



The LiC Detector Toy

***A mini simulation and track fit program tool
for fast and flexible detector optimization studies***

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ILC software packages

	Description	Detector	Language	IO-Format	Region
Simdet	fast Monte Carlo	TeslaTDR	Fortran	StdHep/LCIO	EU
SGV	fast Monte Carlo	simple Geometry, flexible	Fortran	None (LCIO)	EU
Lelaps	fast Monte Carlo	SiD, flexible	C++	SIO, LCIO	US
Mokka	full simulation – Geant4	TeslaTDR, LDC, flexible	C++	ASCI, LCIO	EU
Brahms-Sim	Geant3 – full simulation	TeslaTDR	Fortran	LCIO	EU
SLIC	full simulation – Geant4	SiD, flexible	C++	LCIO	US
LCDG4	full simulation – Geant4	SiD, flexible	C++	SIO, LCIO	US
Jupiter	full simulation – Geant4	JLD (GDL)	C++	Root (LCIO)	AS
Brahms-Reco	reconstruction framework (most complete)	TeslaTDR	Fortran	LCIO	EU
Marlin	reconstruction and analysis application framework	Flexible	C++	LCIO	EU
hep.lcd	reconstruction framework	SiD (flexible)	Java	SIO	US
org.lcsim	reconstruction framework (under development)	SiD (flexible)	Java	LCIO	US
Jupiter-Satellite	reconstruction and analysis	JLD (GDL)	C++	Root	AS
LCCD	Conditions Data Toolkit	All	C++	MySQL, LCIO	EU
GEAR	Geometry description	Flexible	C++ (Java?)	XML	EU
LCIO	Persistency and datamodel	All	Java, C++, Fortran	-	AS,EU,US
JAS3/WIRED	Analysis Tool / Event Display	All	Java	xml,stdhep, heprep,LCIO,	US,EU

Frank Gaede, ECFA ILC Workshop, Vienna, Nov 14-17, 2005



Motivation

- Compare track parameter resolutions of various detector setups (at present only in the „barrel region“);
- Optimize size and position of track sensitive devices and of detector material budgets;
- A simple tool easy to understand, handle and modify;
- Can easily be adapted to meet individual needs;
- Can be installed on a desktop or laptop PC;
- Quick results by „shorter than a coffee break“;
- Live demonstrations at a conference possible;
- Graphics visualisation interface planned in future release.



General Program Features

- Written in MatLab (a language and IDE by MathWorks);
- At present support for coaxial cylinder layers („barrel“) only; „forward region“ planes in next release;
- Arbitrary length and position of the layers;
- Inclusion of any number of passive layers;
- Measurements of two coordinates: one for azimuth $R\Phi$, one along the cylinder (z) for pixels or a TPC;
- Arbitrary stereo angle (z' instead of z) for strips;
- Inefficiencies uncorrelated (strips) or correlated (pixels);
- Resolutions of a TPC Gaussian, and may depend on z .



Specific Program Features

- **Simulation:**
 - Single tracks originating from a vertex, assumed at $(0, 0, z)$;
 - Solenoid magnetic field, rotational symmetry w.r.t. z-axis;
 - Cylinders grouped in 3 modules with any number of layers; the 3rd module being either a TPC, or empty;
 - Exact helix track model, including kinks for multiple scattering;
 - Multiple scattering at discrete layers:
correct path length traversed, material budget averaged over whole layer, scattering angles Gaussian distributed (in the track's local coordinate frame) according to the Highland formula;
 - Gaussian (TPC) or uniformly distributed measurement errors;
 - Systematic and/or stochastic inefficiencies included.



Specific Program Features

- **Reconstruction:**

- No PR; track fit by exact Kalman filter with inclusion of multiple scattering (process noise), fitting from outside inwards;
- Linear track model: expansion point is a reference track (method similar to that of the DELPHI experiment).

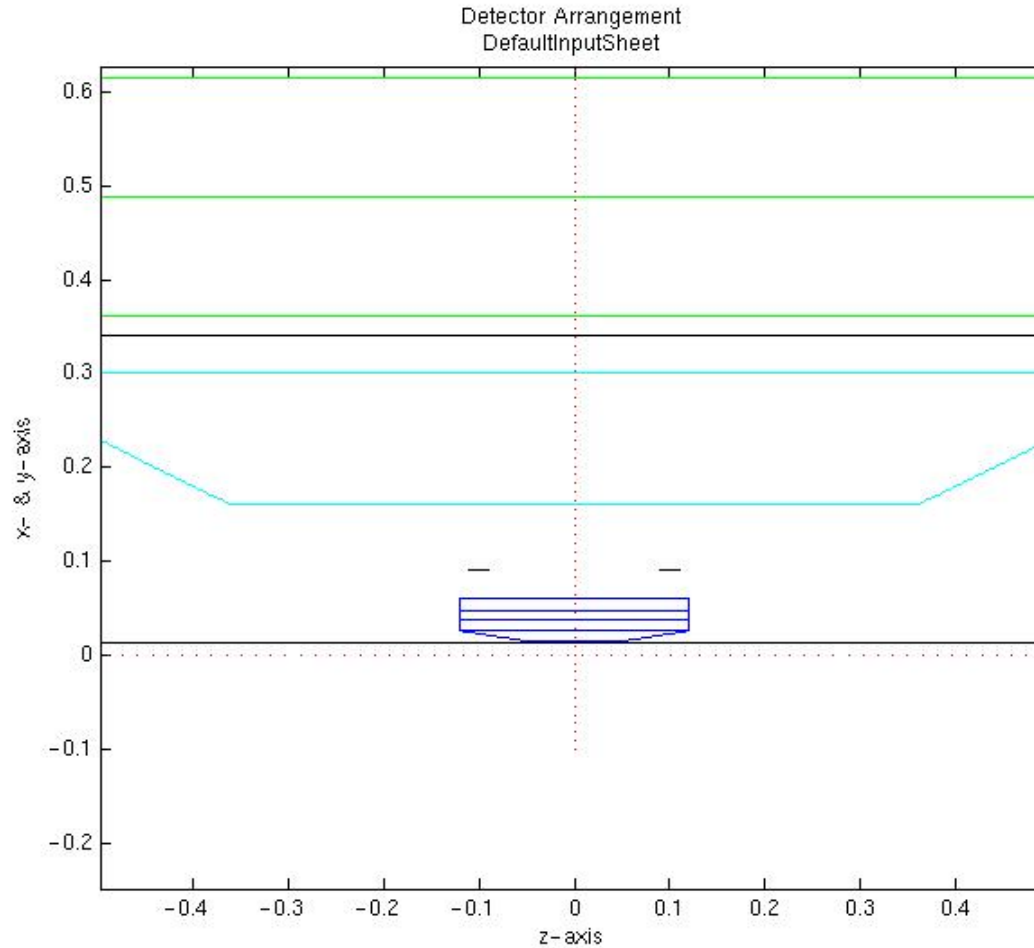
- **Parameters:**

- Fitted parameters defined at the inside of the innermost layer;
- DELPHI-like parameter vector and error matrix:
 $\{ \Phi, z, \theta, \beta = \varphi - \Phi, \kappa = \pm 1/R_H \}$ with $\text{sign}(\kappa) = \text{sign}(d\varphi/ds)$,
and corresponding 5x5 covariance matrix;
- Optional CMS-like Cartesian parameters and errors:
 $\{ x, y, z, p_x, p_y, p_z \}$ with a 6x6 covariance matrix of rank 5.



Sample Detector Setup

Inspired by the LDC
concept
with „Paris“ TPC
(scale units in m)





Corresponding Input Sheet

```

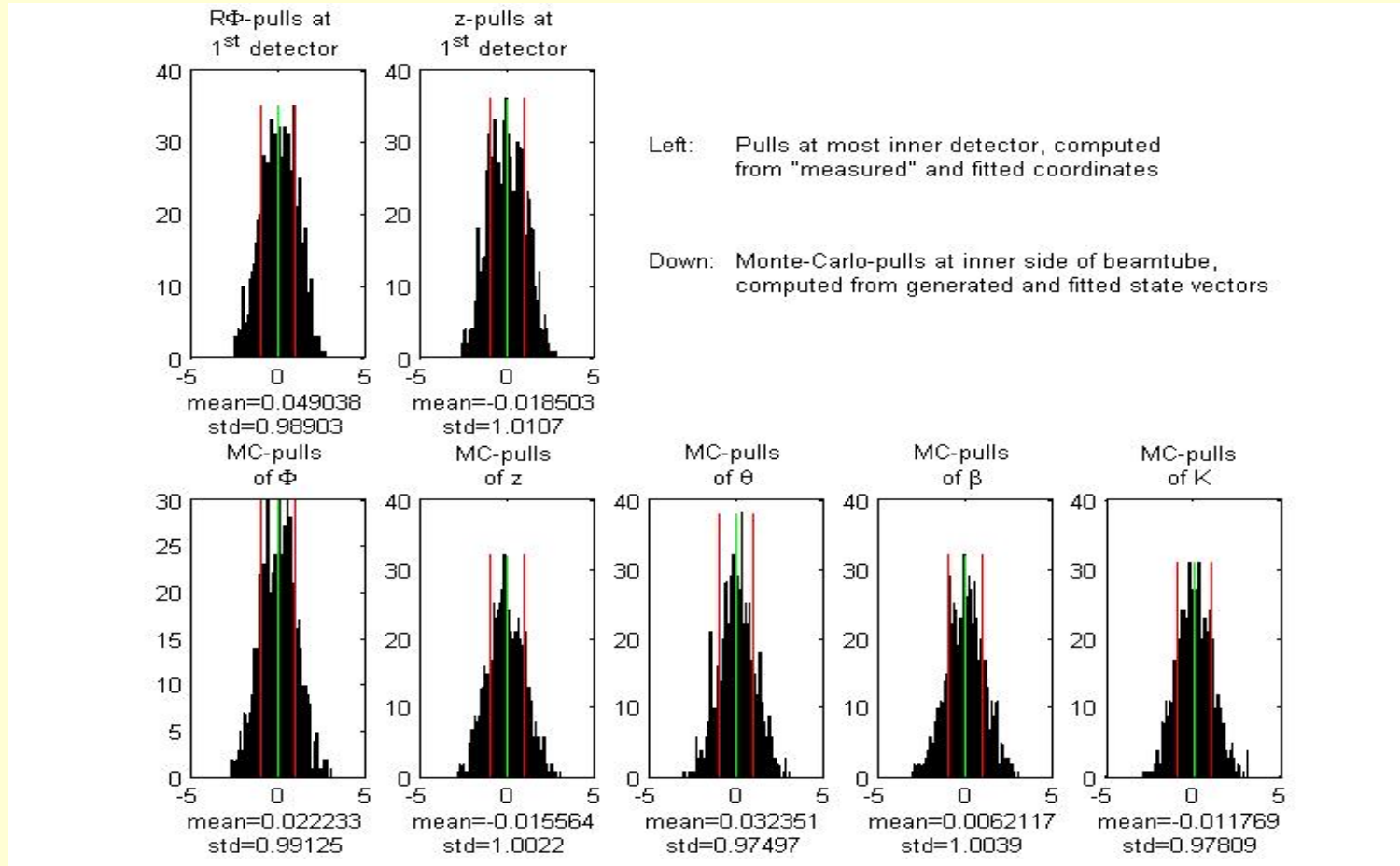
01 LiC Detector-Toy (barrel)
02 Default Input Sheet
03
04 Vertex Detector (VD)
05
06 Number of layers:          6
07 Radii [mm]:               14,15,26,37,48,60
08 Upper z limit [mm]:       3000, 50, 120, 120, 120, 120
09 Lower z limit [mm]:       -3000,-50,-120,-120,-120,-120
10 Efficiency RPhi:          0,0.9,0.9,0.9,0.9,0.9
11 Efficiency 2nd:           -1
12 Stereo angle alpha [Rad]: pi/2
13 Thickness [rad. lengths]  0.14,0.05,0.05,0.05,0.05,0.05
14 Error distribution:        1
15 0 normal sigma(RPhi) [1e-6m]:
16     sigma(2nd) [1e-6m]:
17 1 uniform d(RPhi) [1e-6m]: 25
18     d(2nd) [1e-6m]:       25
19
20 Inner Tracker (IT)
21
22 Number of layers:          5
23 Radii [mm]:                90,90,160,300,360
24 Upper z limit [mm]:        110,-90, 360, 640, 2730
25 Lower z limit [mm]:        90,-110,-360,-640,-2730
26 Efficiency RPhi:           0,0,0.9,0.9,0
27 Efficiency 2nd:            -1
28 Stereo angle alpha [Rad]:  pi/2
29 Thickness [rad. lengths]:   0.14,0.14,0.0175,0.0175,0.14
30 Error distribution:         1
31 0 normal sigma(RPhi) [1e-6m]:
32     sigma(2nd) [1e-6m]:
33 1 uniform d(RPhi) [1e-6m]:  50
34     d(2nd) [1e-6m]:         50

36 Time Projection Chamber (TPC)
37
38 Number of layers:          100
39 Radii [mm]:                362, 1618
40 Upper z limit [mm]:        2730
41 Lower z limit [mm]:        -2730
42 Efficiency RPhi:           0.95
43 Efficiency z:               0.95
44 Thickness [rad. lengths]:  0.00005
45 sigma1(RPhi) [1e-6m]:      50
46 sigma2(RPhi) [1e-6m]:      40
47 sigma1(z) [1e-6m]:         200
48 sigma2(z) [1e-6m]:         1000
49
50 Start parameter range
51
52 Transverse momentum [GeV/c]: 5,20
53 Angular range in theta [Rad]: pi/4, 3*pi/4
54 Range in z [mm]:           0,5
55
56 Flags (0 disabled, 1 enabled)
57
58 Sketch of arrangement:      0
59 Simulation:                  1
60 Multiple scattering:         1
61 Measurement errors:         1
62 Reconstruction:             1
63 Tests:                       1
64 Chi2:                        1
65 Display bad pulls:           0
66 Pulls histograms:            1
67 Residuals histograms:        1
68
69 Number of tracks:            1000

```

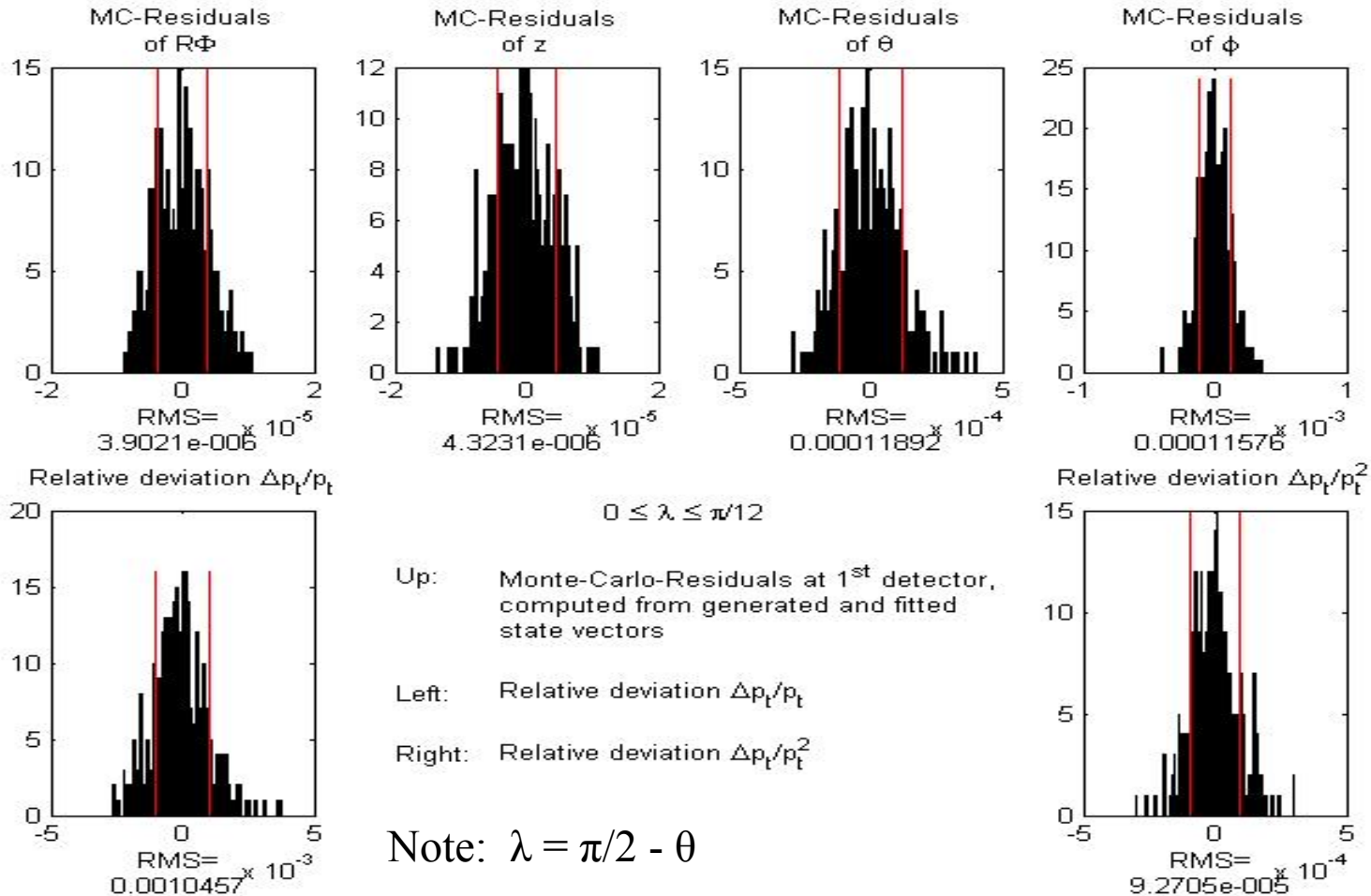



Results: Pull Quantities





Results: MC Residuals





Summary of various setups and λ parameter regions

RMS		$0 \leq \lambda \leq \pi/12$	$\pi/12 \leq \lambda \leq \pi/6$	$\pi/6 \leq \lambda \leq \pi/4$
$R\Phi$	without IT	$3.95 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$3.99 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$3.98 \cdot 10^{-6}$
	with IT	$3.90 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$3.98 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$4.33 \cdot 10^{-6}$
	modified IT	$3.81 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$3.87 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$4.26 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Z	without IT	$4.35 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$4.65 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$4.88 \cdot 10^{-6}$
	with IT	$4.32 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$4.02 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$4.26 \cdot 10^{-6}$
	modified IT	$4.27 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$3.97 \cdot 10^{-6}$	$4.12 \cdot 10^{-6}$
\mathcal{G}	without IT	$1.50 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.46 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.17 \cdot 10^{-4}$
	with IT	$1.19 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.17 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.00 \cdot 10^{-4}$
	modified IT	$1.14 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.15 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$0.967 \cdot 10^{-4}$
ϕ	without IT	$1.14 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.19 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.27 \cdot 10^{-4}$
	with IT	$1.16 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.21 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.27 \cdot 10^{-4}$
	modified IT	$1.10 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.16 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.22 \cdot 10^{-4}$
$\Delta p_t/p_t$	without IT	$1.06 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.08 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.16 \cdot 10^{-3}$
	with IT	$1.05 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.02 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.05 \cdot 10^{-3}$
	modified IT	$1.05 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.03 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.05 \cdot 10^{-3}$
$\Delta p_t/p_t^2$	without IT	$1.02 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.01 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.14 \cdot 10^{-4}$
	with IT	$0.927 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$0.921 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$0.977 \cdot 10^{-4}$
	modified IT	$0.942 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$0.931 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$0.998 \cdot 10^{-4}$



Subsequent Vertex Fit

- Fitted tracks as input to the VERTIGO/RAVE toolkit;
- Interface is the Harvester's standard CSV format;
- Successfully tested with 10- and 1000-prong events.

References

- <http://forum.linearcollider.org> ==> Fast Simulations
==> LiC Detector Toy (permanently kept up-to-date);
- http://wwwhephy.oeaw.ac.at/p3w/ilc/reports/LiC_Det_Toy/UserGuide.pdf (User Guide);
- Forthcoming visit of **M. Valentan** in Valencia (last week of Nov. 2006).