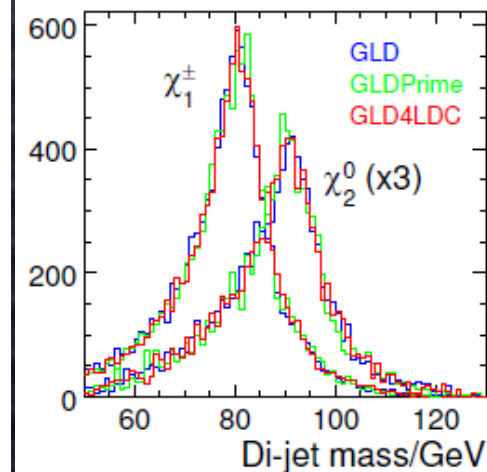
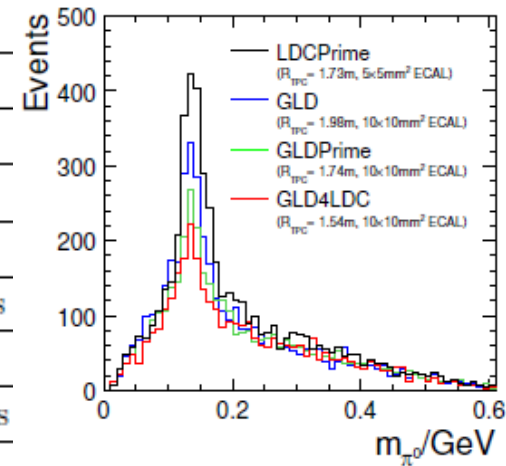


A tasklist for ILD optimization (incl. JSPS discussion)

Taikan Suehara (Kyushu)

ILD optimization in Lol

| Model Name | | GLD | GLD' | GLD4LDC | LDC4GLD | LDC' | LDC | ILD |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------|------|---------|-------------------|------|------|-------------|
| Simulator | | Jupiter | | | Mokka | | | Mokka |
| B field (T) | | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 |
| Beampipe R_{min} | | 15.0 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 15.5 | 14.0 | 13.0 | 14.5 |
| Vertex | Geometry | cylindrical | | | ladders | | | ladders |
| Detector | Layers | 3 doublets | | | 5 | | | 3 doublets |
| | R_{min} | 17.5 | 16.0 | 15.0 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 14.0 | 16.0 |
| Barrel | Layers | 4 cylinders | | | 2 cylinders | | | 2 cylinders |
| SIT | Radii | 90, 160, 230, 300 | | | 161.4, 270.1 | | | 165, 309 |
| TPC | R_{min} | 437 | 435 | 371 | 371 | | | 395 |
| drift region | R_{max} | 1978 | 1740 | 1520 | 1931 | 1733 | 1511 | 1739 |
| | z_{max} | 2600 | 2350 | 2160 | 2498 | 2248 | 2186 | 2247.5 |
| TPC pad rows | | 256 | 217 | 196 | 260 | 227 | 190 | 224 |
| ECAL barrel | R_{min} | 2100 | 1850 | 1600 | 2020 | 1825 | 1610 | 1847.4 |
| | Layers | 33 | | | 20(thin)+9(thick) | | | 20+9 |
| | Total X_0 | 28.4 | | | 22.9 | | | 23.6 |
| ECAL endcap z_{min} | | 2800 | 2250 | 2100 | 2700 | 2300 | 2550 | 2450 |
| HCAL barrel | Layers | 46 | 42 | 37 | 48 | | | 48 |
| | R_{max} | 3617 | 3260 | 2857 | 3554 | 3359 | 3144 | 3330 |
| λ_I (ECAL+HCAL) | | 6.79 | 6.29 | 5.67 | 6.86 | | | 6.86 |



It was rather just a decision than an optimization

What to optimize?

- Size / B
 - r, z and B – 3 parameters
 - affects tracking as well as PFA
- BUT not only size & B!!
 - SiECAL or ScECAL or Hybrid
(very important for cost consideration)
 - Pixel size (CAL, VTX), depth
 - TPC or non-TPC (!)
 - Forward

How to optimize

- Should concentrate on critical physics
 - Not as Lol time
- Critical physics
 - 250 GeV: Higgs total cross section
 - 350 GeV: top (seems easy for ILC detectors)
 - 500 GeV: Higgs BR, (ttH) + NP
 - 1000 GeV: Higgs self + NP

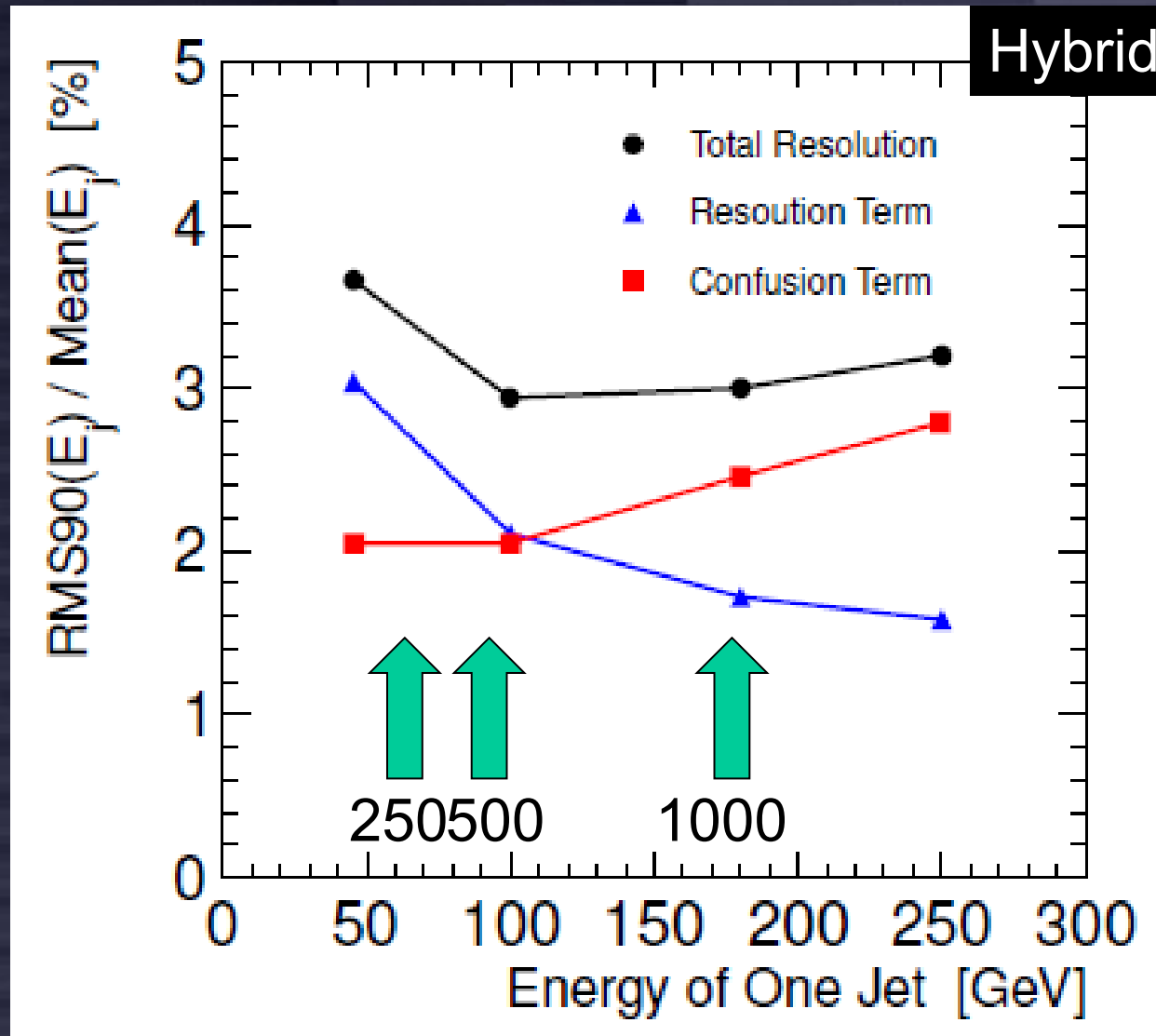
- New physics: very difficult to identify ‘important’ model/parameter now...

Energy of critical physics

- 250 GeV: mainly 4f
 - 63 GeV / fermion
- 500 GeV: 4f – 8f
 - 63 – 125 GeV / fermion
- 1000 GeV: 4f – 8f
 - 125 – 250 GeV / fermion

- Note: we should not assume calorimeter replacement at 1 TeV run
 - In contrast, vertex will be probably replaced

Confusion and jet energy



Physics: tasklist

- Recoil mass for tracking – Shun
- qqH, invisible – Tatsuhiko & more
- Higgs BR – Hiroaki? (not apparent)
- ZHH / nnHH - many
- ttH – Yuji
- $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ – will assign (for CAL study)

- New physics?

Software

- Actually, software is critical for optimization
- Optimization of software depends on detector configuration – need sophisticated tuning of software on each parameters
- Critical things
 - Tracking?
 - PFA
 - Flavor tagging
 - Jet Clustering?
- Need manpower of ‘experts’

General comments

- Mature analysis for critical channels are essential
- Performance will be checked at several parameters – not only size but many others
 - We are generally not so positive to go smaller
- We should collect manpower – we are discussing assignments
- Software is critical – we should keep improvements of our core software

ILD optimization in TDR

Optimization Space

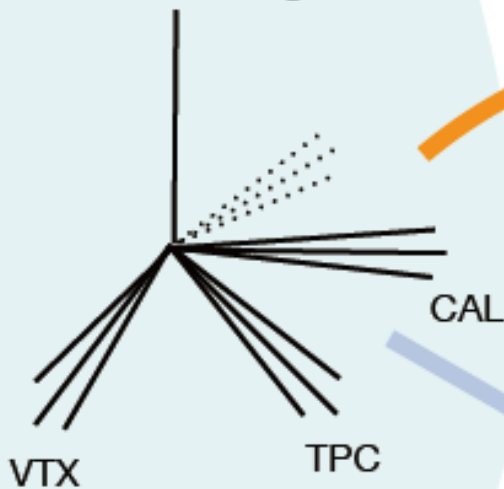
physics-driven optimization

Global parameters

R, L (CAL), θ_{min}, \dots

B-field

Material budget



Confirmation to clear the threshold rather than optimization?

Full simulation

Cost = $fn(R, L, \text{granularity}, \dots)$

constraint rather than what to optimize?

Global parameters

Granularity

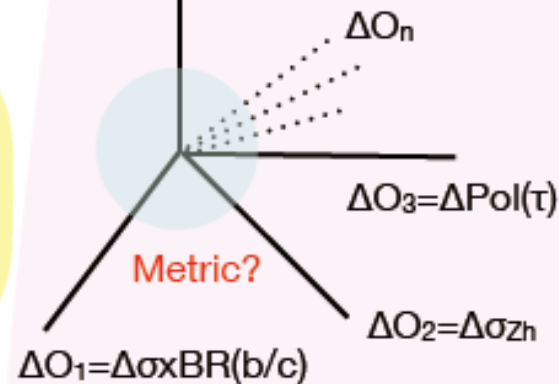
$\Delta E_J/E_J$
 $\Delta E/E$

Δb

$\Delta p/p$

Single particle performance

resolutions on x^μ and p^μ , etc.



Physics performance

Benchmark observables for evaluation

New benchmark?

Fast Simulation

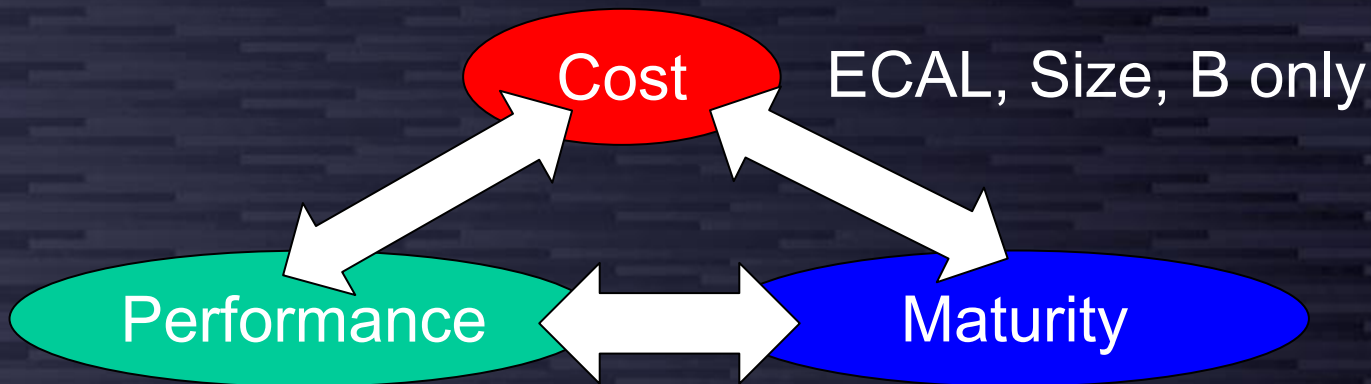
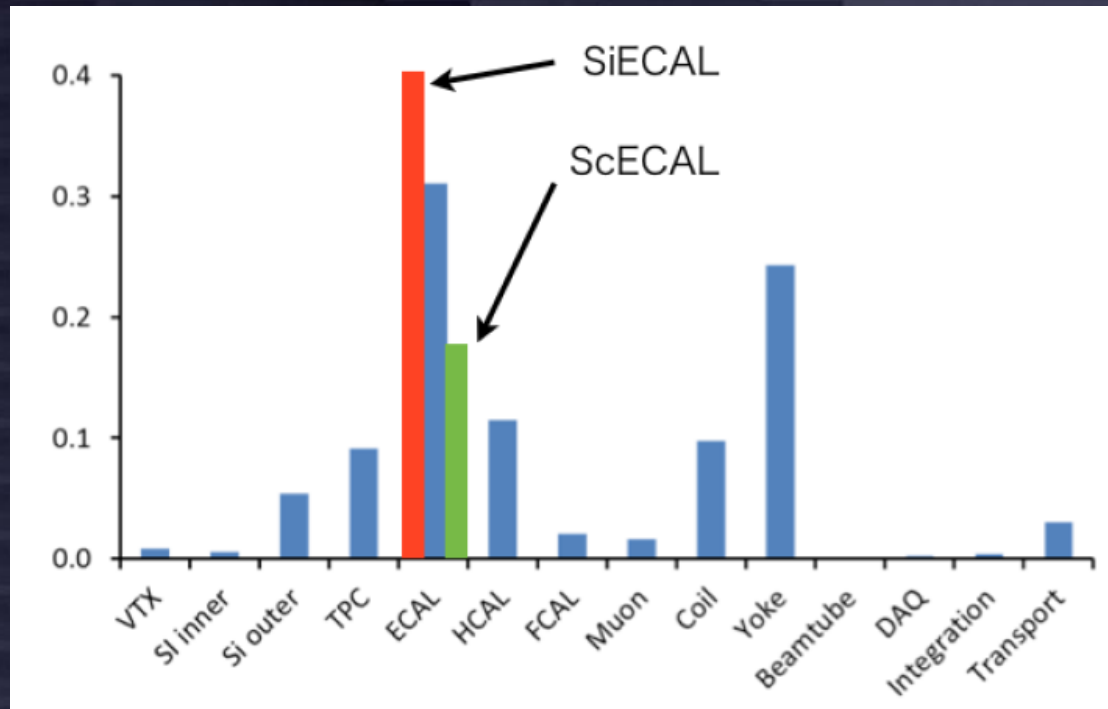
parametric study

Local, detector component parameters

Internal & scale-invariant
Technology choice
detailed design

Make them as orthogonal or diagonal as possible!

Cost: ECAL and size/B are concern



Cost

- Smaller is cheaper, for sure.
Smaller B is also cheaper.
 - Smaller is better – apparently not!
 - Expects significant degradation of PFA
 - Have to address in critical physics analyses
 - Expects degradation also in tracking
- ScECAL is cheaper, for sure.
 - ScECAL is better – maybe??
 - Currently no significant degradation seen
 - Have to address also
 - Large ScECAL → coil&yoke cost
 - Small ScECAL also possible (of course)