

External Si tracking: a review of the ILD system and its performance

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ILD workshop, Cracow, Sept 2013

Outline

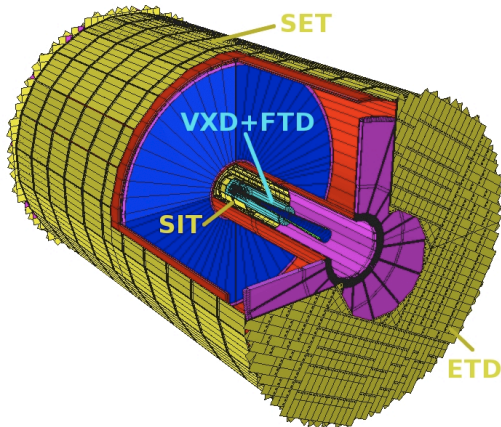
- 1 Outline
- 2 Introduction
- 3 Effects on detector performance
 - Effects on tracking performance
 - Effects on calorimeter performance
 - Effects on TPC performance
 - Effects on PFlow performance
- 4 Effects on physics performance
- 5 Needed studies
- 6 Conclusions

Introduction

External Si-tracking system:

- SET
- ETD

Main objective initially: Get an asymptotic momentum resolution as good as possible (=SiD).

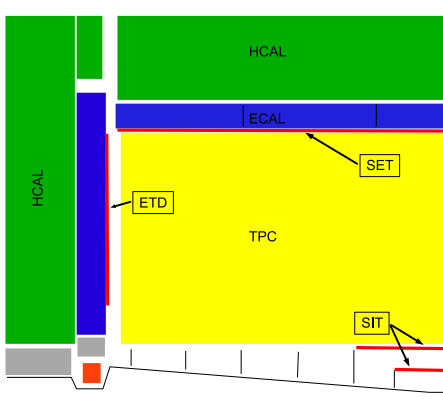


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What are the expected benefits/drawbacks on

- Direct tracking performance ?
- Indirect (ie. survey/calibration) tracking performance ?
- Calorimeter performance ?
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- What does this mean for **Physics** ?
- What do we need to study to substantiate this?

Effects on tracking performance

Master formula:

$$\Delta(1/p) = \frac{8 \times 330 \sin \theta \sigma_{sagita}}{BL_{coda}^2}$$

- SET:
 - up to 30% better $\Delta(1/p)$.
 - Amelioration still sizeable down to ~ 10 GeV.
 - Amelioration at all angles for $p=250$ GeV.
 - Almost no effect on $\Delta(D_0)$
- ETD:
 - Very modest amelioration for $p > 25$ GeV.

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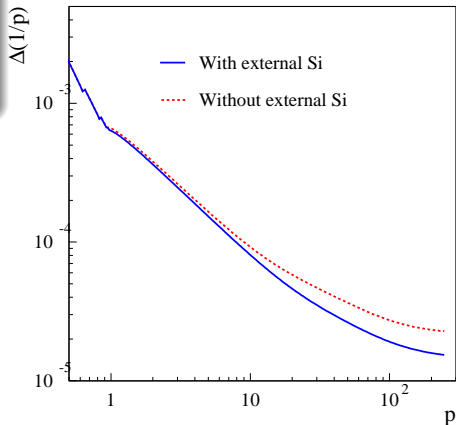
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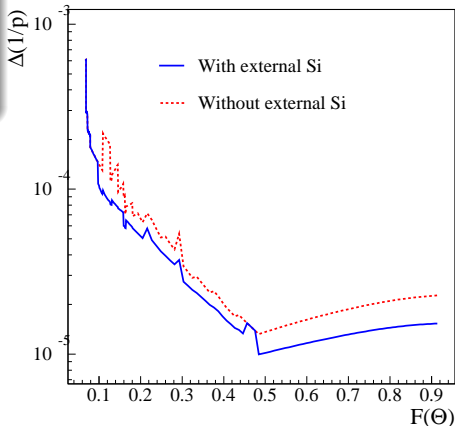
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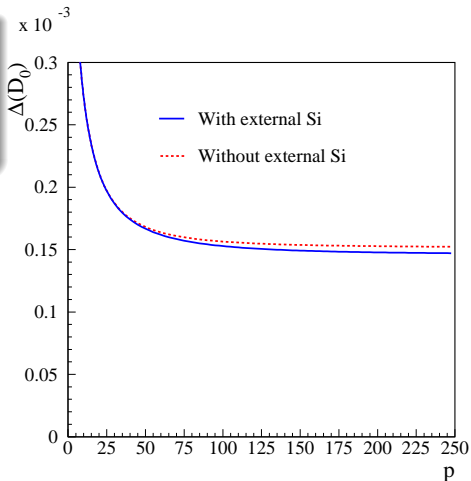
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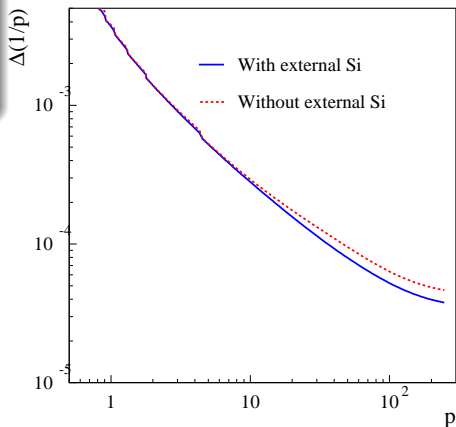
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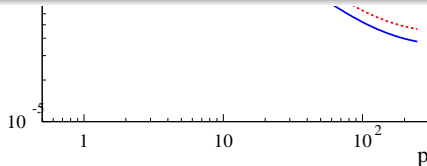
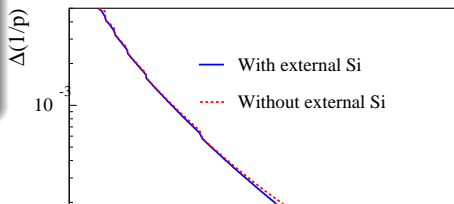
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The Si-envelope delivers what it was designed to do.

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Effects on calorimeter performance

- More material
 - SET: 0.7 % X_0 , but only 0.15 % λ .
 - **EM**: expect **very small effect** from γ conversions and brems: low probability, short lever-arm \rightarrow in the rare cases where there is an interaction, the clusters probably will be reconstructed as one with the **same** uncertainty on the total energy.
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Likely that there would be neither benefits nor drawbacks.

Effects on TPC performance

- Assigning tracks to the **right BX**:
 - Bunch spacing: 554 or 366 ns and drift-velocity 6-8 cm/ μ s.
 - \Rightarrow 2.2 - 4.4 cm displacement. Clearly separable - $\sigma_z < 1$ mm in TPC.
 - Is the ECAL with 5mm pads enough to separate ? Or scintillator strips ?!
 - Or the SIT, with σ_z 50 μ m ? Remember occupancy inside jets, decays in-flight, ghost hits !!

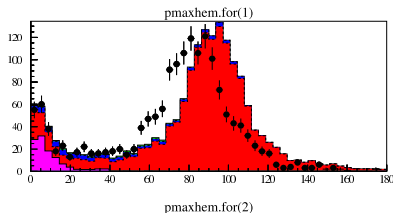
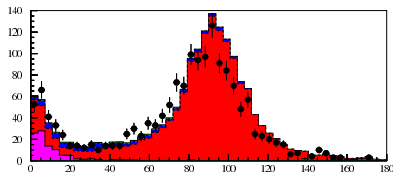
NB: This is an issue in the barrel only - in the forward, there would be a precise last point with drift-time ~ 0 from the TPC itself !

Effects on TPC performance

- Study **distortions**:
would having a very precise point outside be of use? DELPHI experience would indicate so.
- Effect of entirely due to a few 100 μm un-corrected distortions in a region in the barrel-endcap transition region, where there was on “SET”.

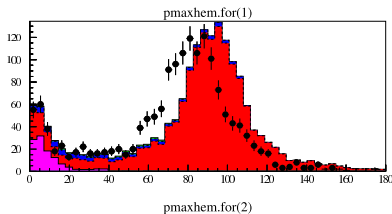
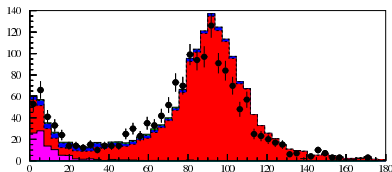
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Realistic studies needed for both these features to answer.

Effects on PFlow performance

- Better momentum measurement → better measurement of charged part.
- **But:** Doesn't matter for PFlow - the uncertainty is completely dominated by the neutrals.
- Somewhat more interactions before the calorimeters.
- **But:** Very low probability, and short lever-arm.
- **Question:** Could the fact of having a precise point **after** the scattering in the TPC end-plate/field cage help Pandora?
 - In this context: Would a track-element in the forward region help?
 - If so, can it be formed by Last (zero-drift length) TPC point + one ETD layer + First ECal point ? i.e. by $\sigma_{point} = 60\text{-}20 \mu\text{m} + 10 \mu\text{m} + 150 \mu\text{m}$?

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Key number

$\Delta(p) \approx 100 \text{ MeV}$ at $p = 100 \text{ GeV}$.

- Higgs mass:
 - Momentum resolution does matter (at $E_{CMS}=350 \text{ GeV}$; at 250 beam-spectrum dominates.
 - In any case: $\Delta(m_h)$ well below 100 MeV.
- Higgs total width
 - Do higher orders give contributions $\propto m_h^n$?

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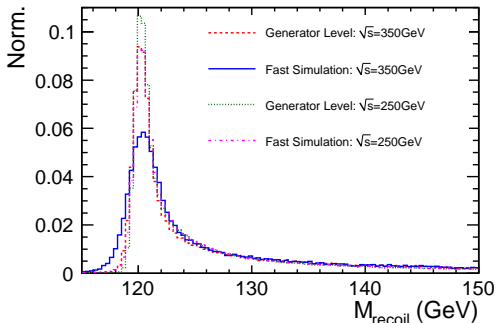
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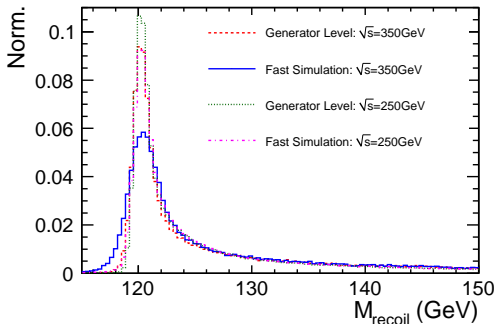


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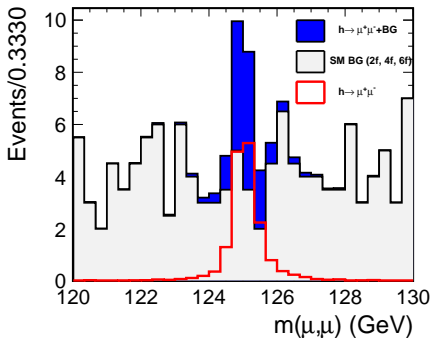


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 - Width of peak $\propto \Delta(p)$, so S/B better if $\Delta(p)$ smaller.

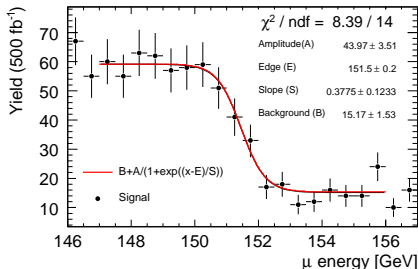
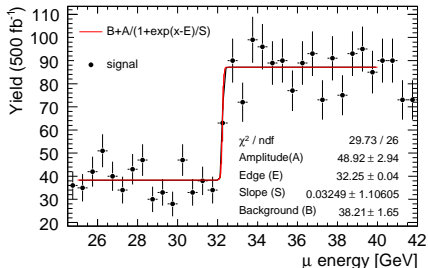
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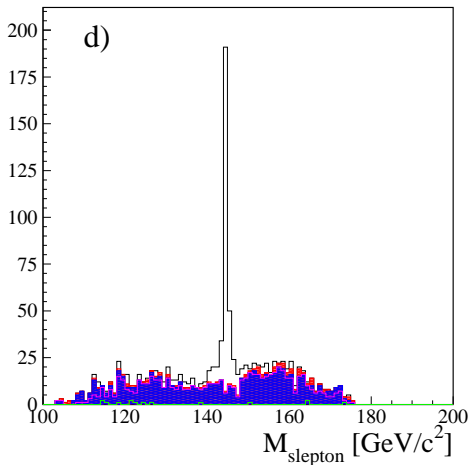
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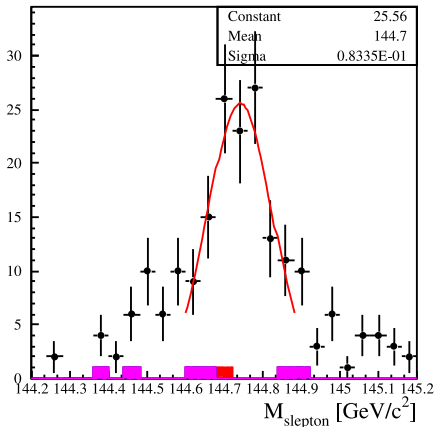
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Far from obvious that there would be any direct physics benefit.

Needed studies

What do we need to do to substantiate the effects ?

- The direct effect on **momentum and ip** resolution are clear.
 - Clear effect from SET, very marginal of ETD.
 - But: alignment ? If we believe SiD (which we should) it should be OK...
- The direct effects on **physics**, the case is fairly clear:
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SGV fast-sim is adequate for these questions. Just need to fold in alignment uncertainty.

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What do we need to do to substantiate the effects (cont'd) ?

- Calorimeter and PFlow:
 - Need serious FullSim on models with or without the measurements, material and geometry of the external Si system.
 - Need reconstruction studies by experts on the Si system.
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 - Specific Pandora question: would a track-element from the ETD be useful ?
- **FullSim models** of ILD with and without SIT/ETD needed. No-Si model should exploit emptied space (bigger TPC/closer Calo's ?)
- **Dedicated** reconstruction and Pandora

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Conclusions

- Tracking:
 - SET:
 - 100% STP (LHC 40 TeV)
 - Antineutrinos will dominate beam to 40 GeV
 - Aimed to affect σ_{SI}
 - ETD:
 - Very precise calibration for $p > 20$ GeV
- Advantage/disadvantage on system as a whole
 - PFlow
 - TPC calibration
- Needs further studies.

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- **But**: *if* the momentum resolution at high momentum turns out to be useful, SiD will be better than us, if we have no external Si !
- **One could turn the argument around**: If 30 % lower momentum resolution has no consequence for physics, one could keep the SET and make the tracker **smaller**, by as much as 25 cm. The savings in the ECal and yoke would then be much larger than the cost of the SET.

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Bottom line

Given the modest impact on physics, the results of the PFlow and TPC studies are **crucial** to be able to make a rational decision.

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