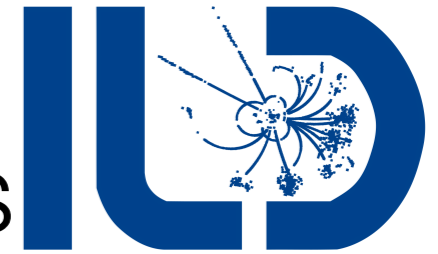


A 3D cutaway diagram of a particle detector component, likely a calorimeter. The diagram shows a central cylindrical structure with a helical pattern of purple and blue segments. This central structure is surrounded by several layers of yellow and green material, which are part of the detector's shielding and support structure. The entire assembly is housed within a larger, light blue structure. Two red arrows point from the central structure towards the surrounding layers, indicating a specific feature or interaction point.

How to do physics-driven detector optimisation

J. List
ILD Meeting 2018
Ichinoseki
Feb 22 2018

Detector Design & Optimisation Questions



What is the benefit of a TPC-based tracking system?

- dE/dx : quantify benefit
- in-flight decays ($V0$, exotics): quantify impact
- material budget and distribution
=> demonstrate physics-level benefit?

• Is our Si system geometry optimal?

- gap VTX / FTD
- pixelated SIT / FTD / (SET)
=> advantage in pattern recognition / resolution?

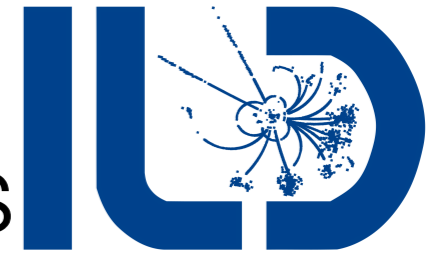
• Is our missing 4-momentum resolution optimal?

• Is our photon energy resolution good enough?

How would we profit from timing? With which resolution?

- TOF for PID
- TOF for background rejection
- 4D (5D) particle flow

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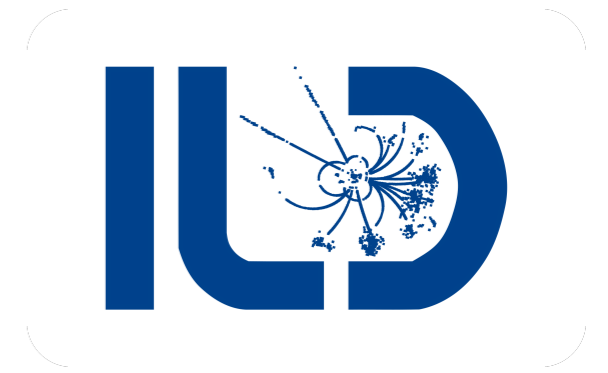
**c.f. talks on Tuesday
by Marcel, Felix &
Roman!**

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Lessons from previous benchmarking



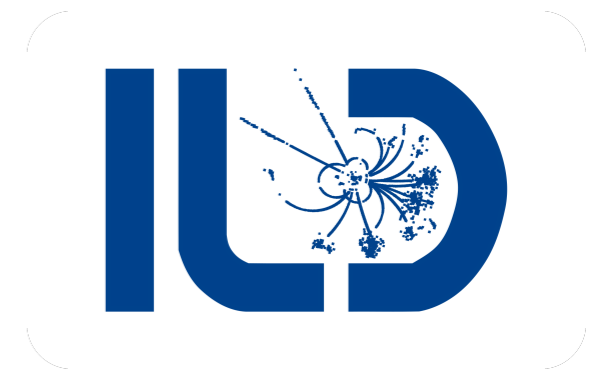
DBD / Lol benchmarking in a nutshell:

- take signal & background DSTs
- fish the signal out of the background such that statistic uncertainty on single observable is minimised
- be better than SiD ;-)

**not talking about physics
case studies today!**

Conclusions?

- often no difference in final ILD vs SiD result - even if detector-level performance different (JER, c-tag, ...)
- in case of significant differences: mostly traced back to different approaches in analyses (SUSY Point5, H->cc / gg, ...)
- apart from a few simple cases (eg Higgs recoil), weak correlation between final physics result and detector performance - or obscured?



Lessons from previous benchmarking

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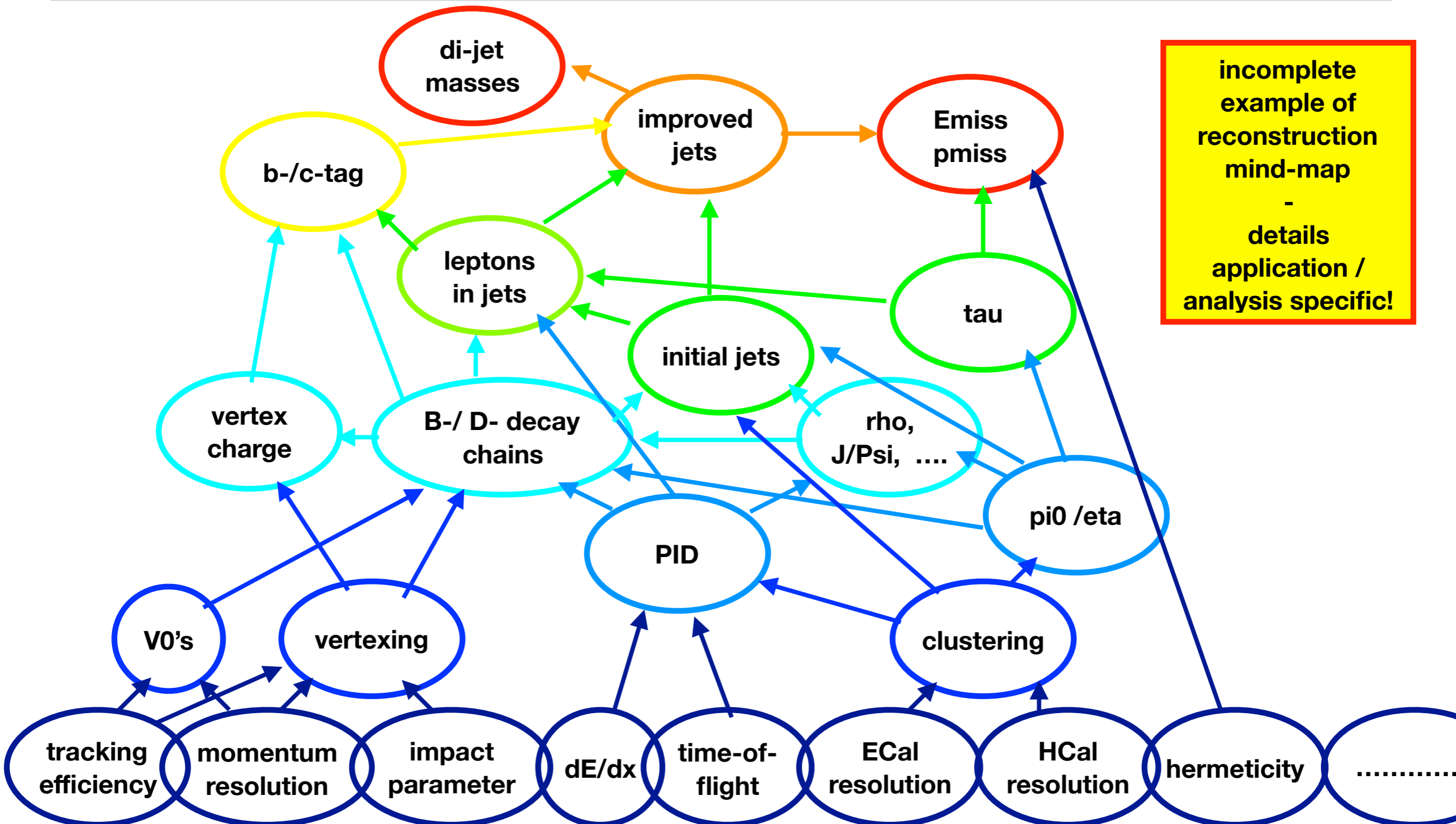
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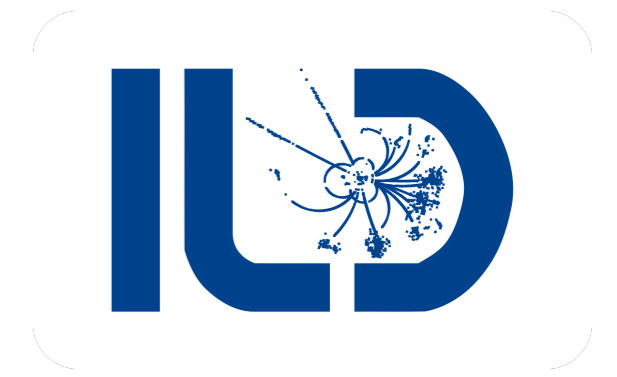
Conclusions?

- often no difference in final ILD vs SiD result - even if detector-level performance different (JER, c-tag, ...)
- in case of **So why do it again?** placed back to different approach (>cc / gg, ...)
- apart from a few simple cases (eg Higgs recoil), weak correlation between final physics result and detector performance - or obscured?

Why is physics-driven optimisation non-trivial?



**incomplete
example of
reconstruction
mind-map
-
details
application /
analysis specific!**

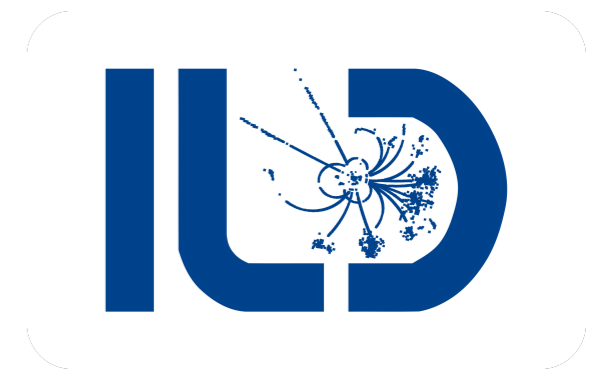


What do we expect to learn *now*?

Establish better connection between physics reach and detector performance:

- 1. What is the theoretical limit and how far are we away?**
- 2. Which performance aspects are important for**
 - A. statistical precision**
 - B. control of systematics**
- 3. For each of these:**
 - A. obtain a well-defined performance plot for ILD Report**
 - B. limited by detector or by reconstruction?**
 - C. what can be gained if improved / what would be lost if worse performance? can a requirement be derived?**
- 4. Finally, result of full analyses for new detector models**

How to - part I



1. compare existing full sim results to theoretical limit(s)

- A. “ultimate theory limit”: 100% signal efficiency, 0 background, perfect resolution
- B. generator-level analysis of signal and irreducible backgrounds (same parton-content)

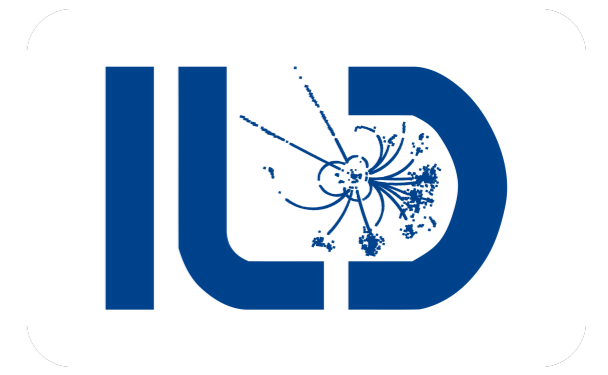
=> this can be done NOW!

2. Identify N most important performance aspects

- think :-) (...to identify candidates)
- pick a candidate and cheat it in full sim (replace reconstructed value by truth)
 - A. smear resolution / worsen efficiency by hand => impact on *statistical* uncertainty
 - B. introduce a bias / shift => impact on *systematic* uncertainty

=> this can be started anytime using existing DBD samples!

How to - part II



3. For the N most important performance aspects

A. define relevant performance plot(s) and deliver in ILDPerformance

B. classify limitations / improvements:

- **reconstruction:**

- **cheat / cheat & smear in order to show potential gain**

- **investigate possible improvements**

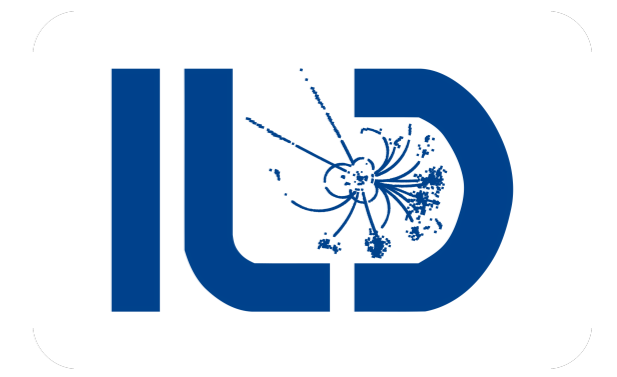
- **detector:**

- **cheat / cheat & smear in order to show potential gain**

- **define requirement**

C. quantify gain / loss in physics performance for better / worse detector performance - or in presence / absence of specific information (e.g. timing, dE/dx)

4. perform full analyses on various ILD models



What do we need for this?

Intensive use of cheating & truth tools

- MCParticles
- RecoMCTruthLink
- TrueJet

=> **c.f. talk by Mikael**

Already now can start optimisation

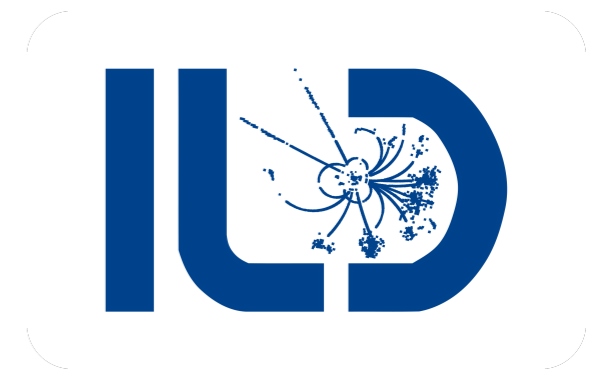
- on generator level
- partially on DBD samples

=> **c.f. talks by Shin-ichi & Yu**

Already now can use test samples to

- evaluate “physics-object level” performance
- improve and stress test high-level reconstruction

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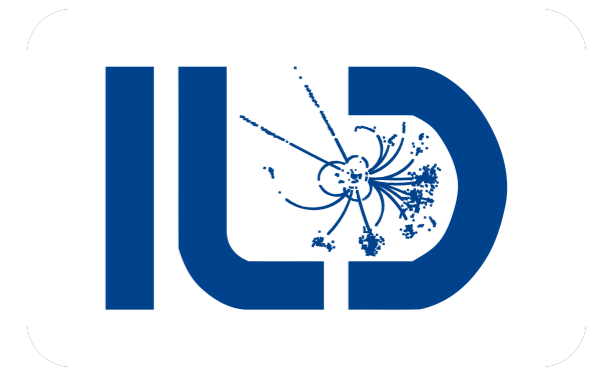
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- **A lot can be prepared and done *before* new samples are available**
- ***Can and should* invest time to profit from imminent reconstruction improvements**
- **Can start by simulation only first, and reconstruct once ready**

Optimisation Plan



- **list of benchmark reactions** defined - see next slide
 - a short description of each benchmark will be prepared on ILD confluence pages by conveners
 - at least 2 persons per benchmark
 - eg 1 new student + 1 experienced person / experts from different detector technologies
 - **many volunteers needed - everybody is welcome !**
- first target **500 GeV** (1 TeV)
 - other ECM can be added later if time / interest / need
- **all analyses should start immediately** by
 - evaluating theoretical expectation on generator-level / set-up analyses on DBD samples
 - identifying key performance aspect(s)
 - test this aspect on test samples, contribute to high-level reconstruction where needed
 - implement standard performance plot(s) in ILDPerformance

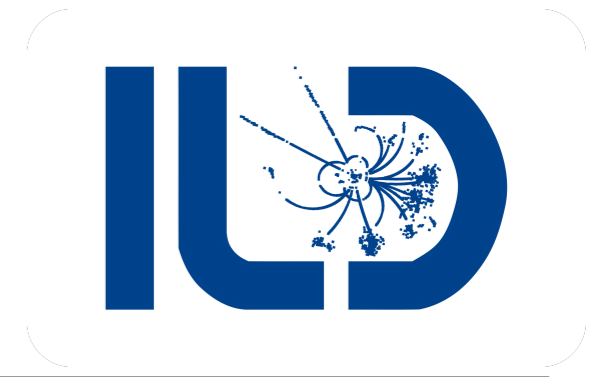
**=> can afford to take imminent reconstruction improvements into account
(especially if separate simulation run first, then reconstruction)**
- **plan to have at least internal analysis note to support ILD Document
(can undergo review process and become public note / paper later)**

Physics Benchmarks



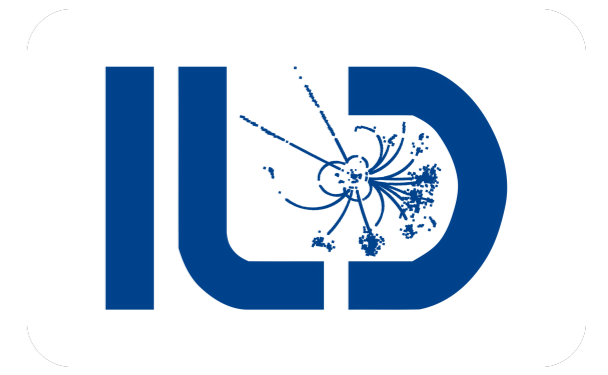
WG	Process	Physics	Detector	ECM	Who
Higgs & EW	H->bb/cc/gg	BR	c-tag, b-tag, JER	500 GeV	NN + NN
	H->bb	mass	JER, JES	500 GeV	Ali Ebrahimi (10%) + Junping Tian
	ee->tautau	A_FB, tau-pol, A_LR	tau-reco	500 GeV	Daniel Jeans + NN
	H->mumu	BR	momentum resolution	500 GeV	Shin-ichi Kawada + NN
	H->invisible	BR limit	JER, hermeticity	500 GeV	Yu Kato + NN
	WW->qqlv	MW, TGCs, beam pol.	JES, JER, electron, mu	500 GeV	Kostiantyn Shpak + NN
	vvqqqqq	QGCs	JES / JER	1 TeV	Jakob Beyer + NN
	gamma Z	A_LR, sigma_tot, JES	photon, JER/JES, e, mu	500 GeV	NN + NN
Top, Bottom & QCD	tt->bbqqqq	x-section, AFB	b-tag, vertex charge, PID	500 GeV	Amjad + NN
BSM	low deltaM Higgsinos	natural SUSY	low-p tracking, PID, hermeticity	500 GeV	Swathi Sasikumar + NN
	mono-photons	WIMPs / WISPs	photon reco, BeamCal	500 GeV	NN + NN
	Zh, mh < 125 GeV	limit on ZZh coupling	p res, e reco, JER, hermeticity	500 GeV	Yan Wang + NN

Conclusions



- **many interesting optimisation questions**
- **make targeted use of MC truth / cheating in order to isolate effects**
=> this can start already now
- **(high-level) reconstruction often limiting performance thus obscuring impact of detector design**
=> should invest time to include imminent improvements / fix holes / finish tuning:
 - **BeamCal reco**
 - **silicon tracking**
 - **TOF / hit timing**
 - **V0Finding**
 - **Vertexing**
- **if needed, run separate simulation first**
- **need many volunteers to adopt a benchmark!**
- **from all detector technologies!!!**

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**THE chance to develop & test improvements
before
new physics productions coming up as next step!**