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CZECH TECHNICAL
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IN PRAGUE

LOW Q^2 TAGGING AT EPIC

EPIC Collaboration Meeting

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10th January 2023

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OVERVIEW

Quasi-real tagging (low Q^2) ($\theta_e < 10$ mrad)

Status

Geometry integrated into EPIC simulation
Clustering, tracking and particle reconstruction
Early stages of integrating into EICrecon with ACTS

Detector Goals

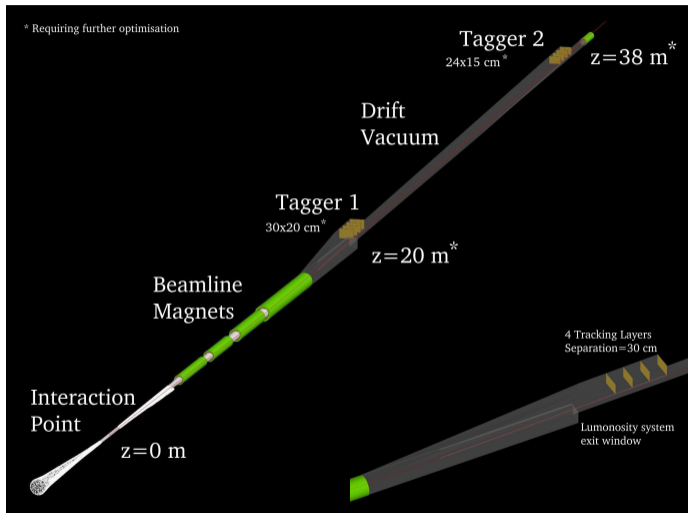
Large acceptance ($>10\%$)
Good energy resolution $\lesssim 1\%$
Reconstruction of scattering plane (polarization)

Optimum solution

Two in-vacuum tagger modules
3 or 4 layers of pixel detectors
Calorimeter not required (cf. current design)

Best technology

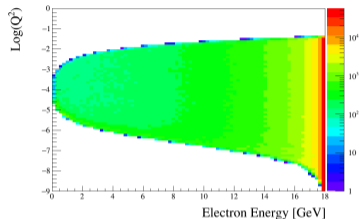
Timepix4 + SPIDR4



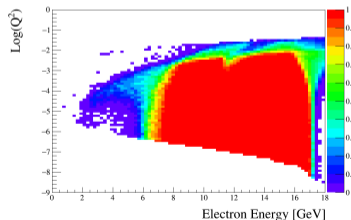
ACCEPTANCE, EFFICIENCY & RESOLUTION

Detector acceptance

Events - Theta < 10 mrad



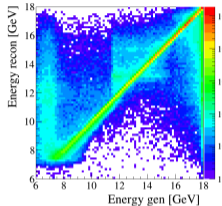
Acceptance



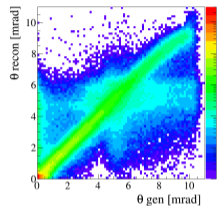
Integrated efficiency = 29%

Kinematic reconstruction (using neural network)

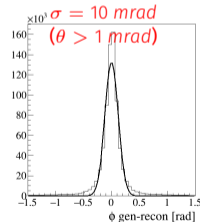
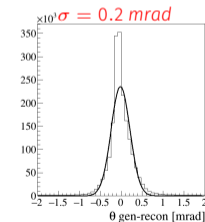
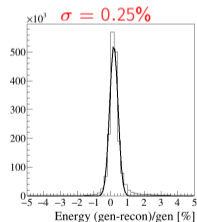
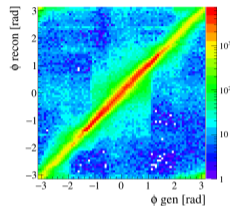
Energy Reconstruction



Theta Reconstruction



Phi Reconstruction (Theta > 1 mrad)



Resolutions

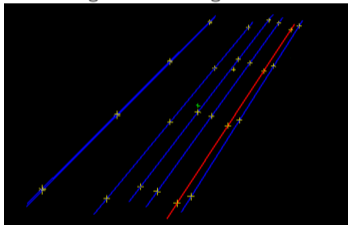
In vacuum tracker and reconstruction technique provides better energy resolution than baseline calorimeter with improved θ and ϕ .

Typical bunch crossing (18x275 maximum luminosity)

Contains ~ 12 electrons

~ 7 are accepted by Tagger 2

Clustering and tracking: 95% reconstruction efficiency



e^- from Quasi-Real scattering event among e^- from Bremsstrahlung

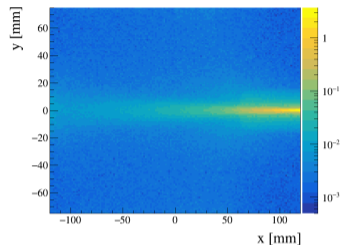
Rates

Maximum rate per $55\mu\text{m}$ pixel: 20 kHz

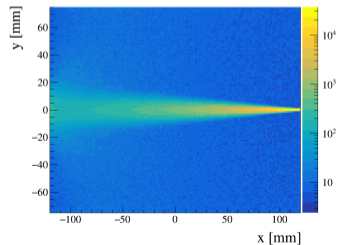
Maximum pixel rate per layer from MIPs: 2.5 GHz

At 64 bits per pixel = 320Gb/s. (Big but Timepix4 + SPIDR4 can do this)

Tagger 2 QR Hit Distribution [Hz/ $55\mu\text{m}$ pixel]



Tagger 2 Brem Hit Distribution [Hz/ $55\mu\text{m}$ pixel]



TIMEPIX4 + SPIDR4

Hybrid pixel detector: Timepix ASIC + Sensor (Si)

55 μm pixel pitch

<1 ns timing resolution (Si limit)

		Timepix3 (2013)	Timepix4 (2019)	
Technology		130nm - 8 metal	65nm - 10 metal	
Pixel Size		55 x 55 μm	55 x 55 μm	
Pixel arrangement		3-side butttable 256 x 256	4-side butttable 512 x 448 3.5x	
Sensitive area		1.98 cm^2	6.94 cm^2	
Readout Modes	Data driven (Tracking)	Mode	TOT and TOA	
		Event Packet	48-bit	64-bit 33%
		Max rate	0.43×10^6 hits/mm ² /s	3.58×10^6 hits/mm²/s
	Frame based (Imaging)	Max Pix rate	1.3 KHz/pixel	10.8 KHz/pixel 8x
		Mode	PC (10-bit) and iTOT (14-bit)	CRW: PC (8 or 16-bit) 10x
		Frame	Zero-suppressed (with pixel addr)	Full Frame (without pixel addr) 9x
Max count rate	$\sim 0.82 \times 10^9$ hits/mm ² /s	$\sim 5 \times 10^9$ hits/mm ² /s 8x		
TOT energy resolution		< 2KeV	< 1KeV	
Time resolution		1.56ns	$\sim 200\text{ps}$	
Readout bandwidth		$\leq 5.12\text{Gb}$ (8x SLVS@640 Mbps)	$\leq 163.84\text{ Gbps}$ (16x @10.24 Gbps)	

Store only MIPS clusters (x,y,time,energy,width) = 80 bits

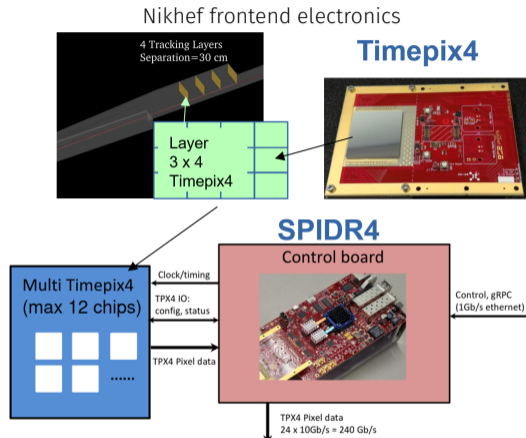
2 tagger modules, 4 layers

~ 200 Gb/s to DAQ

~ 1.5 Gb/s to disk, DAQ trigger rate 500kHz

Timepix4 + SPIDR4 an off-the-shelf solution

Next-gen sensors improve on Si timing limit: i-LGAD (link)



SPIDR4: <http://www.nikhef.nl/s01/SPIDR4-MF-GP-apr2020.pdf>

SPIDR4 DAQ: <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1215762/contributions/5137274/>

Timepix4: X. Llopert et al 2022 JINST 17 C01044

Software

Working clustering, tracking and ML particle reconstruction as a standalone project

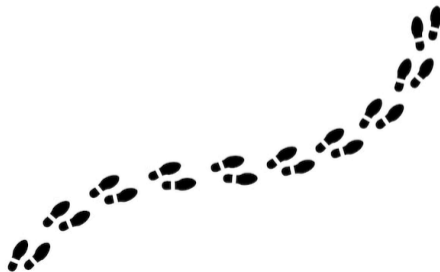
- Integrate ACTS into workflow
- Reconstruct particles using ElCrecon
- Include in next physics campaign
- ...

Simulation Studies

- Position and size optimisation
- Synchrotron backgrounds
- Physics reconstruction tests
- ...

Hardware & Integration

- Review design with vacuum and beamline experts
- Perform cooling calculations
- ...



SUMMARY

Status

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Early stages of adding to EICrecon with ACTS

Optimum solution

Two in-vacuum tagger modules
3 or 4 layers of pixel detectors

Best technology

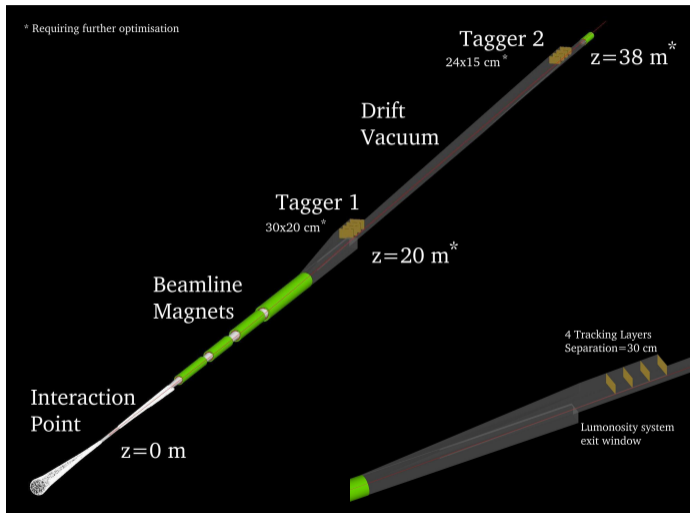
Timepix4 + SPIDR4

Cost Estimate (Timepix4)

Layer (12xTimepix4) \$110k (Electronics)

UK contribution to EIC (inc. MAPS, Tagger, ...)

Proposal submission 10th February
Funding \$40M over 5-7 years



BACKUP

Quasi-real photoproduction

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dydx} = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{(1-x)}{x} \cdot \frac{(1+(1-y))^2}{y} \cdot \sigma_{\gamma p}(W)$$

e x p: 18x275 GeV

~ 0.00025 / bunch crossing

Rate ~ 0.25 MHz on tagger (half of 500 kHz)

Can have coincidence with central detectors.

~ 0.5 e⁻ per coincidence

Generator publication and code by Jaroslav Adam:

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpc.2021.108251>

<https://github.com/adamjaro/GETaLM>

Bremsstrahlung - Bethe-Heitler

$$d\sigma = 8Z^2\alpha r_e^2 \frac{S\omega}{\omega} \cdot \frac{\epsilon'}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{\delta d\delta}{(1+\delta^2)^2}$$

$$\left(\left[\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon'} + \frac{\epsilon'}{\epsilon} - \frac{4\delta^2}{(1+\delta^2)^2} \right] \log \frac{2\epsilon\epsilon'}{m\omega} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon'} + \frac{\epsilon'}{\epsilon} + 2 - \frac{16\delta^2}{(1+\delta^2)^2} \right] \right)$$

e x p: 18x275 GeV

~ 10 / bunch crossing

Rate ~ 1000 MHz on tagger

No coincidence with central detectors

~ 10 e⁻ per coincidence

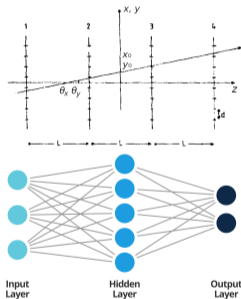
Machine learning used to reconstruct initial electron vector from track due to complexity of magnetic field. 2 Independent, successful approaches.

Custom network

Input = 4 Track variables

Hidden = 100^4 selection

Output = E, θ, ϕ



ROOT TMVA - DNN

Input = 4 Track variables

Hidden layout =

TANH|200,TANH|200,TANH|100,TANH|50,LINEAR

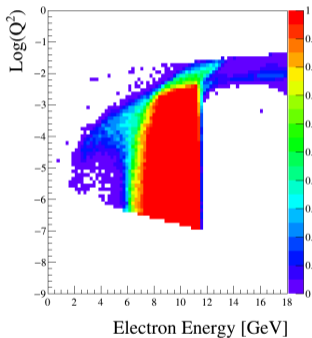
Output = $E, \theta, \cos \phi, \sin \phi$

Optimisation and reduction of hidden layers needs to be performed

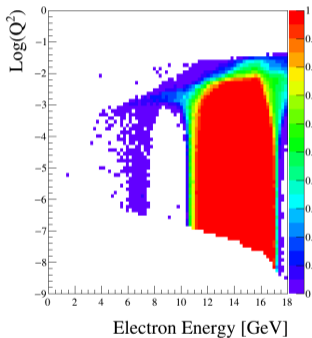
Additional scope to perform classification for background removal/weighting.

Acceptance for each tagger station and region of double counting.

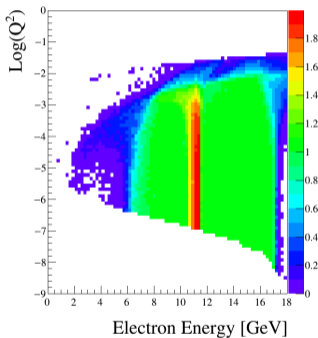
Tagger 1 Acceptance



Tagger 2 Acceptance

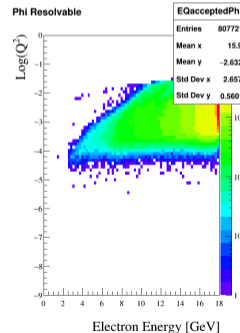
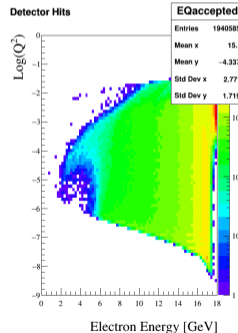
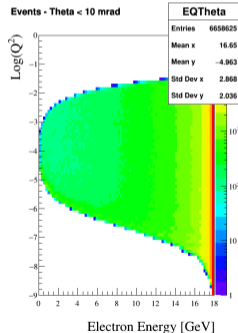
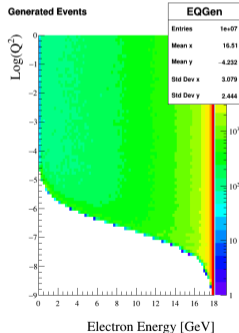


Acceptance including double counting

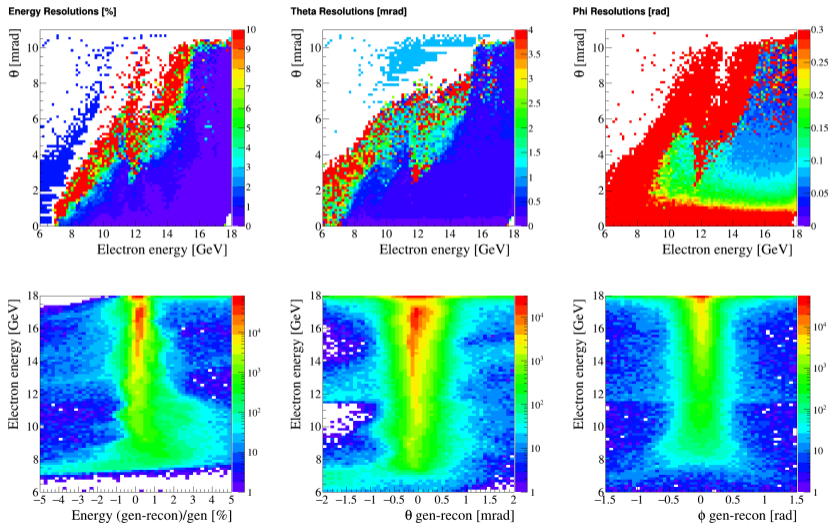


Key Quasi-Real Event Cuts

Cut	Total Efficiency	Forward (%) ($\theta < 10.5$ mrad) Efficiency (%)
Forward ($\theta < 10.5$ mrad)	66.5	100
Accepted	19.4	29
Resolvable ϕ ($\theta > 1$ mrad)	8.1	12.2

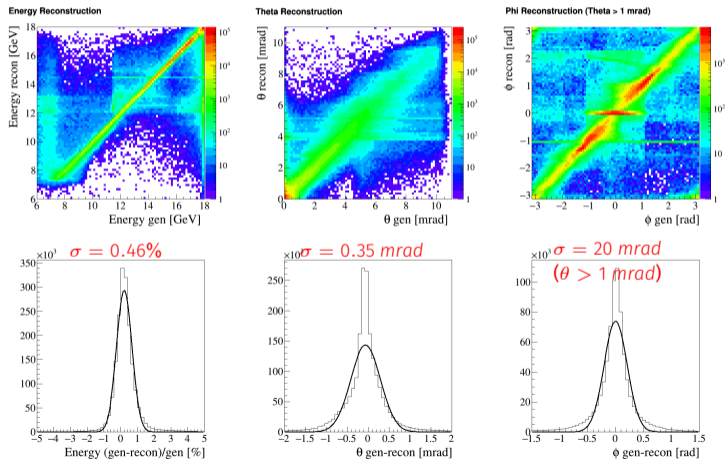


Resolutions of a perfect detector as a function of theta and energy, from epic DD4hep simulation.

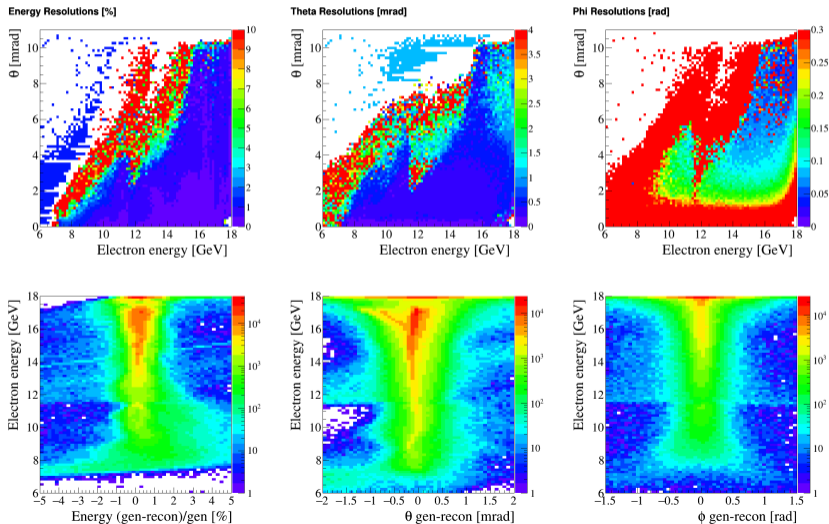


Resolutions of a 55 um pitch detector, from epic DD4hep simulation.

Kinematic reconstruction (using neural network)

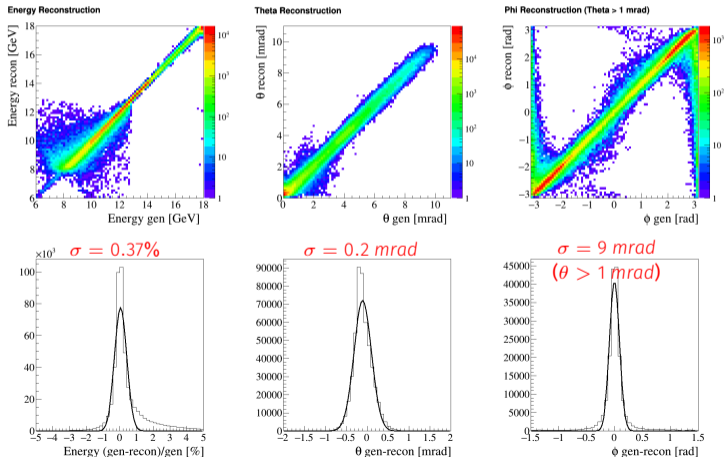


Reconstructed resolutions of a 55 um pitch detector as a function of theta and energy, from epic DD4hep simulation.



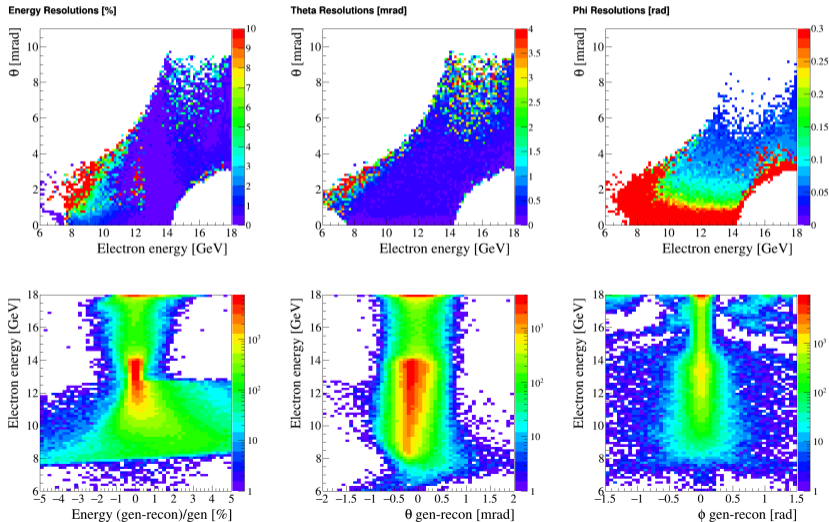
Fully reconstructed (clustering, tracking..) resolutions of a 100 um pitch detector, stand alone Geant4 simulation. (Tagger1)

Kinematic reconstruction (using neural network)



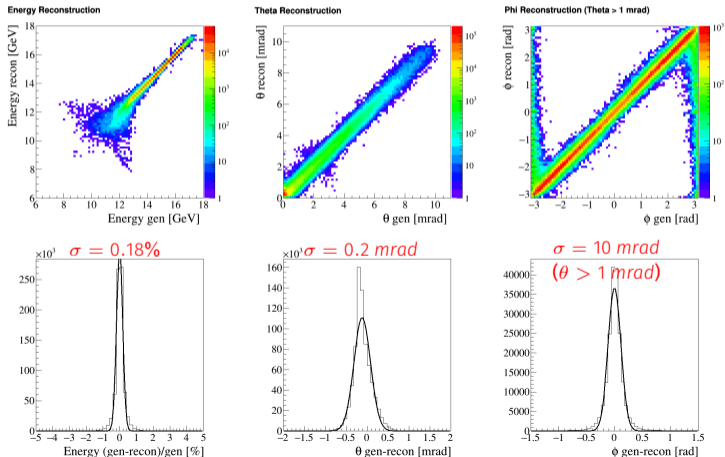
RESOLUTION BACKUP STAND ALONE 1-2

Fully reconstructed (clustering, tracking..) resolutions of a 100 μm pitch detector as a function of theta and energy, stand alone Geant4 simulation. (Tagger1)

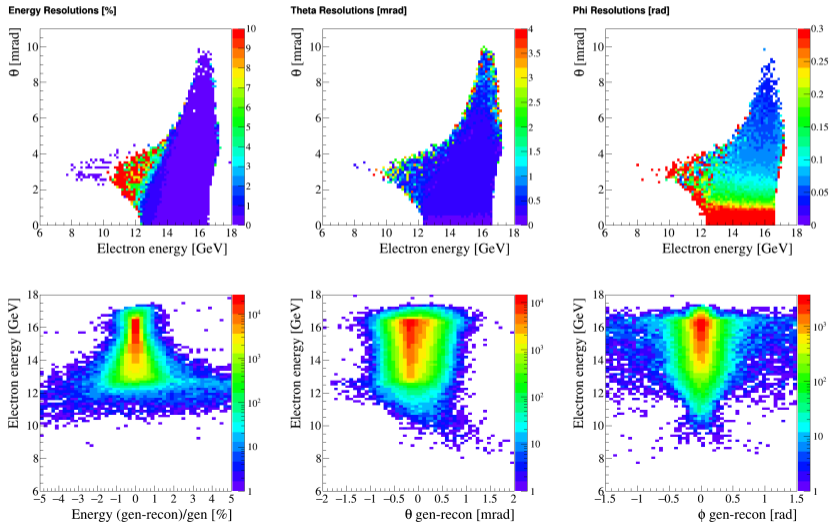


Fully reconstructed (clustering, tracking..) resolutions of a 100 um pitch detector, stand alone Geant4 simulation. (Tagger2)

Kinematic reconstruction (using neural network)



Fully reconstructed (clustering, tracking..) resolutions of a 100 um pitch detector as a function of theta and energy, stand alone Geant4 simulation. (Tagger2)



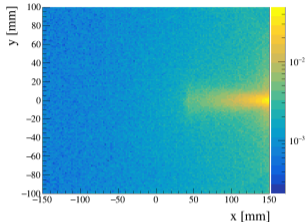
Hit rates per pixel assuming 55um pitch
(Larger/smaller pixel rates scale with area)

Ideal detector as close as rates allow

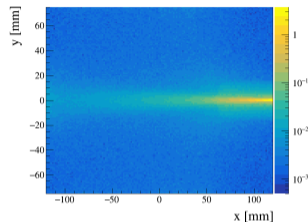
Will need to be movable

Timepix4 allows pixel masking if an area has too high flux.

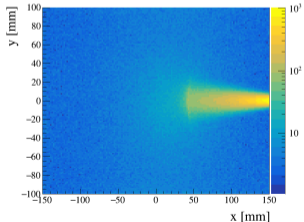
Tagger 1 QR Hit Distribution [Hz/ 55 μ m pixel]



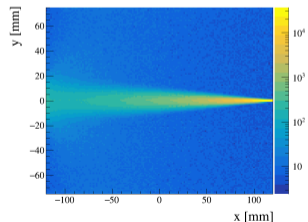
Tagger 2 QR Hit Distribution [Hz/ 55 μ m pixel]



Tagger 1 Brem Hit Distribution [Hz/ 55 μ m pixel]



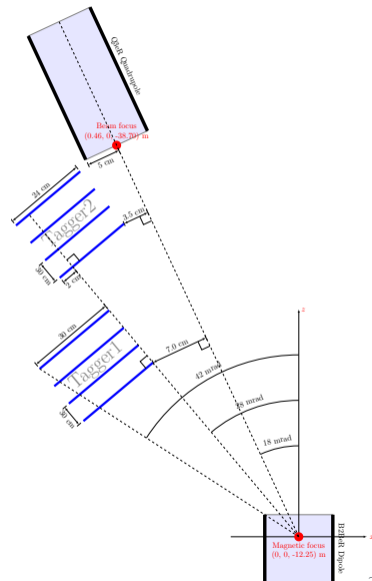
Tagger 2 Brem Hit Distribution [Hz/ 55 μ m pixel]



(Right) Schematic showing the parameters used to construct the tagger geometry as currently default in EPIC simulation. (Beam spot at quadrupole - $10\sigma_x \sim 3.2$ cm)

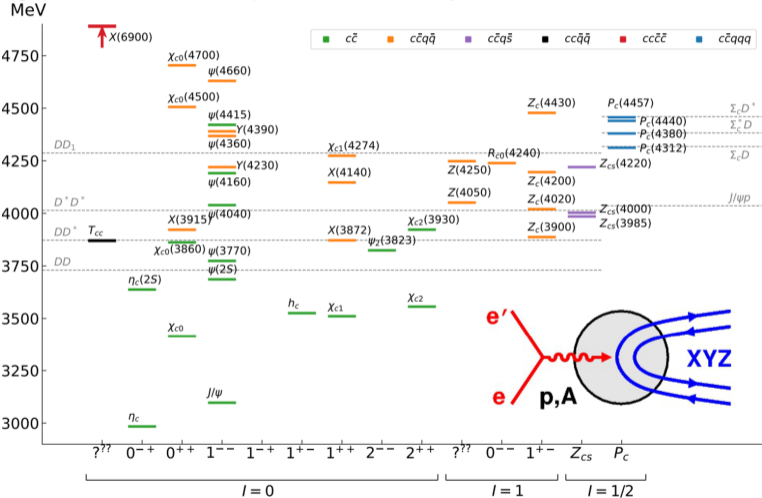
(Below) Estimate of layer material budget.

Tracking Layer	Component	Material	X0(g/cm2)	Density(g/cm3)	X0(cm)	Depth(cm)	Depth(%X0)
	Sensor	Silicon	21.82	2.33	9.37	0.006	0.06
	ASIC	Silicon	21.82	2.33	9.37	0.010	0.11
	PCB	FR4	31.85	2.00	15.93	0.020	0.13
	Heat transfer	Copper	12.86	8.96	1.44	0.010	0.70
Total			16.80	3.63	4.63	0.046	0.99

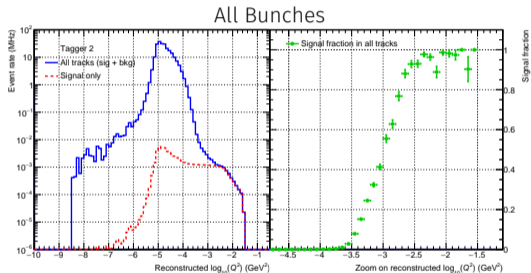


STRONG PHYSICS CASE

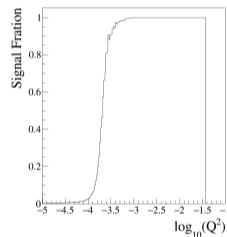
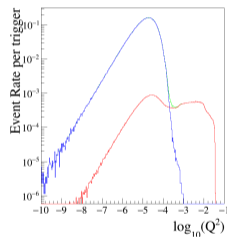
e.g. Exotic Meson Workshop: <https://indico.bnl.gov/event/14792/>



Ratio of expected Bremsstrahlung to Quasi-Real events as a function of Q^2 .



Triggered Bunches (estimated 50% QR event)



Further improvements through reaction exclusivity variables (and timing)

Timeline for proposed Timepix5 aligns with EIC/EPIC
More risk but highly experienced collaboration
Early stages so could influence desired features

Proposed Timepix5 features

- < 30 ps ASIC resolution - Bremsstrahlung background rejection by t_0 separation.
- On chip 3x3 clustering - Readout data reduction.
- On chip PID - Background rejection and data reduction.

i-LGAD sensor demonstrated to exceed ASIC time resolution digitization. Presentation and Document:

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/829863/contributions/5061075/>

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2202.01552>