Detector optimization studies for the CEPC: TPC & Calo

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CEPC: 1M Higgs & 10-100 B Z



Observables: EW Precision, tau physics, Flavor Physics...

Higgs mass, CP, $\sigma(ZH)$, event rates ($\sigma(ZH, vvH)^*Br(H \rightarrow X)$), Diff. distributions 30/3/2017 Derive: Absolute Higgs width, branching ratios, couplings

Geometries



CEPC_v1 Forward Region & Yoke Thickness Modified w.r.t ild_o2_v05

Used for CEPC Higgs analysis

Simplified, Defect free geometry... Cylinder like calorimeter layers, & Silicon tracker (Optional)

Used for Arbor tuning, Calorimeter optimization & Conceptual SPPC Detector study...

Feasibility of TPC at CEPC

- 600 Ion Disks induced from Z->qq events at 2E34cm⁻²s⁻¹
- Voxel occupancy & Charge distortion from Ion Back Flow (IBF)
- Cooperation with CEA & LCTPC



TPC Feasibility (Preliminary)



- Voxel occupancy ~ $(10^{-5} 10^{-7})$ level, safe
- Safe for CEPC If the ion back flow be controlled to per mille level The charge distortion at ILD TPC would be one order of magnitude then the intrinsic resolution (L = 2E34 cm⁻²s⁻¹)

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R&D on the IBF control





Micromegas(Saclay)

GEM(CERN)



Cathode with mesh

GEM-MM Detector



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UV test -first step

- UV lamp measurement
 - pA current meter from Keithley
 - First step test about the current in mesh
 - □ E_drift: 10~175V/cm
 - □ ~43pA@175V/cm
 - Stable current with UV light
 - ~200V/cm@T2K operation gas



Electrons by photoelectric effect with Edrift







Х



Calo Optimization at CEPC

- Feasibility study of Passive Cooling without Power Pulsing
 - Number of channels need to reduced by more than 1 orders of magnitudes, test Geometries implemented (10-20 mm ECAL/HCAL Cell + reduced layers)
 - Performance on objects & Higgs Benchmarks
 - Photon, Lepton & Jet
 - H->gluons, H->di photon, Higgs recoil & H->WW*
 - Cooperation with In2p3-LLR (MoU signed) & CALICE
- Determination of the geometry parameters for the calorimeter
 - HCAL Thickness
 - ECAL Thickness, Number of Layers & Cell Size

Photon energy measurement Vs Longitudinal structure: #Layer & Si Thickness



Performance @ Photon with E > 1 GeV:

Energy Resolution is comparable at:

What's the maximal viable silicon wafer thickness?

20 * 1.5 mm Si + 4.5 mm W 25 * 1 mm Si + 3.6 mm W 30 * 0.5 mm Si + 3 mm W

Cell Size: Position/Angular



Key performance: Separation



Figure 11. Event display of reconstructed di-photon.

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Critical distance: ~ 2*Cell Size



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Impact of Separation: qqH, H->γγ @ 250 GeV



Impact of Separation: Z->tau tau @ Z pole



Leptons: key to Higgs program



- Key objective: Identify the initial leptons
 - Leptons generated in Z decays in ZH events
 - Electrons in Z fusions
- Secondary: leptons generated in Higgs decay
 - H->WW/ZZ/tautau/µµ
 - H->bb, cc->leptonic decay
 - Hadron decays

Dan: general Lepton ID for Calorimeter with High granularity (LICH)



BDT method using 4 classes of 24 input discrimination variables.

Test performance by requesting

$$\label{eq:electron} \begin{split} & \mbox{Electron} = \mbox{E}_{likeness} > 0.5 \ ; \ \mbox{Muon} = \ \mbox{Mu}_{likeness} > 0.5 \\ & \mbox{Single charged reconstructed particle, for E > 2 GeV: lepton efficiency > 99.5\% & \mbox{Pion mis id rate ~ 1\%} \end{split}$$

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Vary the granularity

10²

10²

10²

10²

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No Significant effect for E > 2 GeV charged Particles

Jets @ vvH, H->gluons



All	9900	
ISRPt < 1 GeV	9335	
ISRPt < 1 && N3Pt < 1	8766	
ISRPt < 1&& N3Pt < 1&& cos(Theat) < 0.85	6458	



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Reconstructed Higgs Mass from vvH event, wi/wo cleaning





vvH event with ISR & Neutrino vetoed and $lcos(\Theta_j) | < 0.85$

JER Vs #Layer (Preliminary)



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H->di photon Vs W thickness



30 Layers, each layer with 0.5 mm Si + 2 mm PCB ECAL only performance

Optimization on the in-homogeneous longitudinal structure (i.e, Absorber thickness at different layer) not applied

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Lepton id @ Higgs recoil



Geom 1/2: 10 (20) mm ECAL/HCAL Cell

Initial Leptons identified at satisfactory efficiency & purity (limited by separation power) More stringent requirement arrises from jet leptons...

Br(H→WW) @ 10mm/20mm Cell size



Br(H→WW) via vvH, H→WW*→lvqq

No lose in the object level efficiency: JER slightly degraded, ~ 5/10% at 10/20 mm

Over all: event reco. efficiency varies ~1%

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Summary

- PFA oriented CEPC detector optimization is supported with full Sim-Analysis
- Feasibility:
 - TPC: Yes if IBF is controlled to per mille level;
 - Passive cooling for Calorimeter
 - No Impact on Well Isolated Particle;
 - Percentage level degrade for Higgs event measurement (0 1%)
 - May Severely degrade Tau physics: Dedicated Analyses will be followed.
- Optimization:
 - General Geometry Parameters
 - ECAL: ~ 84 mm Tungsten, divided to 20-30 layers (vary with Si thickness)
 - HCAL: ~ 1.1 meter Iron, divided to less than 40 layers
 - Evaluation of Impacts from Geometry defects, detector inhomogeneities, etc. evaluated

Future Plan

- Converge to an Benchmark geometry & get Physics Benchmarks analyzed
- Closer cooperation with Detector designs, to have validated digitization towards different technology & options

	Object	Key Performance	σ/M m _н	maturity
H->di photon	photon	Intrinsic ECAL Energy resolution	1.7% - 2.4%	90%
Higgs recoil	lepton	Lepton id & Track Momenta accuracy	-	~ 100%
vvH, H->gluons	Jet	JER	4%	60%
qqH, H->inv	MET	JER	-	10%
vvH, IIH, H->WW*->Ivqq	lepton+Jet+ MET	Composition	-	80%
ZH->4 jet	Jets	Jet clustering & JER	-	10%
Br(tau->X) @ Z pole	Tau	Photon & Pi0	-	5%

Thanks



Gain of GEM-MM module

- □ Gain of the GEM-MM
 - Gain simulation by Garfield++
 - Gain test with GEM-MM detector
 - Optimization operation high voltage
 - \square $V_{\rm GEM}{=}240{\rm V}/{\rm V}_{\rm MM}$ from 300V to 400V
 - Good fit the value with simulation and measurement
 - □ Gain of GEM: 3~23
 - □ Gain of GEM-MM: 100~10000





Photon: Ideal & Realistic Clustering



@Br(H→WW)

H→*WW*/*ZZ*: Portal to Higgs width & perfect test bed for detector/reconstruction performance...



	Z→II	tautau	VV	qq	
H→WW*→4q	6.91k	3.45k	19.74k	69.1k	
µvqq	2.27k	1.14k	6.47k	22.7k	
evqq	2.27k	1.14k	6.47k	22.7k	
eevv	186	93	527	1.9k	
μμνν	186	93	527	1.9k	
eµvv	372	186	1154	3.7k	
X + tau	X + tau 3.2k		9.14k	32.0k	
Extrapolated from ILC results					
	Await for tau finder				
	Await for the SM Background simulation				
	Fu	Full Simulation			
	Preliminary result acquired				

Unexplored

Expected Number of events with different objects

- Br(H \rightarrow WW), Combined accuracy ~ 1.0% from 13 independent full simulation analyses
 - 1.45% at IIH, $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow$ inc channels, 12 independent channels.
 - ~ 1.7% at vvH, $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow 4q$ channel (Preliminary. ILC extrapolation = 2.3%)
 - 2.3% at qqH, $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow 2qIv$ channel (extrapolated from ILC full simulation)
 - Combined: 1.0%

PFA: photon reconstruction



Angular Correlation of EM Shower energy response

PFA: photon reconstruction



ECAL Saturation/Linear Range Study



50 GeV Photon Cluster at ECAL with 10 mm Cell Size

 $\sim o(1k)$ hits, hottest hit with $E \sim 1k$ MIP.



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Scintillator: MIP→Photon→P.E

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Impact on $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ measurement



ECAL Linear Ranger: recommended to be >1k/1.8k MIP (for 10/20 mm Cell)

10k pixel SiPM readout is very challenging (If Photon generation > 10 per mip)

Empirical formula on needed ranger of a single photon:

```
log10(Ranger) = 0.87*x + 0.97*y - 0.24*y^2 + 1.26
x = log10(E), y = log10(Cell Size/cm)
```

Shuzheng Wang

In-Homogeneity

- Performance degrades
 - Cracks: 20-30% (σ/M ~ 2.4% @ CEPC_v1, with corrections)
 - By the photo yield in-homogenity (20% along the strip): **12%**
 - Local dead zone (1mm dead region along the strip of 5mm*45 mm): 8%



@Br(H→ZZ)



Z→II tautau VV qq H→ZZ*→4q 888 444 3.10k 9.24k 2v + 2q508 254 1.77k 5.29k 2l + 2a 170 85 596 1.8k 4v 73 36 254 756 508 2I + 2v49 24 170 86 41 8 4 28 X + tau 418 120 60 1246

More than 2 jets, Await for sophisticated Jet Clustering Await for tau finder limited accuracy $\sim > 50\%$ Explored by H->invisible analysis -> Accuracy ~ 40% Promising channels Unexplored

- Br(H \rightarrow ZZ), explored at 18 different channels with full simulation (IIvvqq, 4lqq, II4q, 2l4v) •
 - 8 Channels has individual accuracy better than 25%: Combined accuracy ~ 5.4%
 - 8 with accuracy worse than 25 50%
 - 2 with accuracy worse than 50% (IIH, $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4q$ and vvH, $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow IIvv$)
 - If electron id efficiency ~ muon id: 4.8% _
 - If tau finder (used for veto) is mature: ??
- TLEP extrapolation: 4.3% 30/3/2017 -FCPPL@Tsinghua

Br(H→ZZ) @ 20mm Cell size



Br(H \rightarrow ZZ) via vvH, H \rightarrow ZZ* \rightarrow Ilqq

Over all event reco. efficiency reduced ~2%

		Events	Recon.	Efficiency
	CEPC_v1	4143	3957	95.5%
	TG2	808	754	93.3%
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Arbor @ CEPC_v1 with DHCAL For vvH event (Jet Energy = 30 – 100 GeV) RMS90/Mean * sqrt(2) = 3.8/125 * 1.414 = 4.3%



Thèse A. Steen 2015LY010230



JER on vvH event at CEPC_v1



- Digital HCAL mode: Energy Estimated as k*NHit for HCAL Cluster, Calibration Constant (k) optimized for both Pandora & Arbor via Scan
- Jet: Highly depending on Jet clustering if #Jet > 2...

Longitudinal: total thickness



Figure 3. Deposit energy ratio of 120GeV photon shower by the depth in tungsten, and the integrated result.

Photon Energy	95mm W	90mm W	85mm W	80mm W
175GeV	99.0%	98.6%	97.9%	96.9%
120GeV	99.2%	98.8%	98.2%	97.3%
75GeV	99.4%	99.1%	98.7%	98.1%

Table 1. Percentage of EM showers energy deposit in 80mm-95mm tungsten

Photon conversion & recovery



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@ H->di photon



Relative Accuracy on sigma*Br: ~ 8.5%