Track cluster size analysis for the ALICE ITS2 An ITS standalone performance study

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ALICE: A LARGE ION COLLIDER EXPERIMENT



- Hermetic detector experiment at the Large Hadron Collider investigating strongly-interacting matter and the quark-gluon plasma
- Operating in *continuous** readout mode since Run 3
- ~ 18 subdetectors: trackers, calorimeters, triggers, muon system, etc.



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THE INNER TRACKING SYSTEM (ITS)



- \blacksquare ITS \rightarrow ITS2 upgrade during LS2
- **Seven** concentric layers (20-400 mm from beamline), $|\eta| < 1.22$
- High tracking efficiency and pointing resolution: 95% and 100 μ m at p_T = 200 MeV
- $\blacksquare~0.35\%~X/X_0$ material budget per layer
- Water-cooled to room temperature (20-25°C)
- **12.5 Gpx** over 10.3 m² area
- The ALICE Pixel Detector (ALPiDe): CMOS-based MAPS



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ALICE ITS2 average cluster size

ALPIDE: KEY FEATURES

- = 29 μm \times 27 μm pixel pitch
- Implemented with TowerJazz 180 nm CMOS Imaging Process
- Deep p-well: full, complex CMOS logic within pixel matrix
- In-pixel amplification, shaping, discrimination, hit buffers
- In-matrix data sparsification via priority encoder



Parameter	Value
Chip dimensions	15 mm \times 30 mm ($r\phi \times z$)
Spatial resolution	5 µm
Detection efficiency	> 99%
FHR	$\ll 1 imes 10^{-6}$ / event / pixel
Power density	$< 40 {\rm mW/cm^2}$
TID radiation hardness	> 270 krad
NIEL radiation hardness	$> 1.7 \times 10^{12} 1 \text{ MeV} \ \text{n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{c}^2$

From [3]

From [2]



Charge deposition spread across pixels from particle crossing







Charge deposition spread across pixels from particle crossing

Track

Collection of clusters from different layers reconstructed as single particle





Charge deposition spread across pixels from particle crossing

Track

Collection of clusters from different layers reconstructed as single particle

Cluster size

Total number of pixels in cluster on layer





Charge deposition spread across pixels from particle crossing

Track

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Collection of clusters from different layers reconstructed as single particle

Cluster size

Total number of pixels in cluster on layer

Average cluster size

Average cluster size over clusters in single track

WHY CLUSTER SIZE?





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Particle selection: π^{\pm} and p^{\pm}



- Particle-pixel interaction determined by Bethe-Bloch curve of particle species
- ITS standalone = only track-level information = no TPC PID!
- "Home-brewed" ITS standalone PID







Kinematic track topology cuts; mass hypotheses/competing decay rejection

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- Kinematic track topology cuts; mass hypotheses/competing decay rejection
- **Exploit neutral two-body (V⁰) decays**:



From [4]



- Kinematic track topology cuts; mass hypotheses/competing decay rejection
- Exploit neutral two-body (V⁰) decays:

 $\begin{array}{c} {\cal K}^0_S \to \pi^+\pi^- \ {}_{(69\%)} \\ {\cal K}^0_S \to \pi^0\pi^0 \ {}_{(30\%)} \end{array}$



From [4]

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Kinematic track topology cuts; mass hypotheses/competing decay rejection; Armenteros-Podolanski variables
 Exploit neutral two-body (V⁰) decays:

$K^0_S o \pi^+ \pi^-$ (69%)	$\Lambda o p\pi^-$ (64%)	$ar{\Lambda} o p^- \pi^+$ (64%)
$ar{\mathcal{K}_S^0} ightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$ (30%)	$\Lambda ightarrow n\pi^0$ (36%)	$ar{\Lambda} ightarrow ar{n} \pi^0$ (36%)



From [4]

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- Kinematic track topology cuts; mass hypotheses/competing decay rejection; Armenteros-Podolanski variables
- Exploit neutral two-body (V⁰) decays:





From [4]



$$\begin{array}{c|c} & \mathcal{K}_{S}^{0} & \Lambda \\ & R_{V0} \ (\text{cm}) \\ & \text{Prong DCA} \ (\text{cm}) \\ & \cos \theta_{p} \\ & d^{+} \ \text{DCA} \ (\text{cm}) \\ & d^{-} \ \text{DCA} \ (\text{cm}) \\ & d^{-} \ \text{DCA} \ (\text{cm}) \\ & V^{0} \ \text{DCA} \ (\text{cm}) \\ & V^{0} \ \text{DCA} \ (\text{cm}) \\ & |m_{\Lambda} - m_{p\pi}| \ (\text{MeV}/c^{2}) \\ & |m_{\mathcal{K}_{S}^{0}} - m_{\pi\pi}| \ (\text{MeV}/c^{2}) \\ & |m_{\mathcal{K}_{S}^{0}} - m_{\pi\pi}| \ (\text{MeV}/c^{2}) \\ & \alpha \\ & p_{T,V^{0}} \ (\text{GeV}/c) \end{array} \right) \qquad \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{K}_{S}^{0} \quad \Lambda \\ & < 15 \\ & < 0.02 \\ & > 0.1 \\ & > 0.1 \\ & < 0.2 \\ & \times \qquad < 20 \\ & < 20 \\ & > 50 \\ & \times \qquad (0.3, 1) \\ & \times \qquad (0.04, 0.12 \end{array} \right)$$

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$$\operatorname{reco} \operatorname{QA} \begin{array}{c} \begin{pmatrix} R_{V0} \ (\mathrm{cm}) \\ \operatorname{Prong} \ \mathrm{DCA} \ (\mathrm{cm}) \\ \mathrm{cos} \, \theta_{p} \\ \mathrm{d}^{+} \ \mathrm{DCA} \ (\mathrm{cm}) \\ \mathrm{d}^{-} \ \mathrm{DCA} \ (\mathrm{cm}) \\ \mathrm{d}^{-} \ \mathrm{DCA} \ (\mathrm{cm}) \\ \mathrm{V}^{0} \ \mathrm{DCA} \ (\mathrm{cm}) \\ V^{0} \ \mathrm{DCA} \ (\mathrm{cm}) \\ |m_{\Lambda} - m_{p\pi}| \ (\mathrm{MeV}/c^{2}) \\ |m_{K_{S}^{0}} - m_{\pi\pi}| \ (\mathrm{MeV}/c^{2}) \\ \alpha \\ p_{T, V^{0}} \ (\mathrm{GeV}/c) \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{K}_{S}^{0} \qquad \Lambda \\ < 15 \\ < 0.02 \\ > 0.998 \\ > 0.1 \quad (0.1, \ 0.8) \\ > 0.1 \\ < 0.2 \\ \times \qquad < 20 \\ < 20 \qquad > 50 \\ \times \qquad (0.3, \ 1) \\ \times \qquad (0.04, \ 0.12 \end{array}$$

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0







$$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{reco} \operatorname{QA} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} R_{V0} \ (\mathrm{cm}) \\ \operatorname{Prong} \ \mathrm{DCA} \ (\mathrm{cm}) \\ \operatorname{cos} \theta_p \\ \mathrm{d}^+ \ \mathrm{DCA} \ (\mathrm{cm}) \\ \mathrm{d}^- \ \mathrm{DCA} \ (\mathrm{cm}) \\ \mathrm{d}^- \ \mathrm{DCA} \ (\mathrm{cm}) \\ \mathrm{d}^- \ \mathrm{DCA} \ (\mathrm{cm}) \\ \mathrm{V}^0 \ \mathrm{selection} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \alpha \\ \mu_{K_S^0} - m_{\pi\pi} | \ (\mathrm{MeV}/c^2) \\ m_{K_S^0} - m_{\pi\pi} | \ (\mathrm{MeV}/c^2) \\ m_{\mathcal{K}_S^0} - m_{\pi\pi} | \ (\mathrm{MeV}/c^2) \\ \mathrm{M} \ \mathrm{selection} \\ \end{array} \right\} \\ \begin{array}{c} \kappa \\ \alpha \\ \mu_{\mathcal{T}, V^0} \ (\mathrm{GeV}/c) \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \kappa \\ \alpha \\ \kappa \\ \mathrm{M} \ \mathrm$$

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η dependence





• Higher η crosses layers at steeper angles: higher ACS

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PARTICLE SPECIES DEPENDENCE





 ACS shifted to higher size for protons, as expected from Bethe-Bloch

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Monte Carlo to data comparison





• > 90% purity with α and p_T cuts

Data exhibits lower ACS than MC

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- Track ACS is a useful performance metric for a pixel silicon tracker, influenced by many important aspects of tracking
- High-purity PID via kinematic cuts empowers average cluster size to isolate tracker effects and be data source-agnostic
- Analysis confirms general expectations about cluster size:
 - \blacktriangleright Higher η (steeper angular crossing) deposits more charge on average
 - Different particle species have different ACS curves
- Discrepancies between simulation and data can flag areas for improvement in simulation







Thank you!

SOLID-STATE PHYSICIST HEARING NEWS ABOUT ROOM Temperature superconductors for the 2nd time in this year

Don't do that. Don't give me hope.

STOP DOING PARTICLE PHYSICS

PARTICLES WERE NEVER MEANT TO BE
 SMASHED TOGETHER

 Years of particle physics and NO REAL-WORLD USE for anything besides protons, neutrons, and electrons

 "Muon decay is mediated by a virtual W- boson" statements dreamed up by the UTTERLY DERANGED

LOOK at what particle physicists have been demanding your Respect for all this time, with all the particle accelerators we built for them

This is REAL PARTICLE PHYSICS done by REAL PARTICLE PHYSICISTS



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kayaking?

"Hello I would like a top squark and a higgsino please" They have played us for absolute fools



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