

# ECCE LGADs TTL discussion

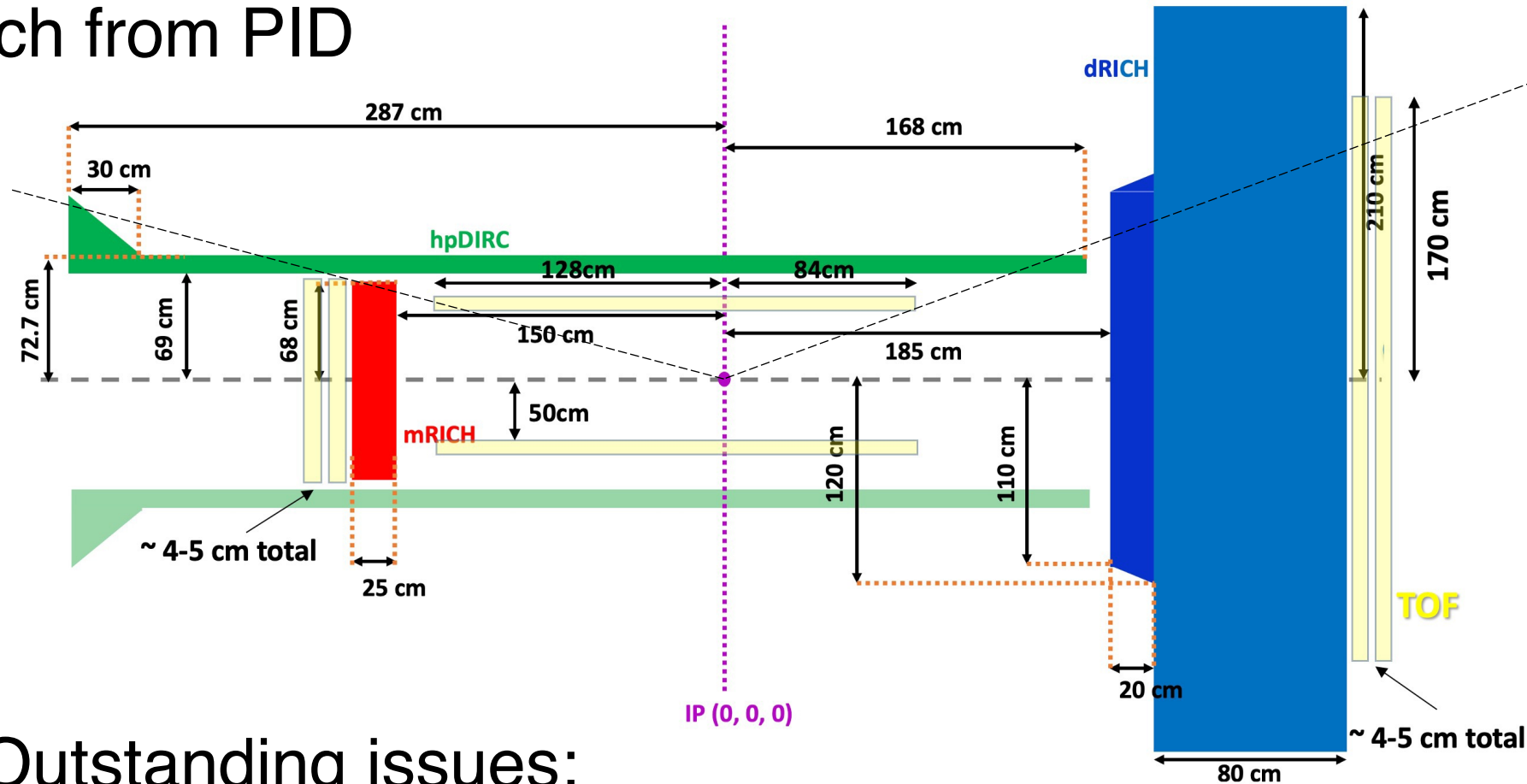
Wei Li (Rice University)



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# LGADs TTL in ECCE

## Sketch from PID



## Outstanding issues:

- Location of barrel layer: inside or outside DIRC?
- Total area and # of channels: cooling, cost concerns
- Material budgets (currently a placeholder)

# Area and # of channels

- FTTL (2 layers): 14 m<sup>2</sup>
  - ETTL (2 layers): 2.3 m<sup>2</sup>
  - CTTL: 6.3 m<sup>2</sup> (r=0.5 m) vs. 16.1 m<sup>2</sup> (r=0.8m, currently in ECCE)
- Total: 22.6 m<sup>2</sup> or 32.4 m<sup>2</sup>

Main cost driver will be FTTL and/or CTTL if at r=0.8m

Will tracking benefit significantly from CTTL at r=0.8m?  
If not, preferably closer to mainly play the role of TOF  
for pi/K/p below 0.5 GeV and electron for  $t_0$

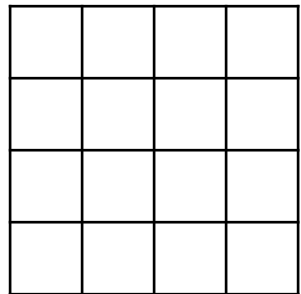
# Area and # of channels

Currently assume  $\sim 30\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  position resolution achieved by  $500\text{-}600\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  pitch (demonstrated by laser and beam test)

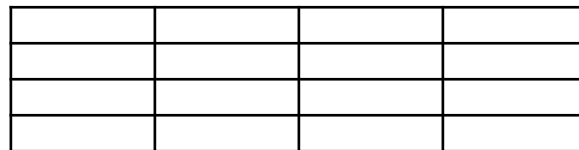
With square pixels, # of channels: 63M or 90M!  
– not realistic in terms of cost and cooling

Possible solution: rectangular pixel  $0.65 \times 2.6\text{ mm}^2$

CMS:  $1.3 \times 1.3\text{ mm}^2$



$0.65 \times 2.6\text{ mm}^2$



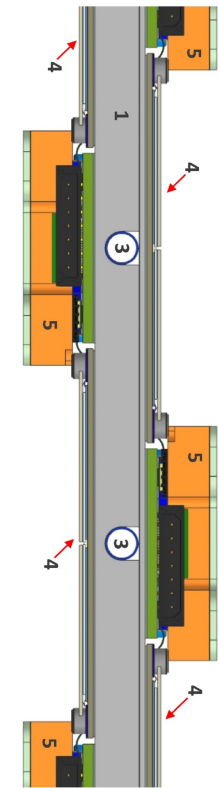
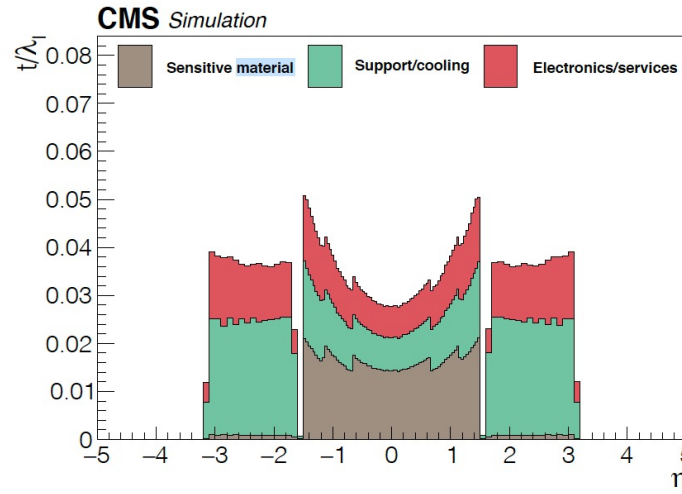
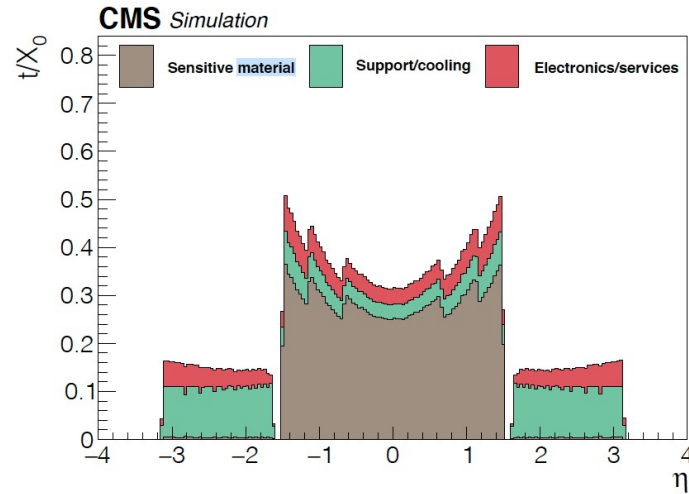
will produce such  
sensors at BNL to test

Same channel density as CMS

CTTL: better precision in  $\phi$   
FTTL/ETTL: two layers in “cross”

# of channels: 13M or 19M!  
(vs. 8.6M in CMS)

# Material budgets



$\sim 15\%X_0$  for two layers at CMS, mainly Al support  
6mm Al to support  $\sim 1$  ton (detector 280kg + moderator 600kg)

TTL material budget in ECCE (currently a placeholder):

- Implement 6mm Al in FTTL/ETTL (may be possible to reduce)
- Reduce to 0.6mm carbon in CTTL? (inner tracker type support)

See Nicolas's talk for detailed implementation of TTL structure

# Rough estimate of cost

CMS ETL costs  $\sim$  \$10M for  $\sim 15 \text{ m}^2$ ,  $\sim$  \$2M fixed cost not scaling with area: e.g., masks for ASICs, LGADs sensors, etc.

TTL estimates in ECCE:

- $22.6 \text{ m}^2$ : \$14M = \$7.4M (FTTL) + \$1.2M (ETTL) + \$3.4M (CTTL) + \$2M
- $32.4 \text{ m}^2$ : \$19.2M = \$7.4M (FTTL) + \$1.2M (ETTL) + \$8.6M (CTTL) + \$2M

# Backups

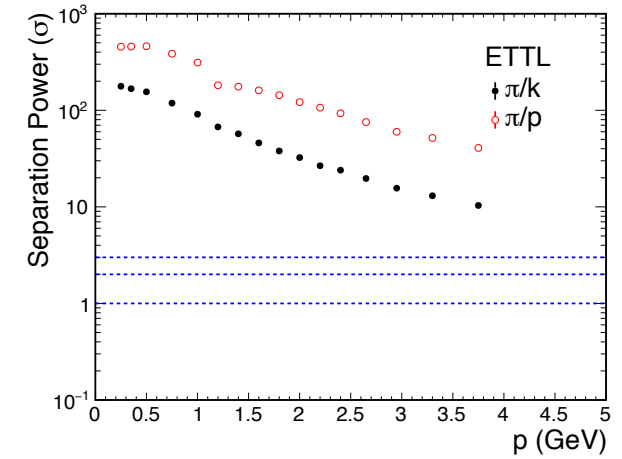
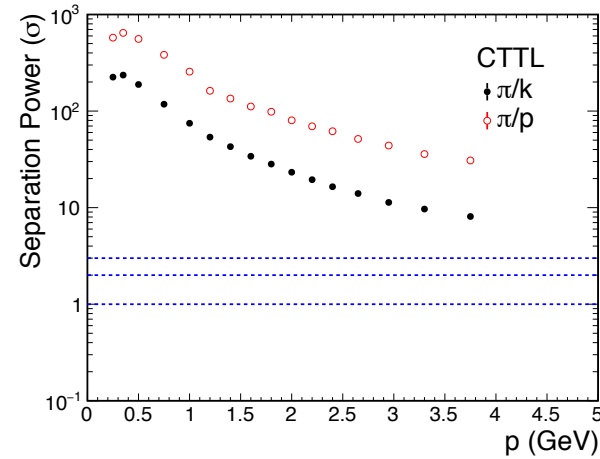
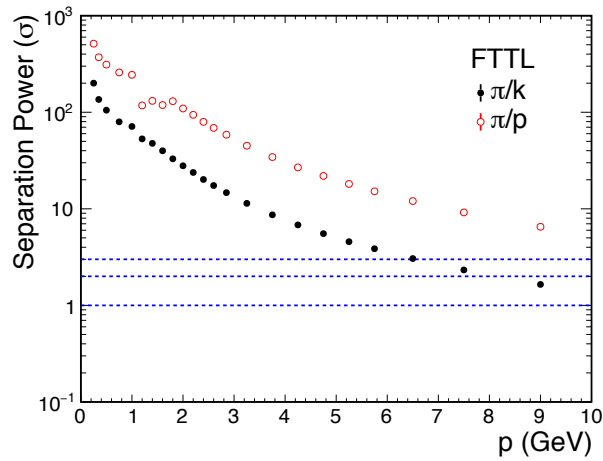
# PID performance

Forward ( $1 < \eta < 3.5$ ):

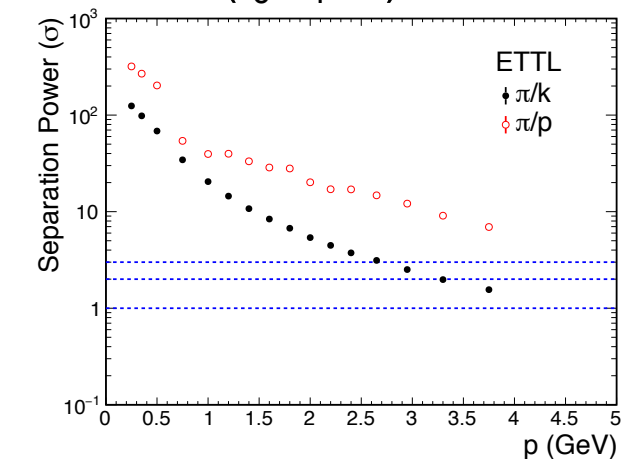
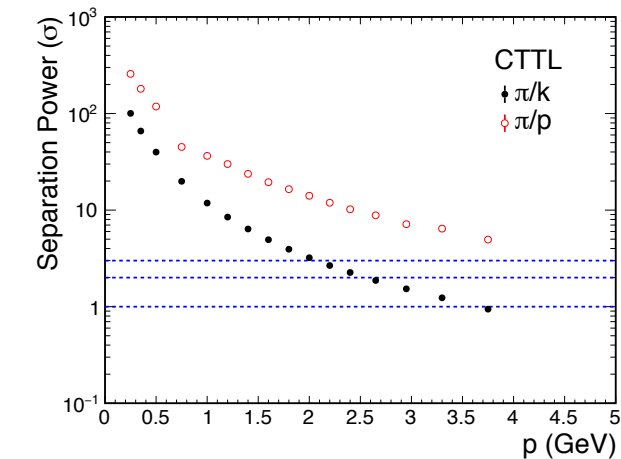
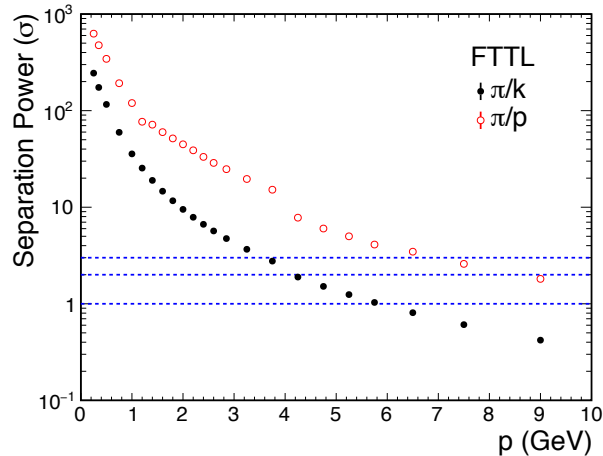
Central ( $|\eta| < 1$ ):

Backward ( $-3.5 < \eta < -1$ ):

$\sigma_t = 0$  ps



$\sigma_t = 20$  ps



all uncertainties ( $t_0$ ,  $t_f$ ,  $L$ ) included

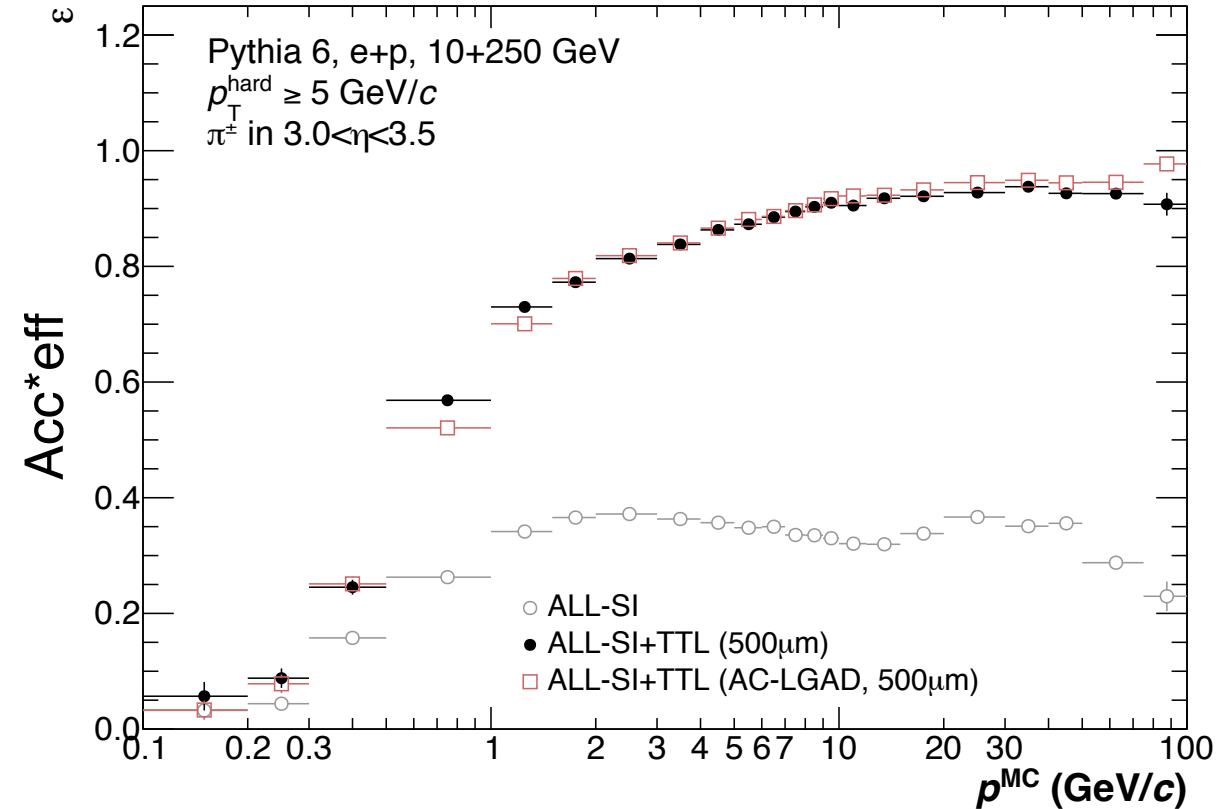
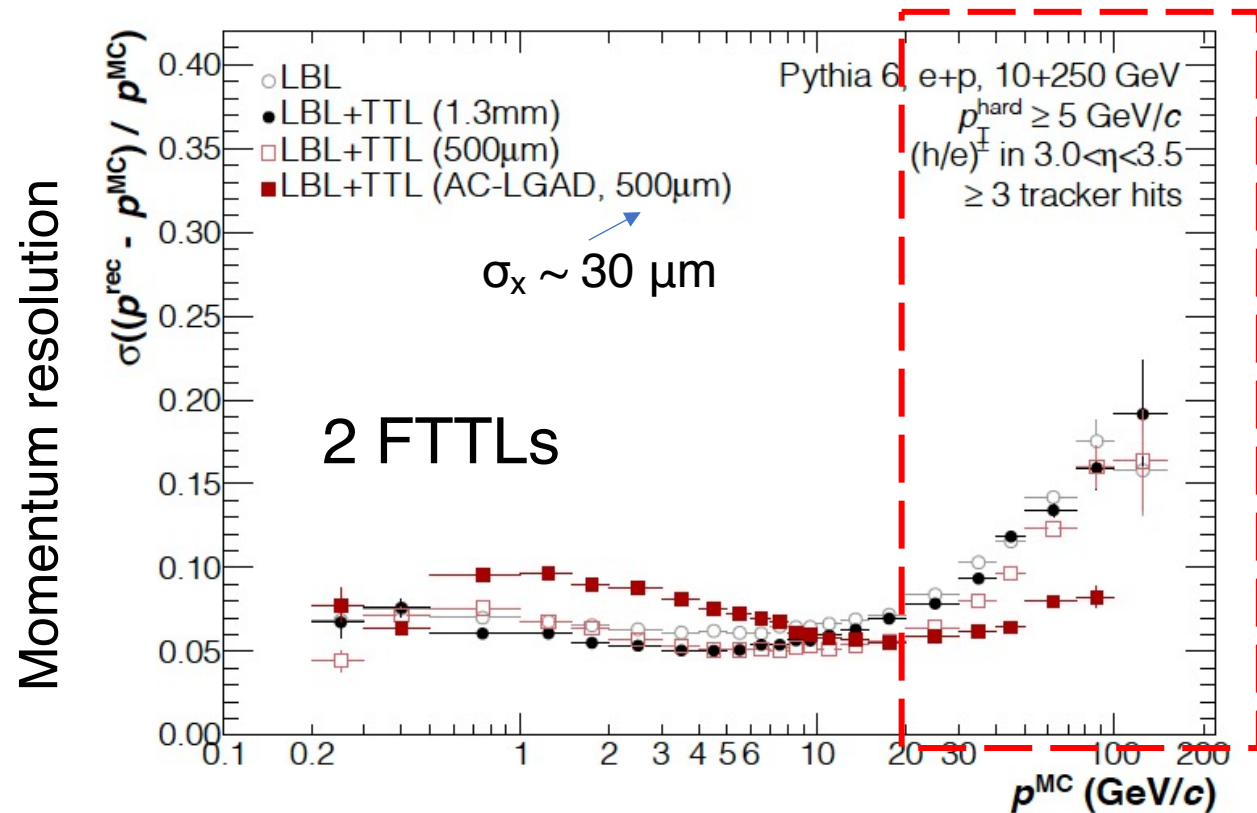
0.2-4 GeV

0.2-2.5 GeV

0.2-3 GeV

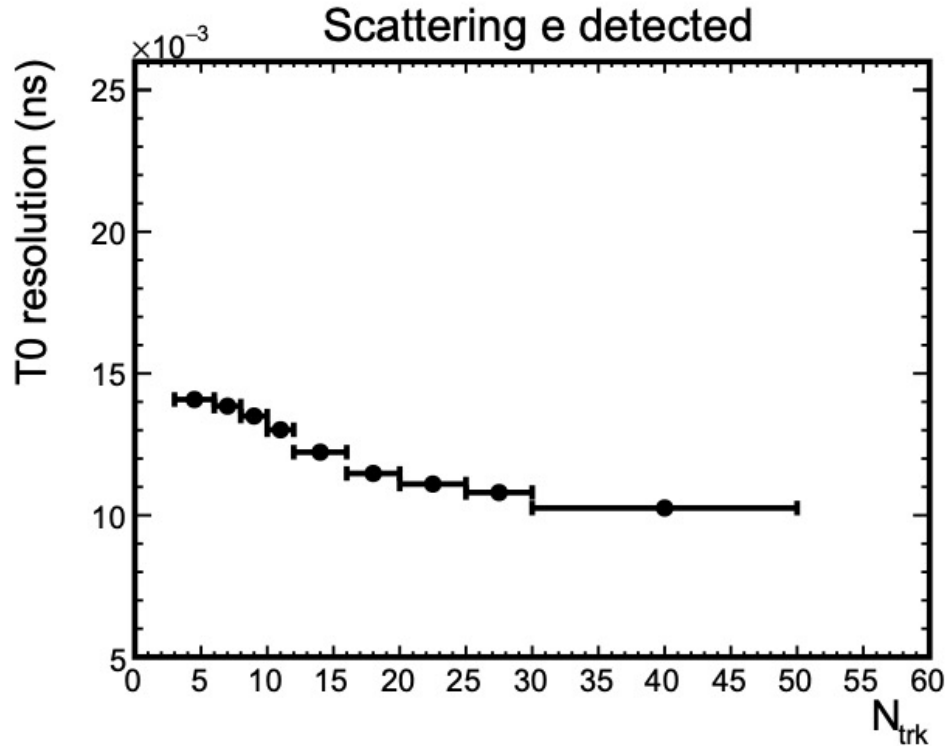
# Forward tracking with LGADs

## Tracking w/o vs. w/ LGADs layers



LGADs layers will serve as both TOF and outer tracker (behind RICH) to improve  $p$  resolution by up to 50% at 100 GeV/c and efficiency at forward  $y$

# PID performance



Iterative procedure to determine  $T_0$ :

- Assume scattered e is detected by TOF
- Start with pion assuming for all other particles to fit  $T_0$
- Update mass assumption for outliers in next iterations

Details described in [https://wiki.bnl.gov/conferences/images/0/01/ERD29\\_progress\\_report\\_March2021.pdf](https://wiki.bnl.gov/conferences/images/0/01/ERD29_progress_report_March2021.pdf)  
(still optimizing)