

A 3D cutaway diagram of a complex particle detector component. The central part is a red sphere surrounded by a purple ring. This is enclosed within a blue, multi-layered structure that resembles a calorimeter or tracking detector. The entire assembly is supported by a grey, octagonal base. A white vertical tube extends from the top. Several green arrows point towards the central region, and a blue rod is positioned horizontally across it. The background is a light blue gradient.

SiD performance for the DBD

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CERN

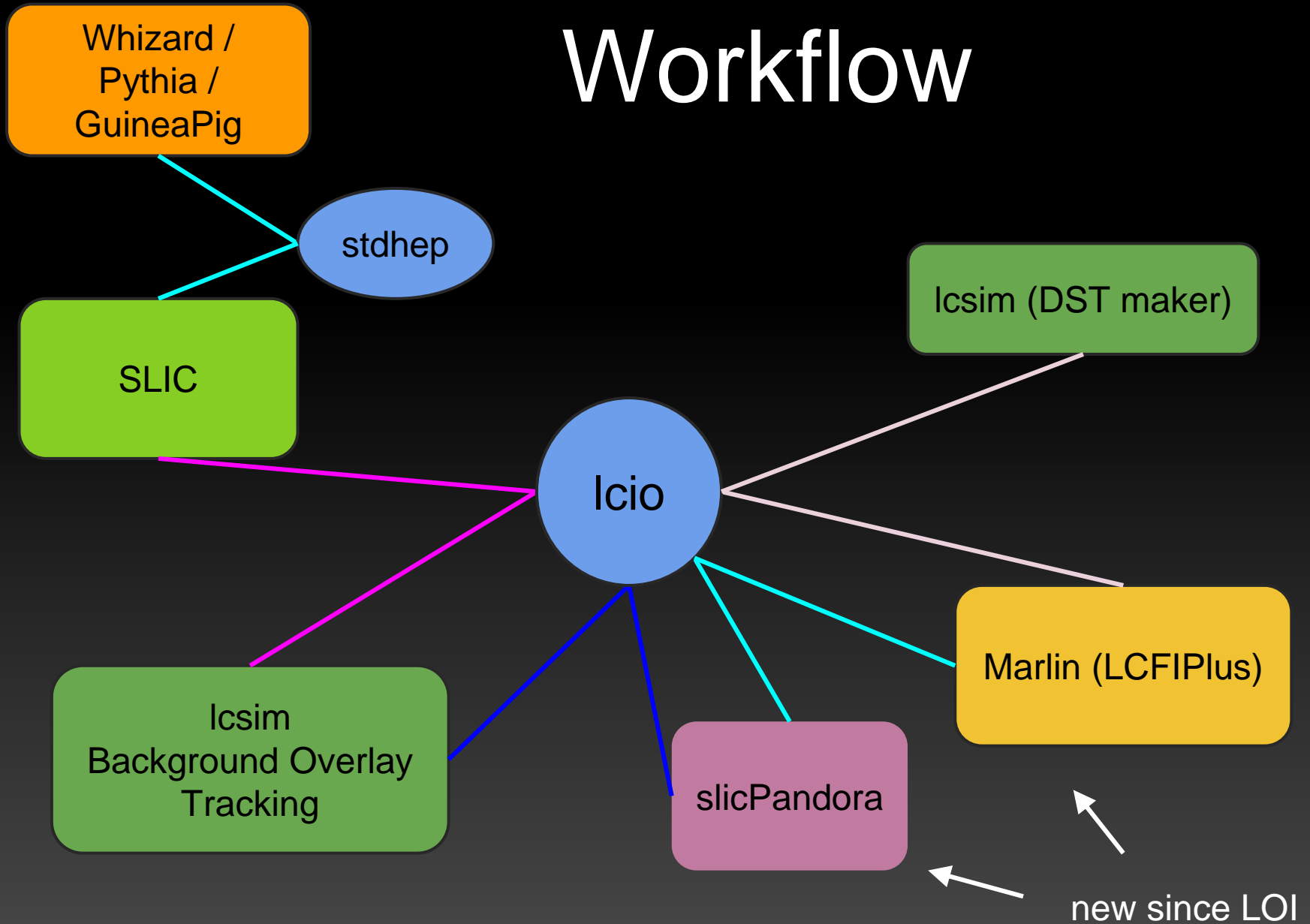
Content

Overview over the DBD simulation and reconstruction setup

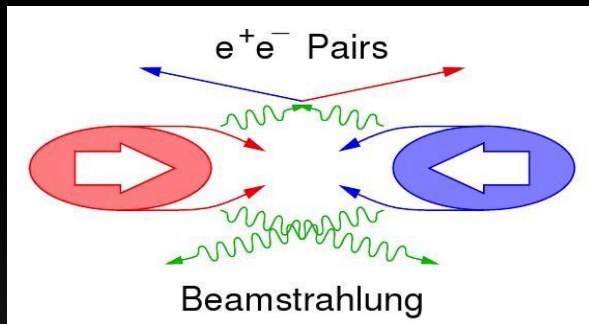
Introduction to Machine-induced background

Performance of the detector as relevant for the Analyses

Workflow



Beam-Induced Background

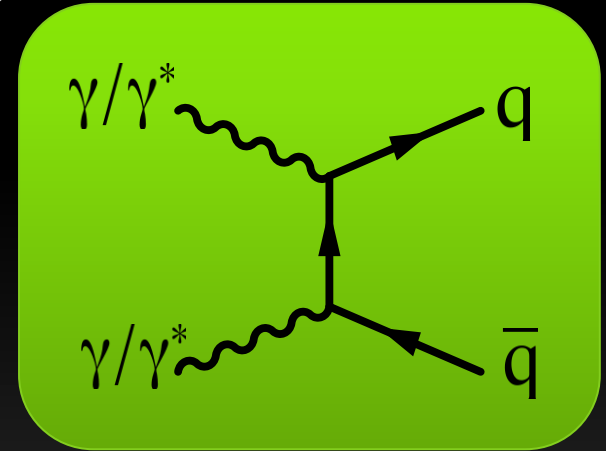


Pair background
1 event per BX
450k particles

Generated by
GuineaPig
ascii \rightarrow hepevt \rightarrow
stdhep

Merged with
every
“physics”
event

MCParticles
that don't
make hits will
be dropped

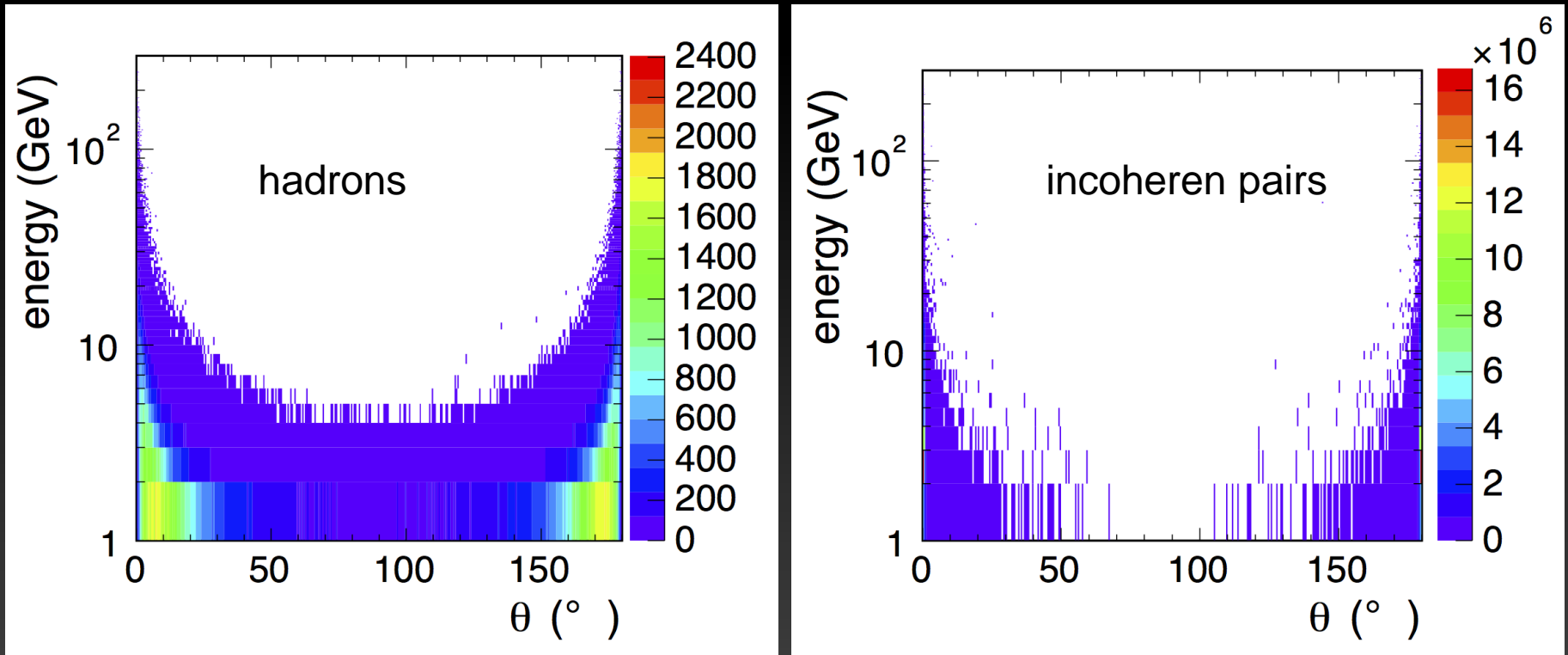


$\gamma\gamma$ interactions

4.1 events per BX @ 1 TeV
1.7 events per BX at 500 GeV

Generated by Whizard

Angular distribution of background



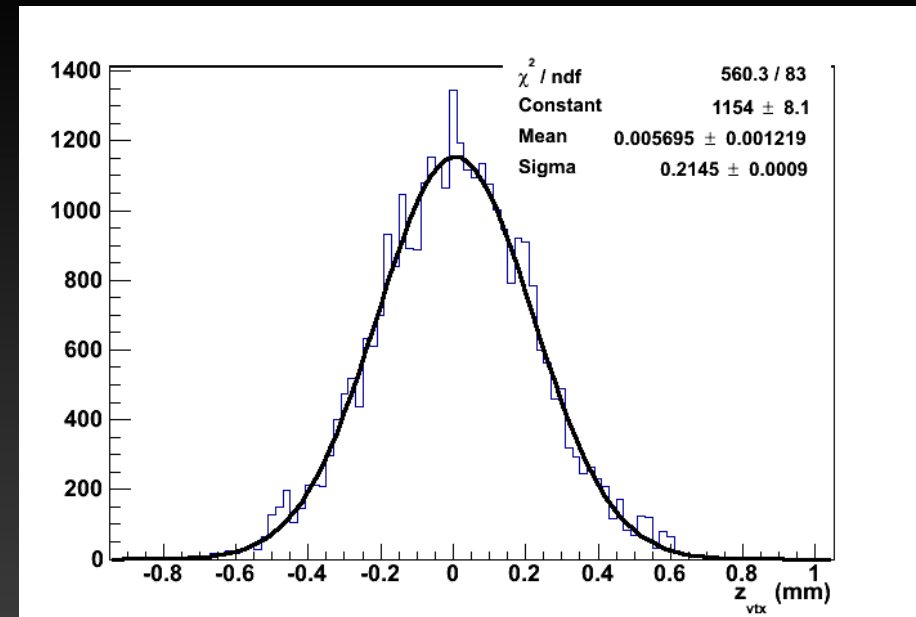
Incoherent pairs affect mostly occupancies and tracking efficiencies

Hadrons have enough energy to reach the calorimeter

Luminous Region

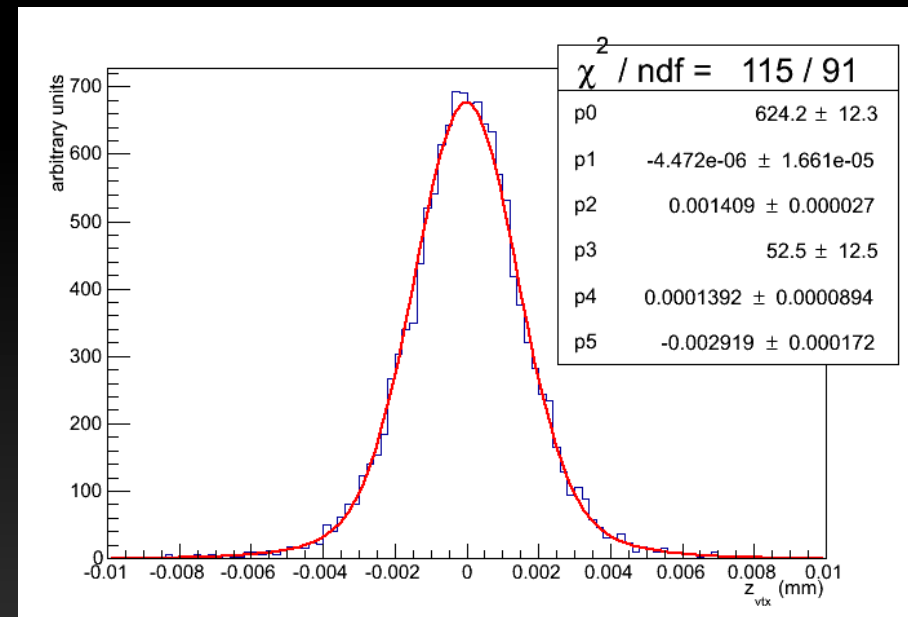
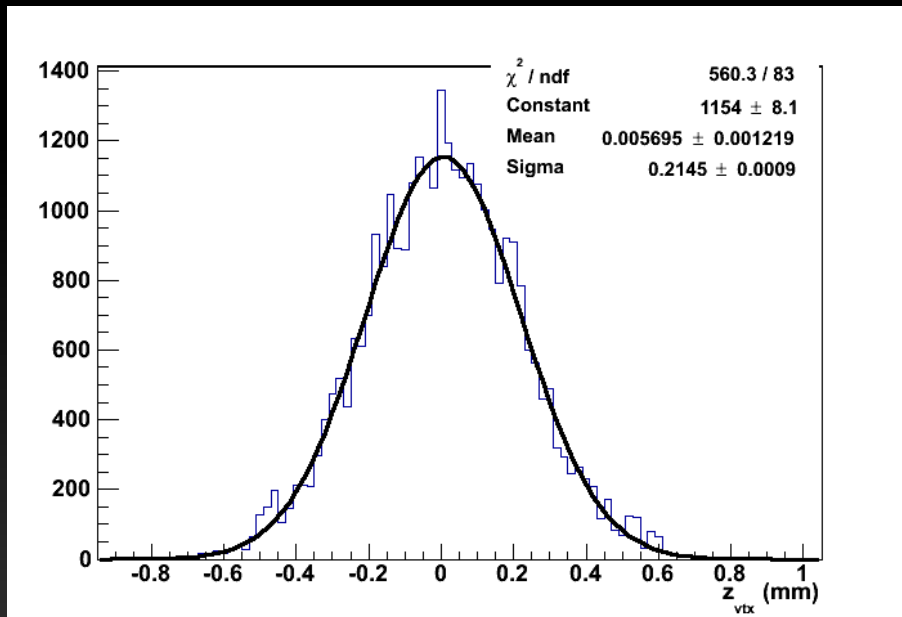
- Finite extension: $\sigma_z = 225 \mu\text{m}$
 - conservative compromise
- Events from beam-beam interactions ($\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ hadrons, incoherent pairs) are distributed randomly over the luminous region
- Physics events always at $z = 0$

Reconstructed primary vertex position for $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow$ hadrons, pairs



Fitted width: 214 μm

Primary Vertex Resolution

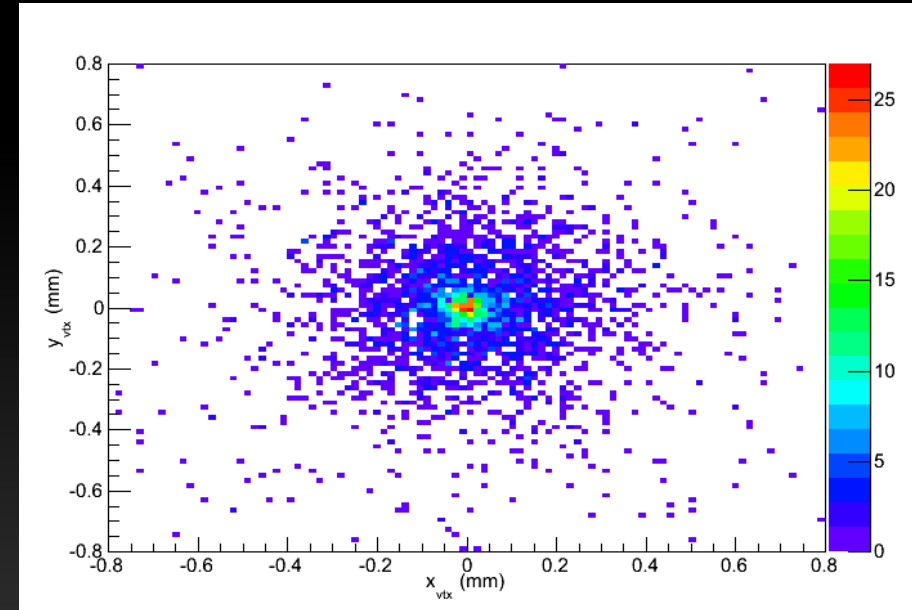
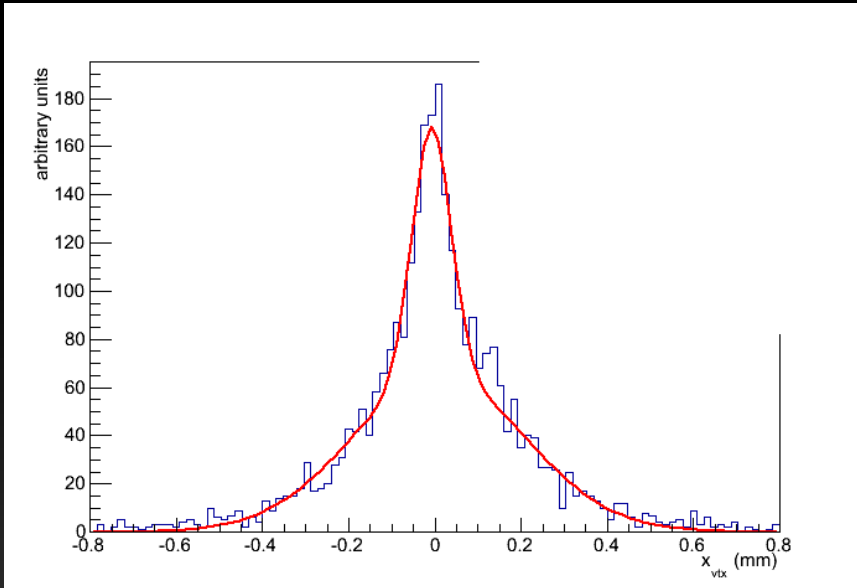


Note the different scales

$e^+e^- \rightarrow$ hadrons
and pair background
Resolution 214 μm

ttH semi-leptonic channel
resolution < 3 μm

Primary Vertex Resolution II

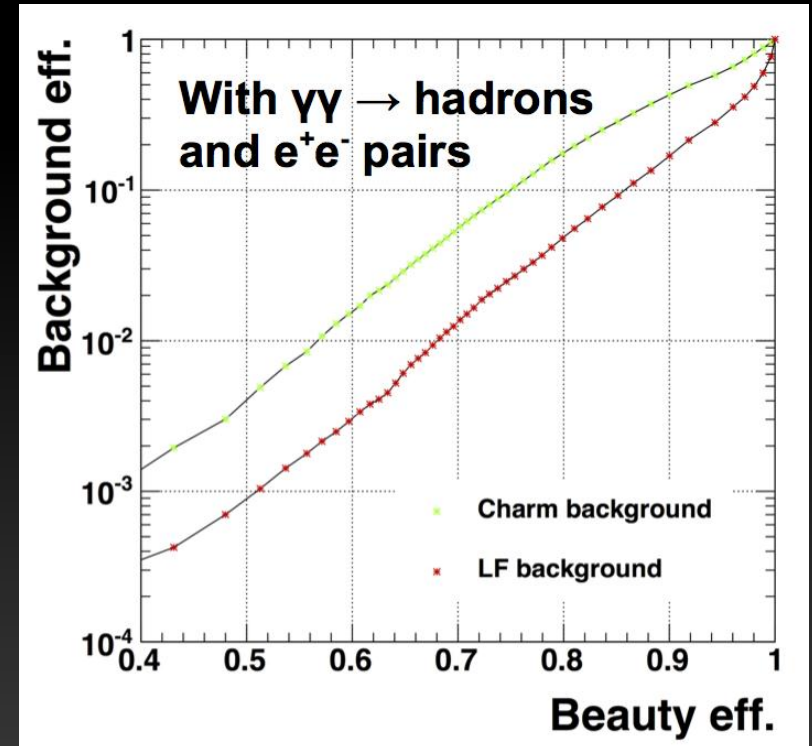
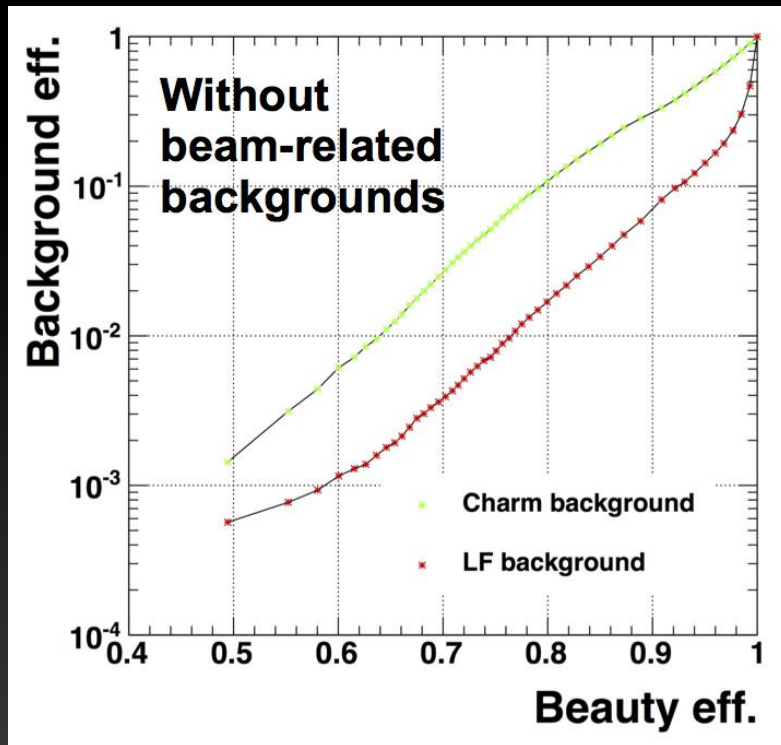


$e^+e^- \rightarrow$ invisible
+ pair background
+ hadrons

Full detector simulation and
reconstruction

Fit with two 2D Gaussians:
Width of the narrow Part: 33 μm

Flavor Tagging



Using LCFIPlus, tuned for SiD detector
Classifier trained on dijet events

Single Particle ID

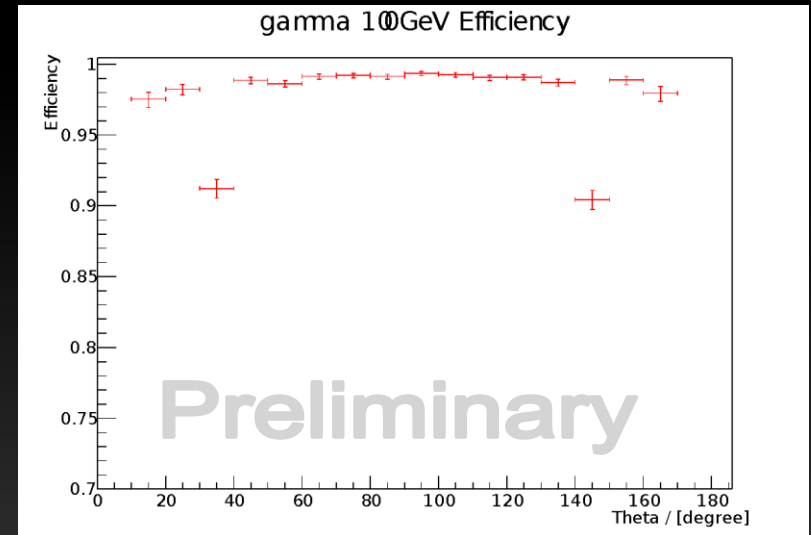
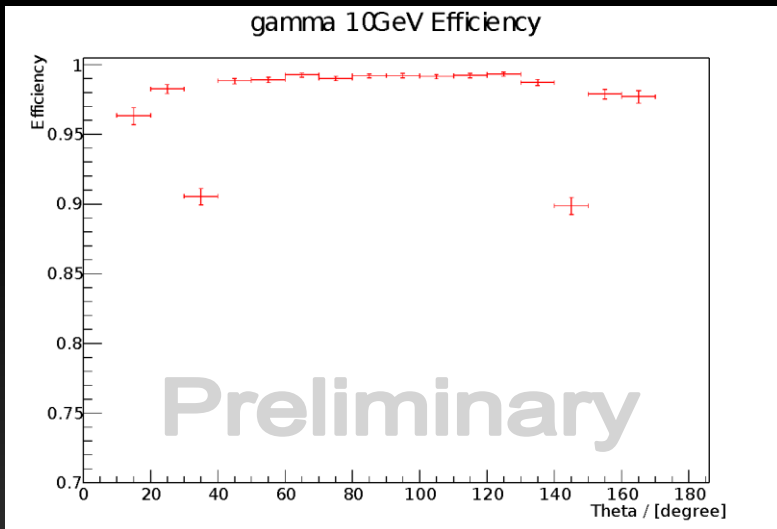
Why?

- Several analyses depend on excellent PID
 - WW, tth (semi-)leptonic, hmumu
- Currently, PID comes from PandoraPFA
 - Performance must not be perfect, but must be well-known and understood
- Digital HCAL: remove muons before clustering

How?

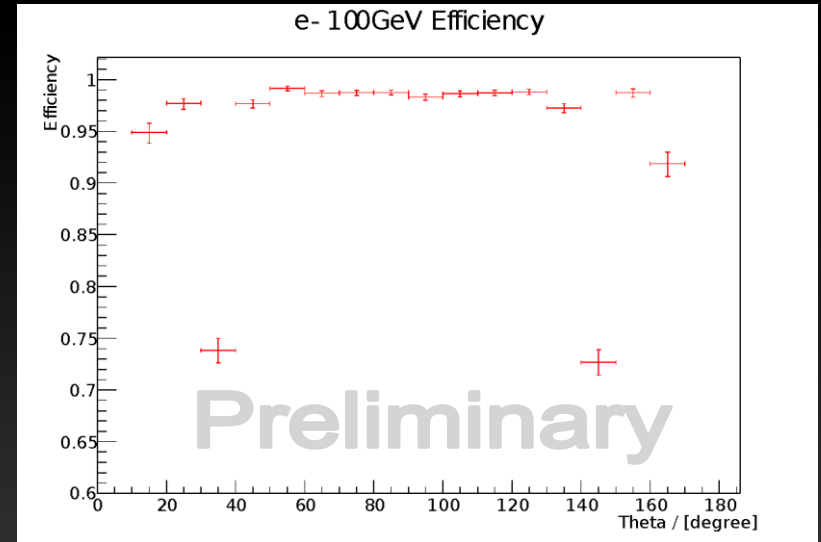
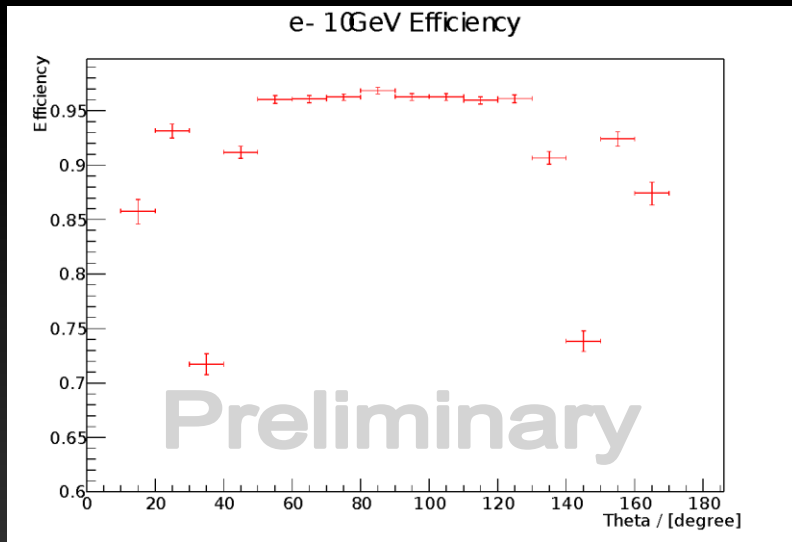
- Generate single particle of given type
- Full detector simulation
- org.lcsim tracking
- PandoraPFA reconstruction
- Plot ratio of reconstructed / generated particles of given type

Single Photons



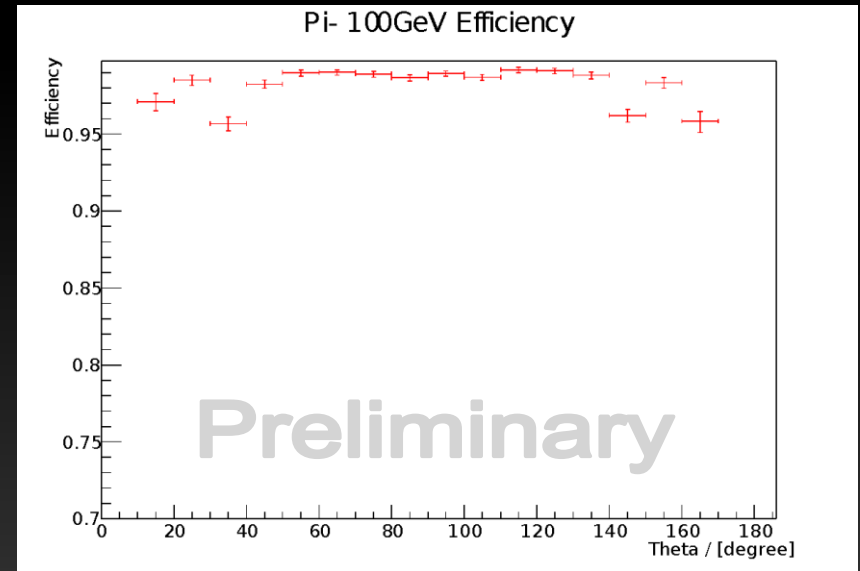
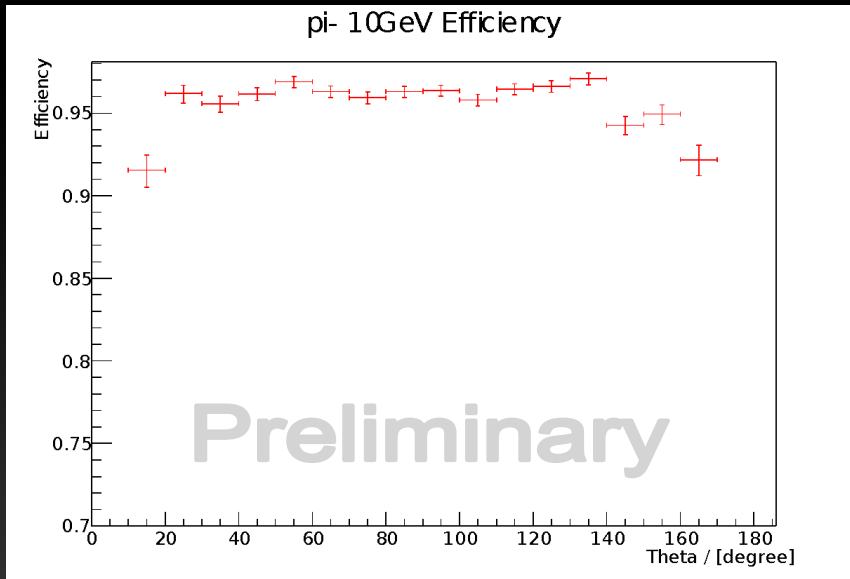
Photon Identification $> 97\%$ in barrel and endcap
Transition region needs optimization

Single Electrons



Electron Identification at higher energy
slightly worse than tracking efficiency
Transition region needs optimization

Single Pions



Pion Identification efficiency
commensurate with tracking efficiency
At higher energies slight deterioration in
the transition region

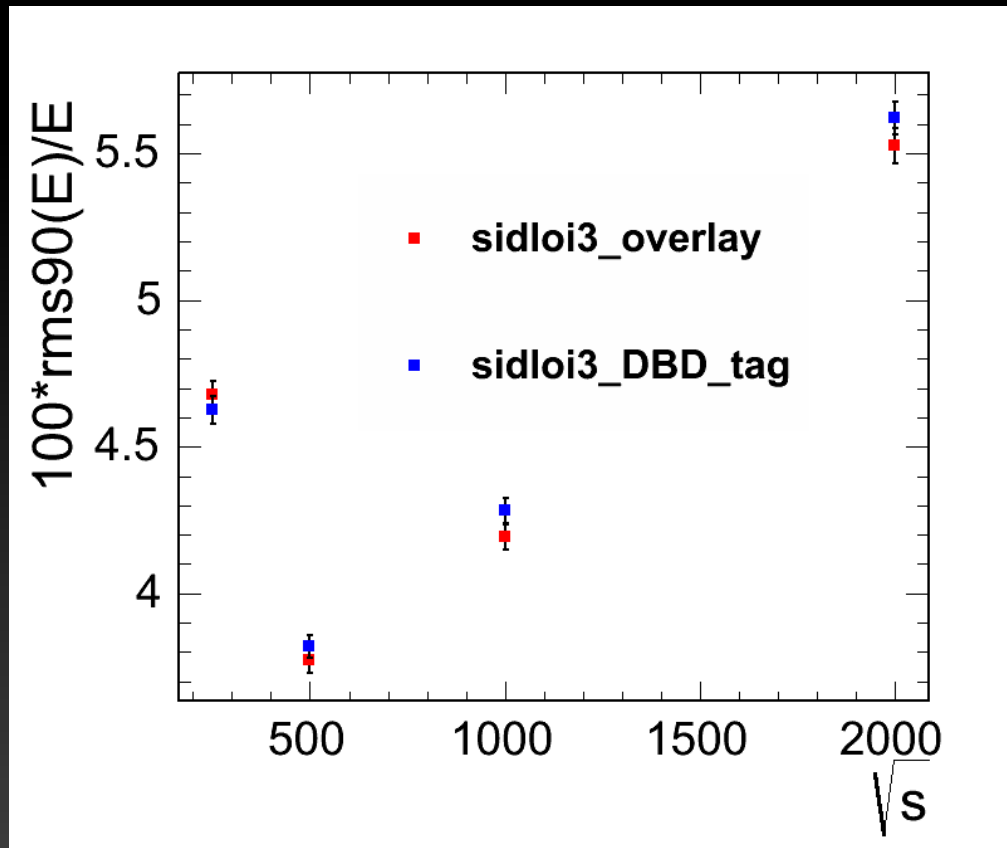
RMS₉₀ versus energy

Performance of the detector in physics events

ZZ → 2 jets + invisible

Full simulation and reconstruction with and without background

Includes effects of jet finding



Studies indicate that performance at 1 TeV can be improved. Performance of PandoraPFA in DHCAL not yet optimal

Summary

- We have evaluated the performance of those aspects of the SiD Detector that are relevant for physics analyses
- The performance is more than adequate for DBD analyses in a realistic environment with machine-induced background
- Areas for improvement are clearly identified
- The DBD is not the end of SiD optimization studies

BACKUP