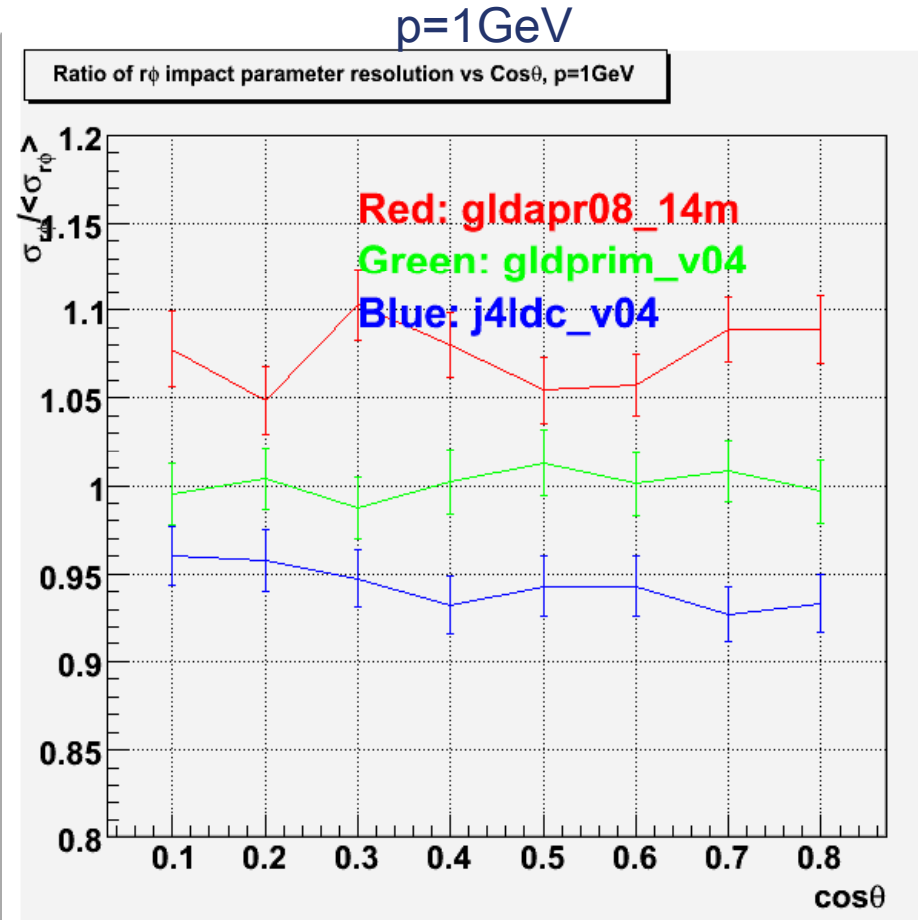
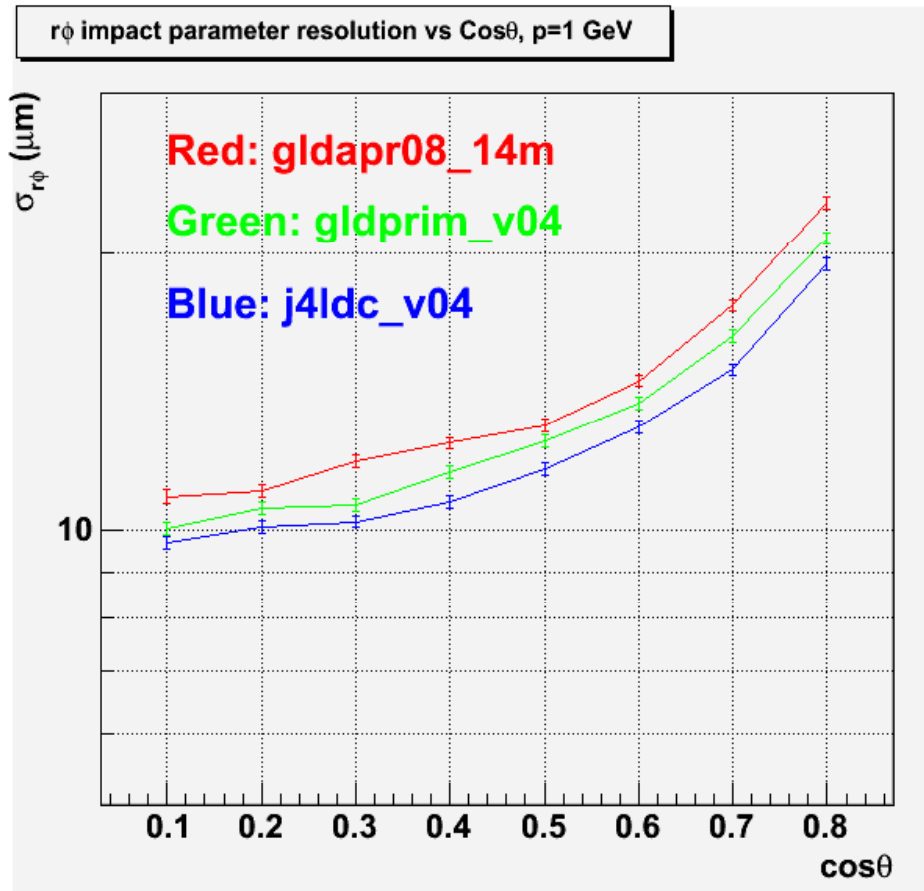


- GLDPrim is better than LDCPrim ;
  - ✓ 3 double layers vs 5 layers ?

Fast sim. study by M.Berggren



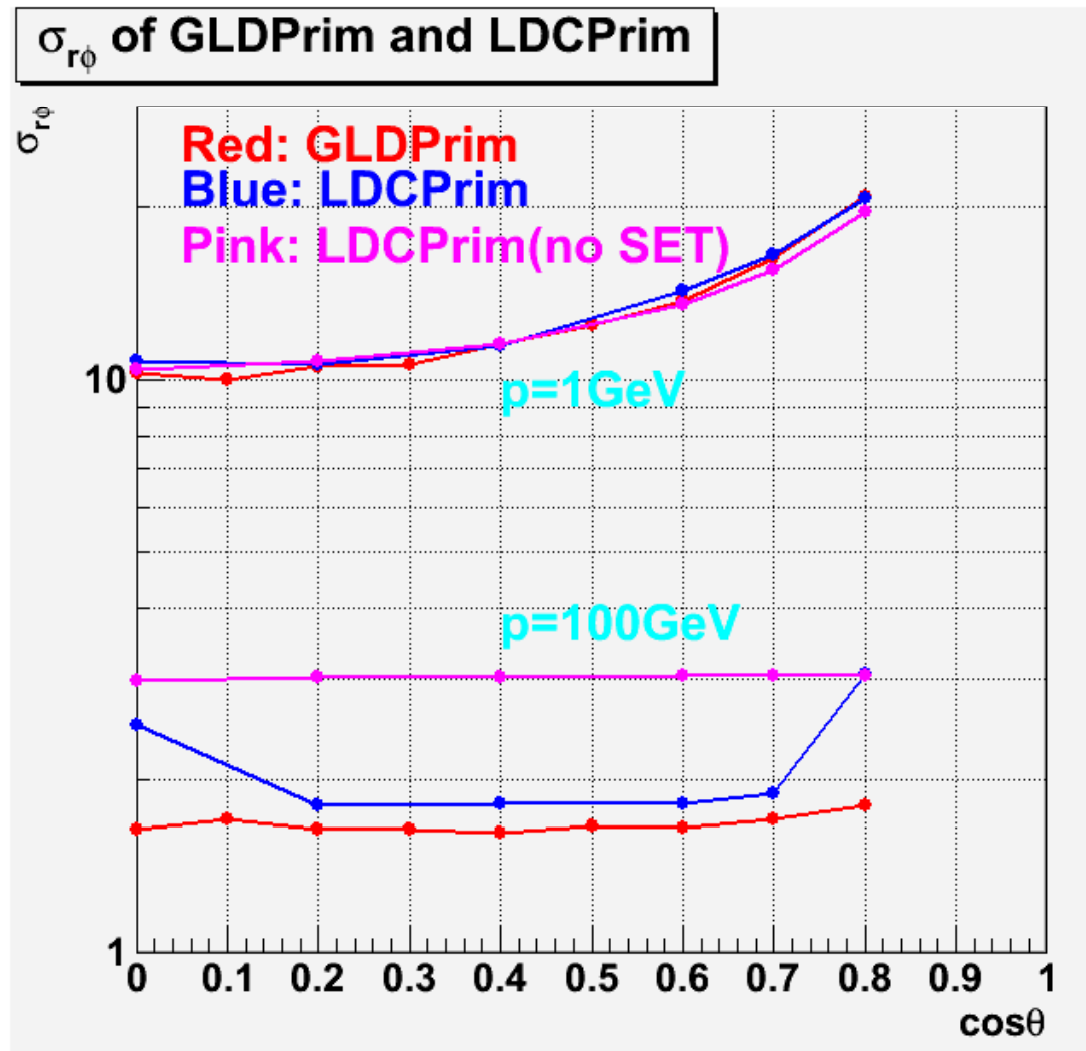
# Impact Parameter Resolution( $\theta$ dep.)



Differences among gld/gldprim/j4ldc are  $\sim 15\%$  at 1 GeV and smaller at H.E.



# GLDPrim vs LDCPrim ( $\sigma_{r\phi}$ (IP))



At  $p=100\text{ GeV}$ ,  $|\cos\theta|>0.0$   
less difference between  
GLDPrim and LDCPrim ??

# Calorimeter Energy Resolution

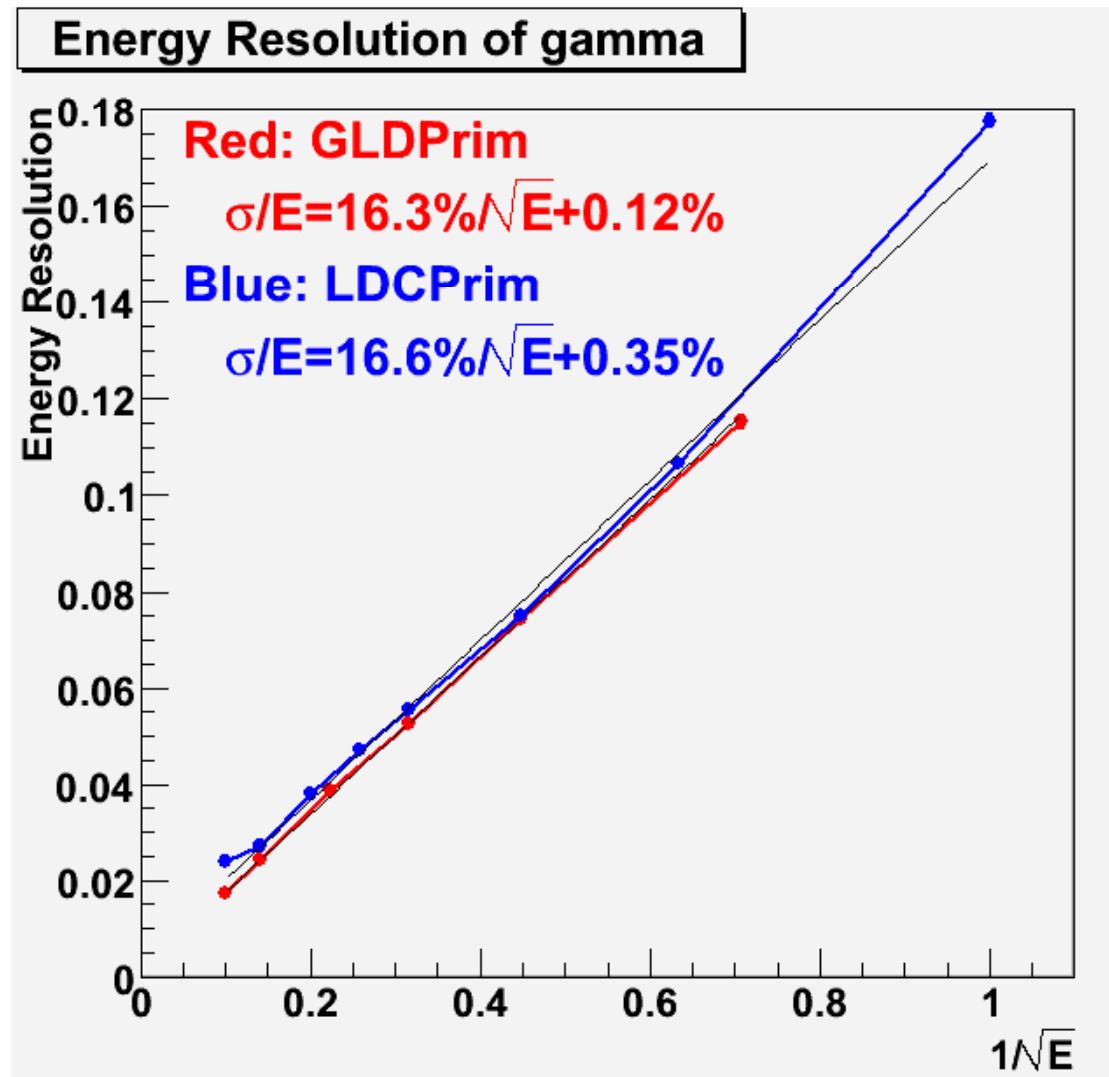
# Jupiter/Mokka Calorimeter Parameters

		Jupiter	Mokka	Jupiter	Mokka	Jupiter	Mokka
Model Name		gldapr08	LDCGLD	gldprim	LDCPrime	j4ldc	LDC
B	T	3	3	3.5	3.5	4	4
ECAL Rmin	cm	210	2.02	185	182.5	160	161
ECAL # layers		33		33	20/9	33	
ECAL Rad.Length	X0	28.4		28.4	22.87	28.4	
HCAL # Layers		46		42	48	37	
Int. Length(Total)	$\lambda$	6.79		6.29	6.86	5.67	
HCAL Rmax		361.7		325.0	335.9	285.7	
Cryostat Rin		375		330	335.9	300	

ECAL(Jupiter): W(3mm) + Scinti.(2mm) + Gap(1mm), 12-sided no-gap  
 (Mokka):W(2.1mm/4.2mm)+Si(0.32mm), Gap(0.5mm), 8-sided, with-gap

HCAL(Jupiter): Fe(20mm)+Scinti.(5mm)+Gap(1mm), 12-sided, no-gap  
 (Mokka): Fe(20mm)+Scinti.(5mm)+Gap(1.5mm), 8(in)/8(out)-sided, no-gap

# gamma Energy resolution



Same performance in all models.

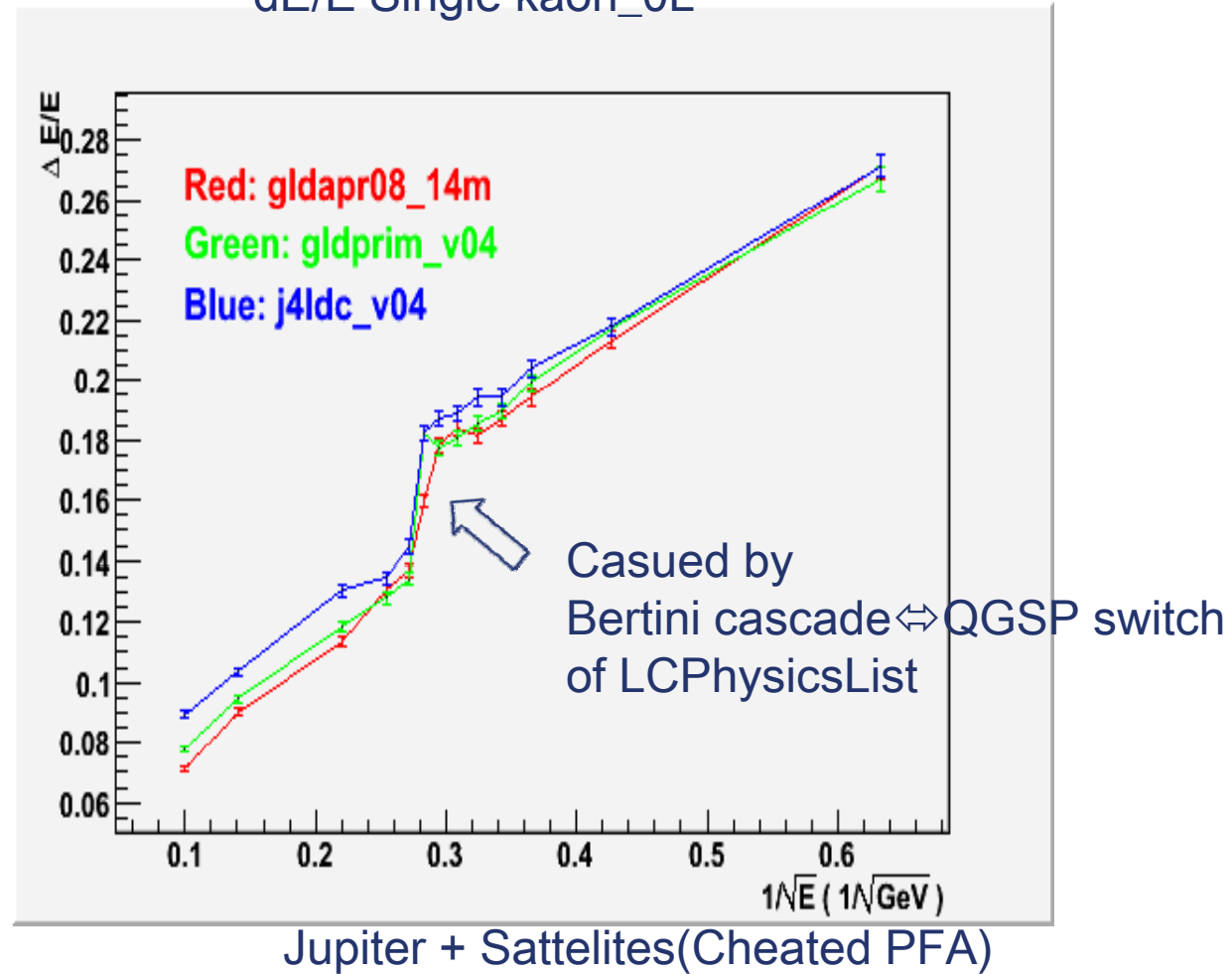
GLDPrim and LDCPrim same.

# Calorimeter Energy Resolution for kaon\_0L

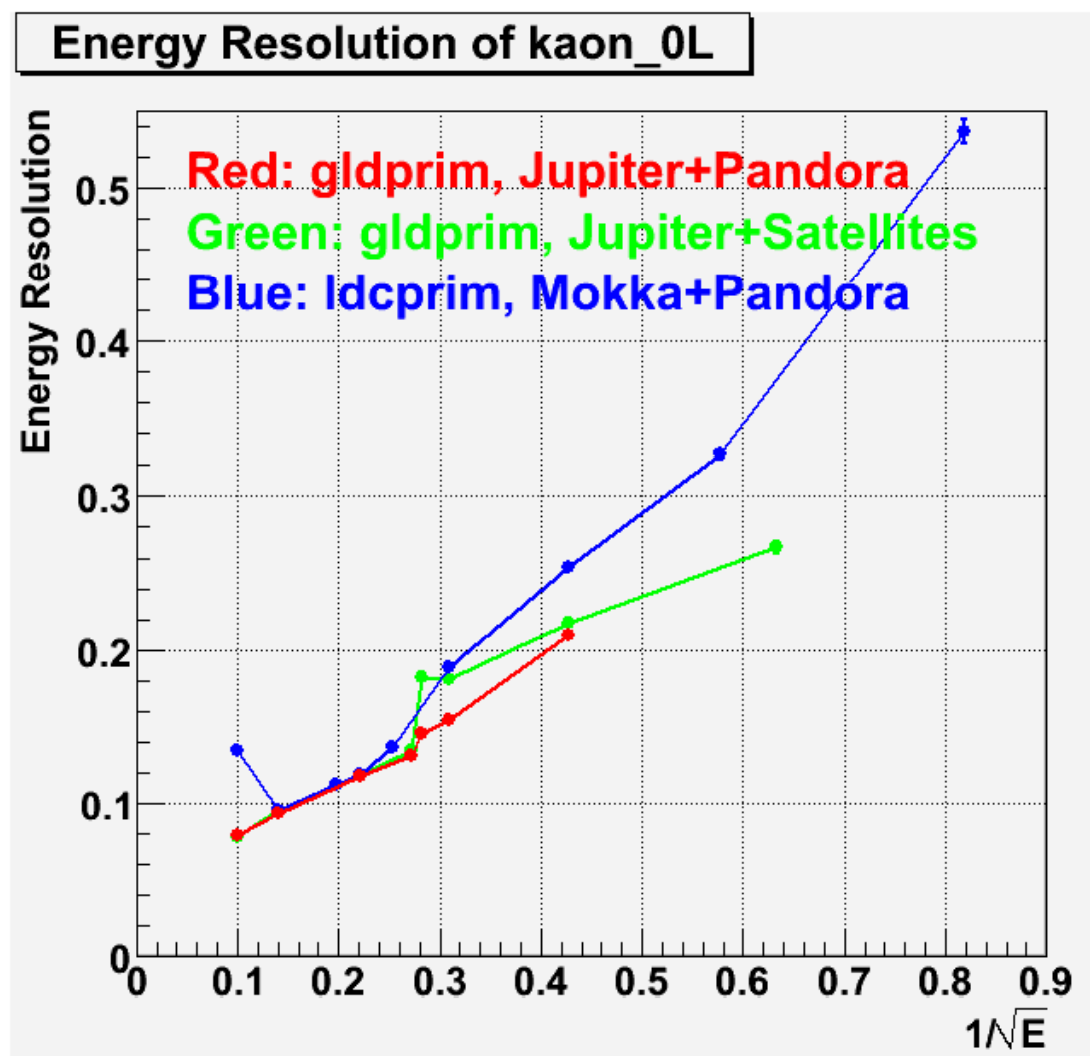
# Energy Resolution of kaon\_0L

$|\cos\theta| < 0.5$

dE/E Single kaon\_0L



# kaon\_0L Energy Resolution

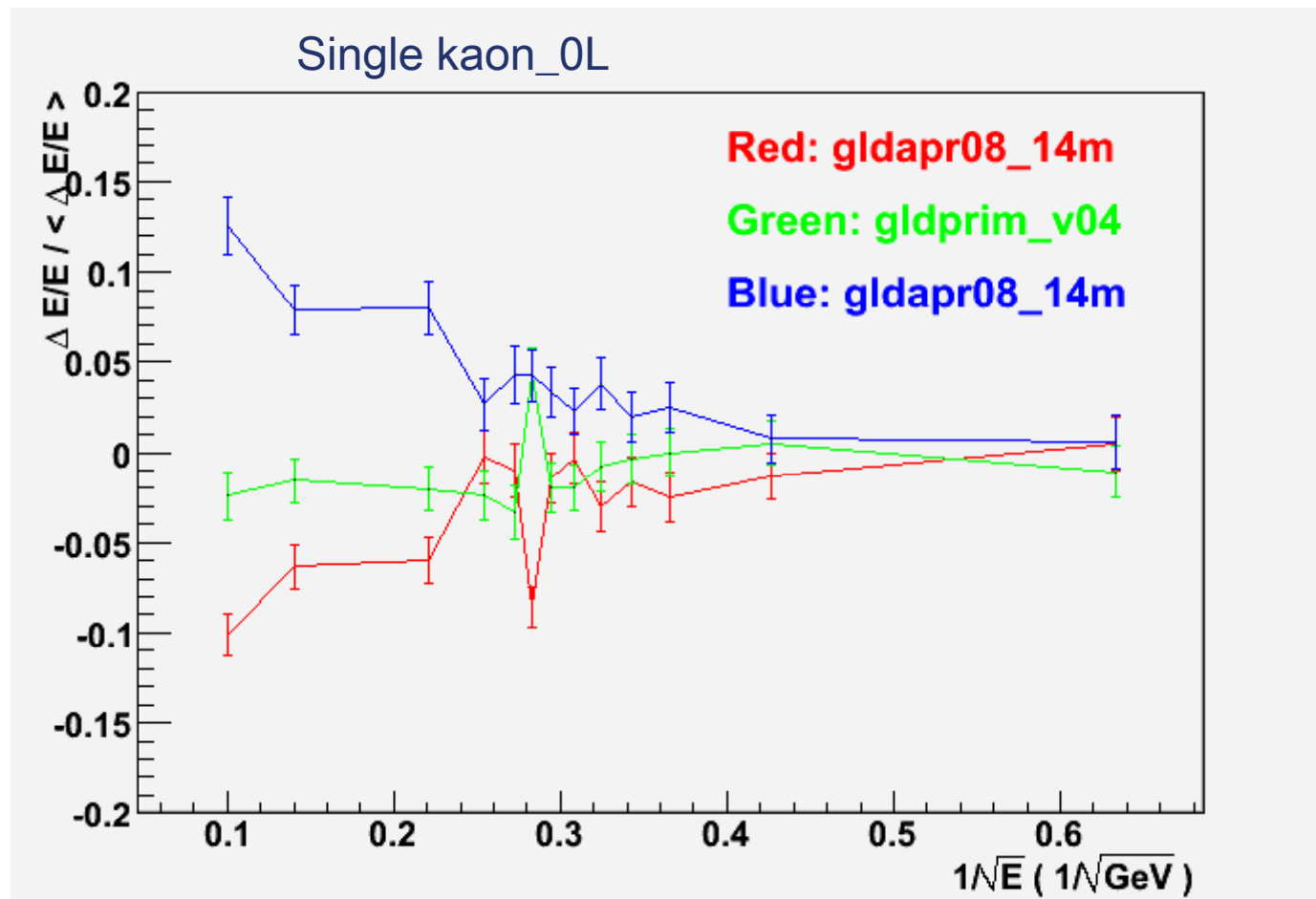


Not conclusive result.

- 12~13 GeV
- LE/HE behaviour

Clustering Algorithm ?

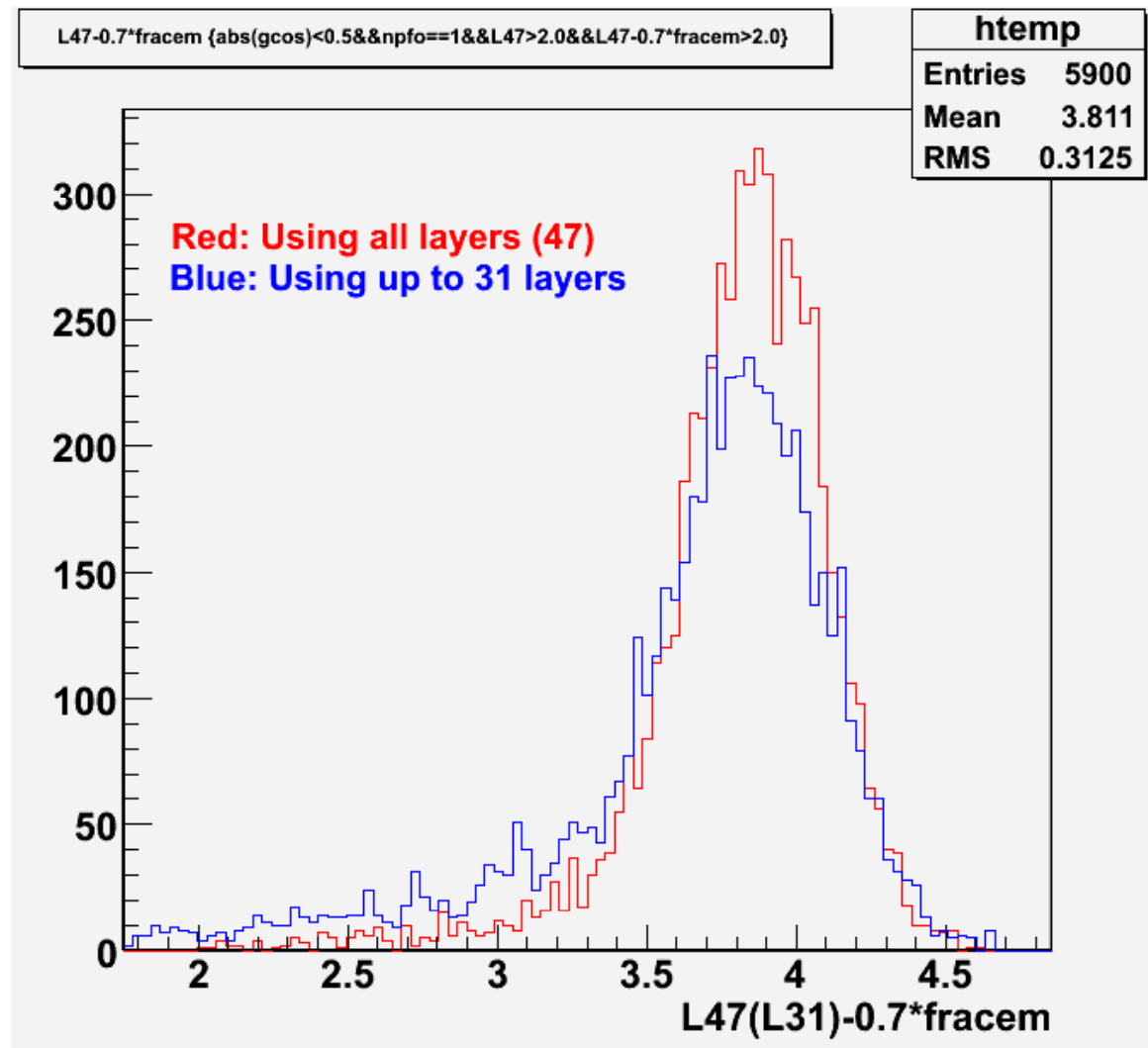
# Point-by-point comparison



Same below  $\sim 10$  GeV, difference at high energy  $\rightarrow$  shower leakage

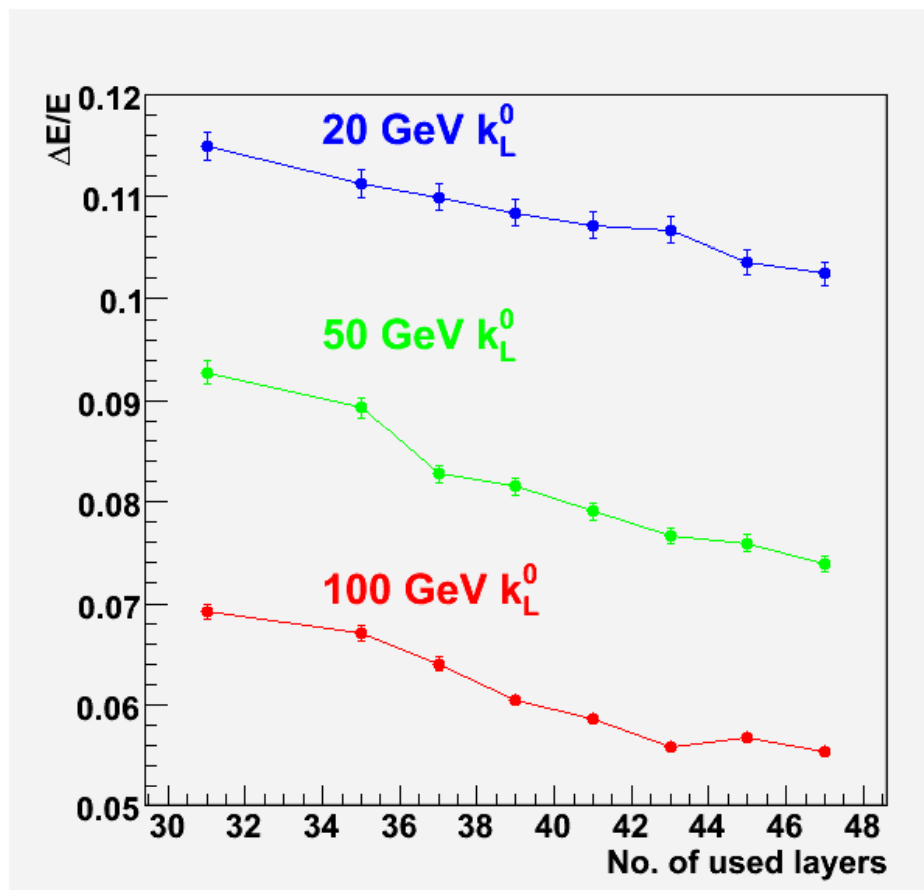


## Pulse height distribution: All layers vs up to 31 layers (GLD)



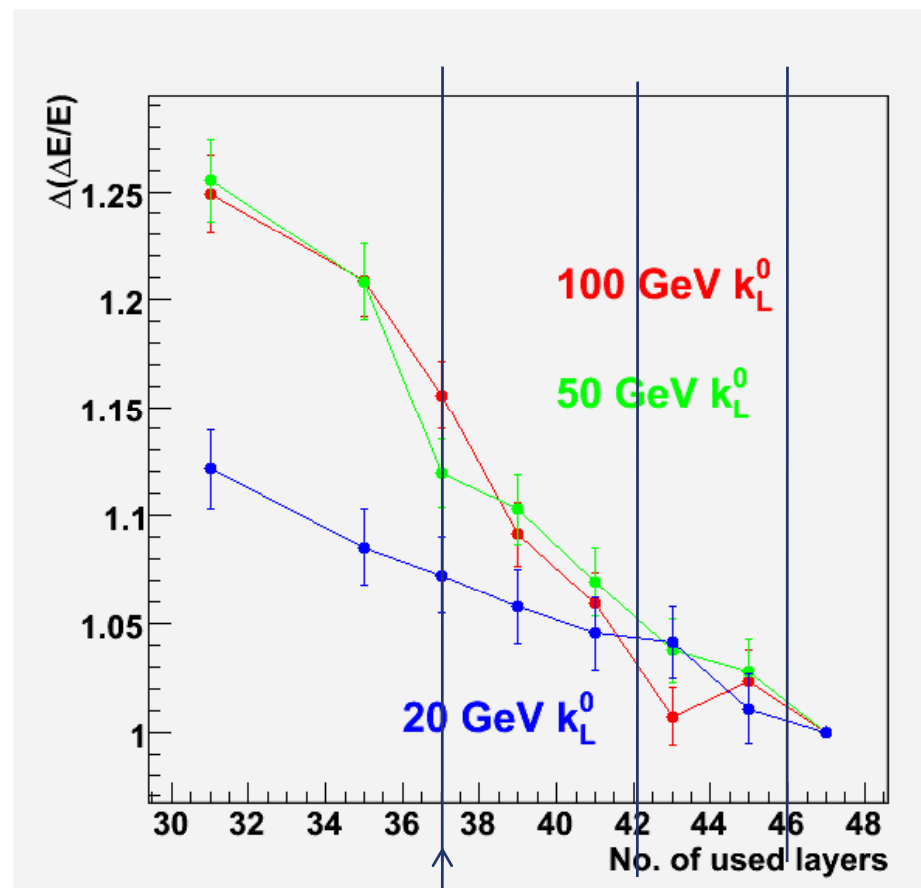
# HCAL thickness

Resolution vs  
used layers



$k_L^0$ , using gldapr08\_14m data.

Resolution relative to all layers



j4ldc  
37 layers

gldprim  
42 layers

gld  
46 layers

# Summary

---

## ■ Momentum Resolution of single muon

- ◆ Mokka+MarlinReco and Jupiter+Satellites show similar trend.
  - 4T model is about 10% better than 3.5T/3T model below  $\sim 10$  GeV.
  - 3T(3.5T) models is 5~105% better than 4T model above 10~ 50 GeV.
- ◆ Sub-detector technologies are more important than geometry
  - LDCPrim is better than GLDPrim by 15 ~ 30%
    - w./w.o SET,  $\sigma_{r\phi}$  of IT, ... matters

## ■ Impact parameter Resolution

- ◆ Mokka+MarlinReco and Jupiter+Satellites show similar trend.
  - At 1GeV (100GeV), 4T model is  $\sim 15\%$ ( $\sim 5\%$ ) better than 3T model, 3.5 is in between
- ◆ GLDPrim is better than J4LDC at  $\cos\theta=0$ .
  - Source of difference : 3 double layers better than 5 layers ?

# Summary (cont.)

---

## ■ Calorimeter by single particle.

### ◆ Energy resolution of single $\gamma$ :

- Difference among gldapr08, gldprim\_v04, and j4ldc\_v04, LDCPrim are negligible

### ◆ Energy resolution of $k_L^0$ :

- Resolution can not be determined by fit due to LCPhysicsList feature
- By point-by-point comparison,
  - differences among gld/gld'/j4ldc below  $\sim 20$  GeV is  $\pm 5\%$
  - at 100 GeV, it is  $\sim 20\%$  and can be explained by different interaction length  
GLD( $6.79\lambda$ )  $\rightarrow$  J4LDC( $5.67\lambda$ )