Detector Optimzation using particle flow

- Slides taken from talk by Mark Thompson
- Based on work done with LDC detector model in the framework of MOKKA/ MARLIN
- Try to gain some insight into the relation between particle flow and detector size

2 Current Parformance

rms₉₀

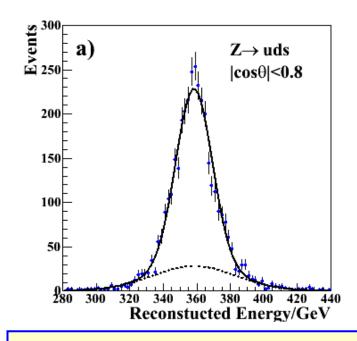
- **★**Find smallest region containing 90 % of events
- **★** Determine rms in this region

| E _{JET} | σE/E = α√(E/GeV) $ cosθ <0.8$ |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 45 GeV | 0.30 |
| 100 GeV | 0.37 |
| 180 GeV | 0.57 |
| 250 GeV | 0.75 |

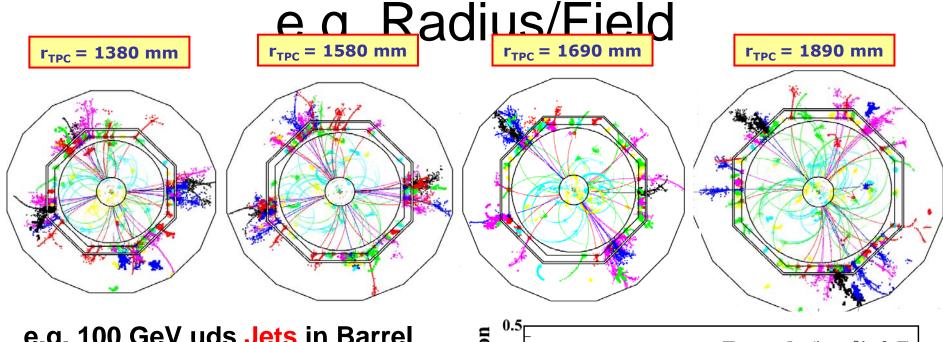
For jet energies < 100 GeV performance is probably good enough for physics studies

σ₇₅

- **★**Fit sum of two Gaussians with same mean. The narrower one is constrained to contain 75% of events
- **★Quote** σ of narrow Gaussian

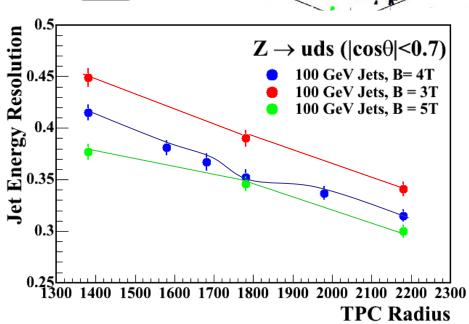


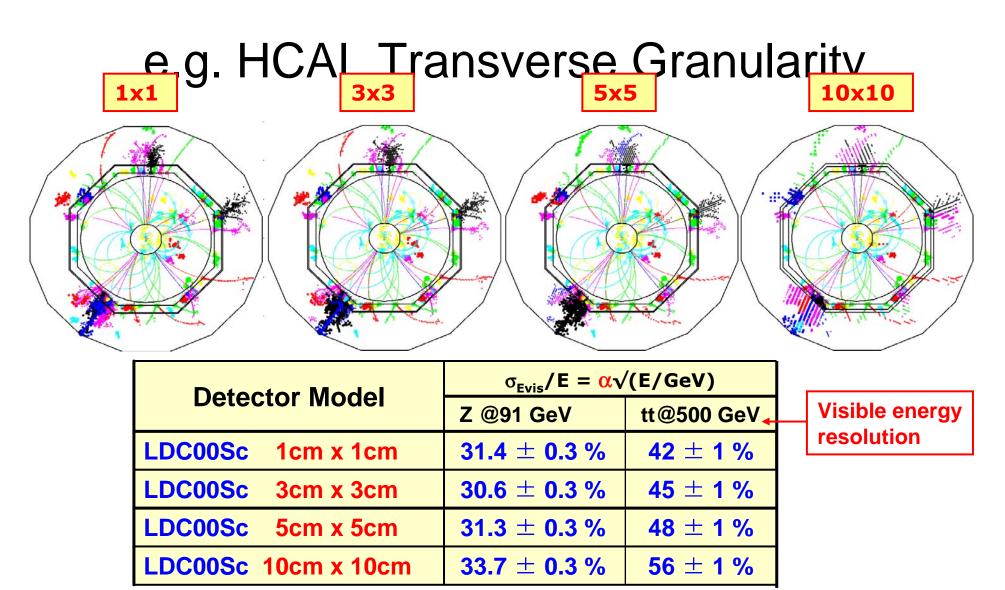
It is found that $rms_{90} \approx \sigma_{75}$



e.g. 100 GeV uds Jets in Barrel

- **★** Performance vs. radius/B (Tesla TDR detector)
- * Argues for large high field
- ★ With a reasonable cost model for ECAL+HCAL and Solenoid could identify "optimal" parameters



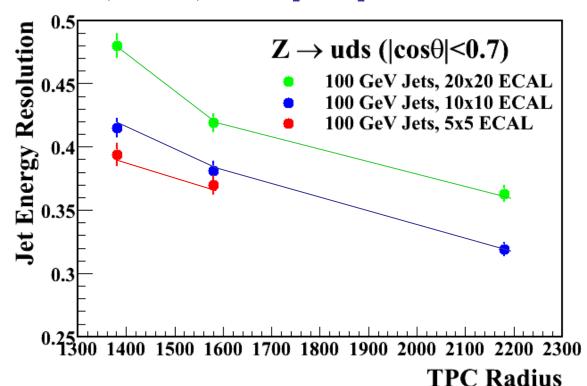


- **★ 10x10 too coarse (can be seen clearly from display)**
- **★** Finer granularity helps(?) somewhat at higher energies

e.g. ECAL Transverse Granularity

 Use Mokka to generate Z → uds events @ 200 GeV with different ECAL segmentation: 5x5, 10x10, 20x20 [mm²]

- Detector model: LDC00Sc (~Tesla TDR)
- B = 4 Tesla
- 30x30mm² HCAL



With PandoraPFA

- 20x20 segmentation looks too coarse
- For 100 GeV jets, not a big gain going from 10x10 → 5x5mm²
 [for these jet energies the contributions from confusion inside the ECAL is relatively small]

"Physics Studies"

- **★** PandoraPFA is not perfect, but does a reasonable job
- **★** Can start to use it for full simulation physics studies
- **★** Using Marlin jet finders + reconstructed PandoraPFA reconstructed PFOs, it took me about 1 hour to produce the "classic" PFA plot

e+e-→vvWW→vvqqqq, e+e-→vvZZ→vvqqqq

