



BERKELEY LAB

Bringing Science Solutions to the World



Silicon Vertex Tracker Geometry and Simulation

Shujie Li

Tracking Workfest Session

ePIC January Collaboration Meeting @ ANL

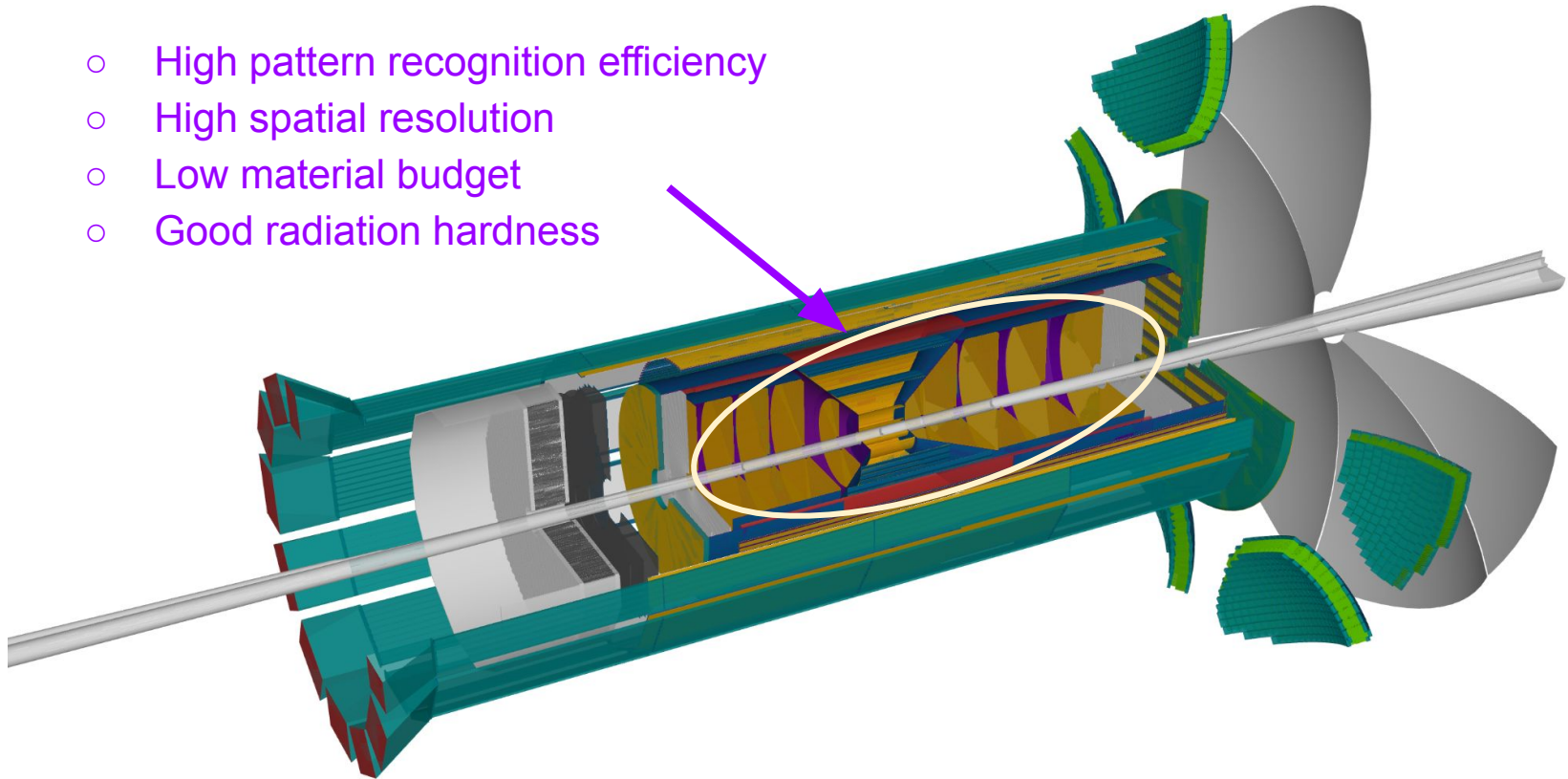
Jan 10, 2024



ePIC-Craterlake Configuration

Silicon Vertex Tracker with large area MAPS sensor:

- High pattern recognition efficiency
- High spatial resolution
- Low material budget
- Good radiation hardness



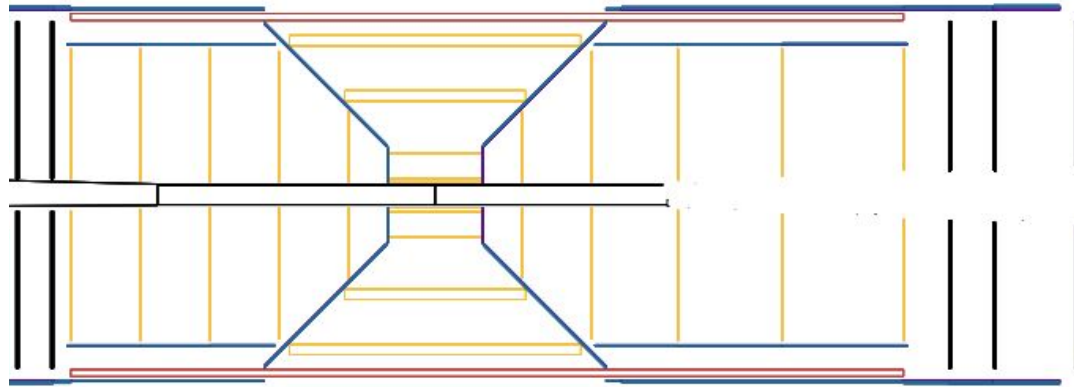
SVT Tracker Geometry

SVT geometry on GitHub:

github.com/eic/epic/compact/tracking/

ePIC geometry database

eic.jlab.org/Geometry/Detector/Detector-20231031150001.html



- 3 inner vertex layers
 - ITS3
 - ~20x20um pixels
 - 0.05% X/X0
- 2x5 disks (forward/backward)
 - EIC-LAS
 - 0.24% X/X0
- 2 outer barrels
 - EIC-LAS staves
 - 0.55% X/X0
- Mechanical support structure and service cables

SVT Workfest / Work Package

< Tue 09/01 Wed 10/01 Thu 11/01 All days >

Print PDF Full screen Detailed view Filter

08:00	Welcome and introduction A5000, APS Conference Center	Ernst Sichtermann et al. 08:00 - 08:05
	Radiation and rate environment A5000, APS Conference Center	Laura Gonella 08:05 - 08:25
	MOSAIX and EIC LAS (remote) A5000, APS Conference Center	
09:00	EIC-LAS ancillary / support IC A5000, APS Conference Center	
	Discussion on sensor and IC A5000, APS Conference Center	
10:00	Readout of the ePIC SVT (remote) A5000, APS Conference Center	
11:00	Discussion on readout of the ePIC SVT A5000, APS Conference Center	
	Basics of serial powering and S-LDO A5000, APS Conference Center	
	Serial powering for the ePIC SVT A5000, APS Conference Center	11:25 - 11:45
	Discussion on serial powering for the ePIC SVT A5000, APS Conference Center	11:45 - 12:00

< Tue 09/01 **Wed 10/01** Thu 11/01 All days >

Print PDF Full screen Detailed view Filter

10:00	Characterization of the SVT sensors and ancillary IC B4100, APS Conference Center	Lukas Tomasek 10:15 - 10:45
	Characterization for the SVT B4100, APS Conference Center	10:45 - 11:05
	Inventory of SVT power dissipation B4100, APS Conference Center	11:05 - 11:10
	Cooling of SVT layers and disks B4100, APS Conference Center	Nicole Apadula 11:10 - 11:40
	Discussion on SVT cooling B4100, APS Conference Center	11:40 - 12:00

See SVT workfest sessions on Tue/Wed for details on sensor, readout, power, cooling etc

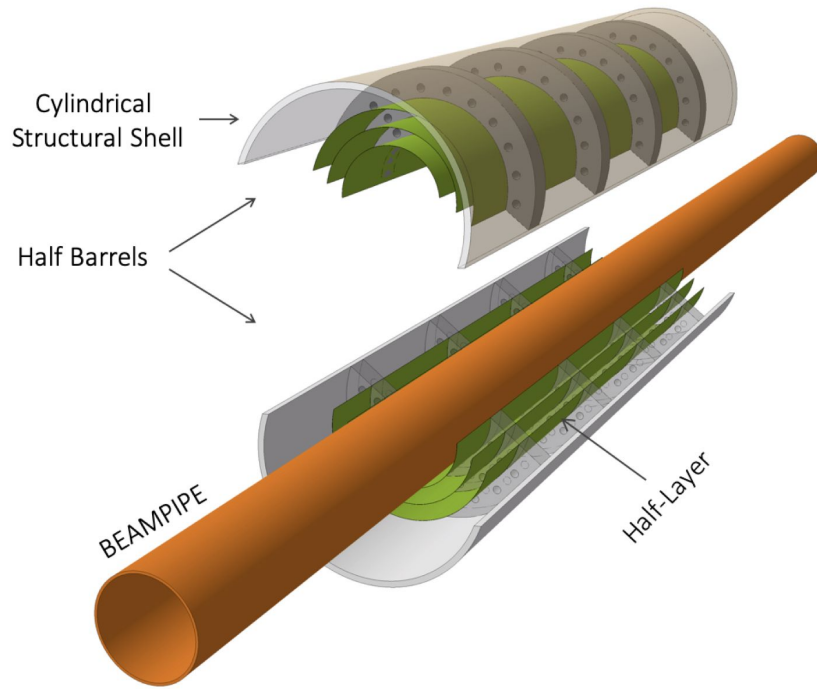
Ongoing R&D:

- eRD104: readout and power
- eRD111: mechanical structure and cooling
- eRD113: sensor characterization

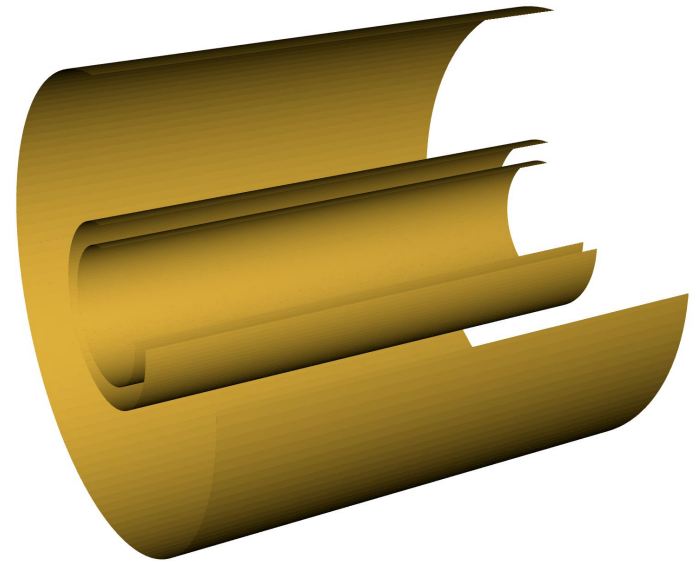
Vertex Barrels

[epic/compact/tracking/vertex_barrel.xml](#)

ALICE ITS3 LOI

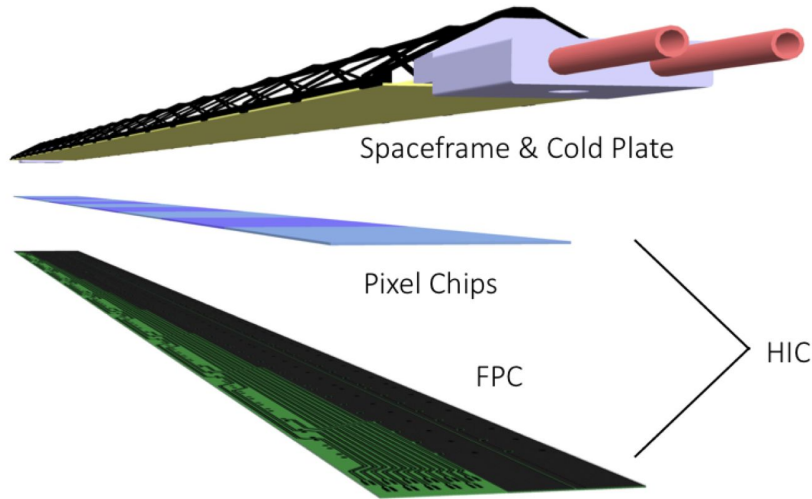


Current geometry in simulation:
3 ITS3 silicon layers (40um thick, $r=3.6, 4.8, 12\text{cm}$) approximated with 128 staves



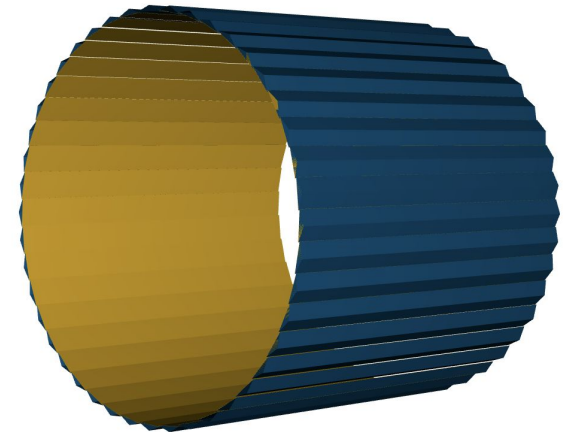
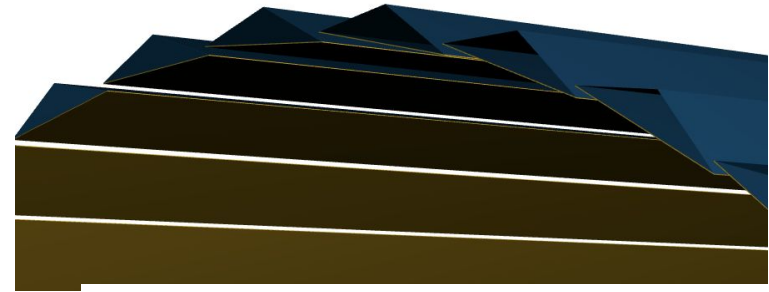
Outer Barrels

ITS2 barrel stave:



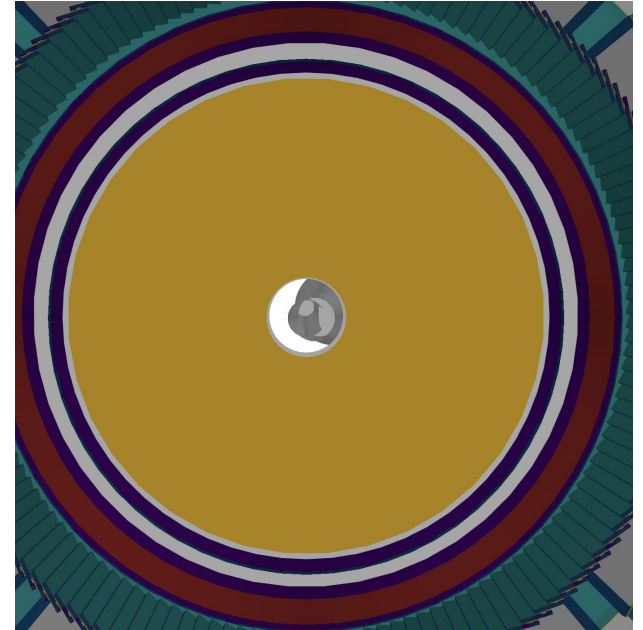
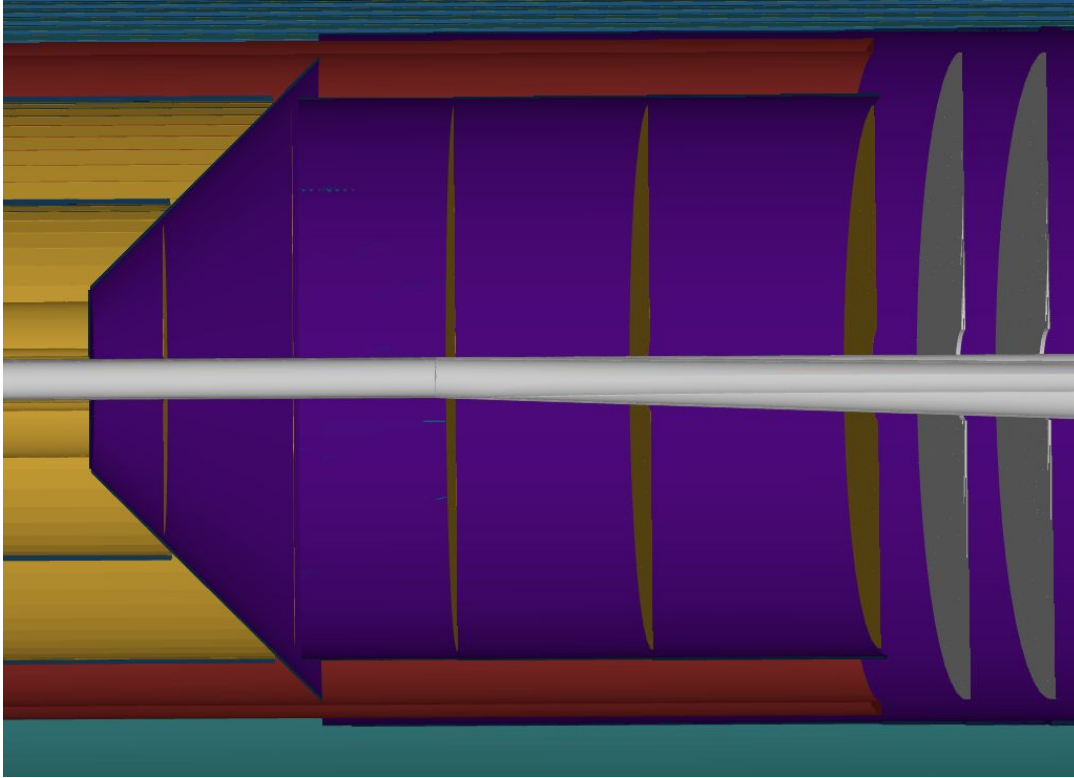
ePIC simulation:

44 slightly tilt triangle staves
(silicon + Al + carbon fiber
plates)



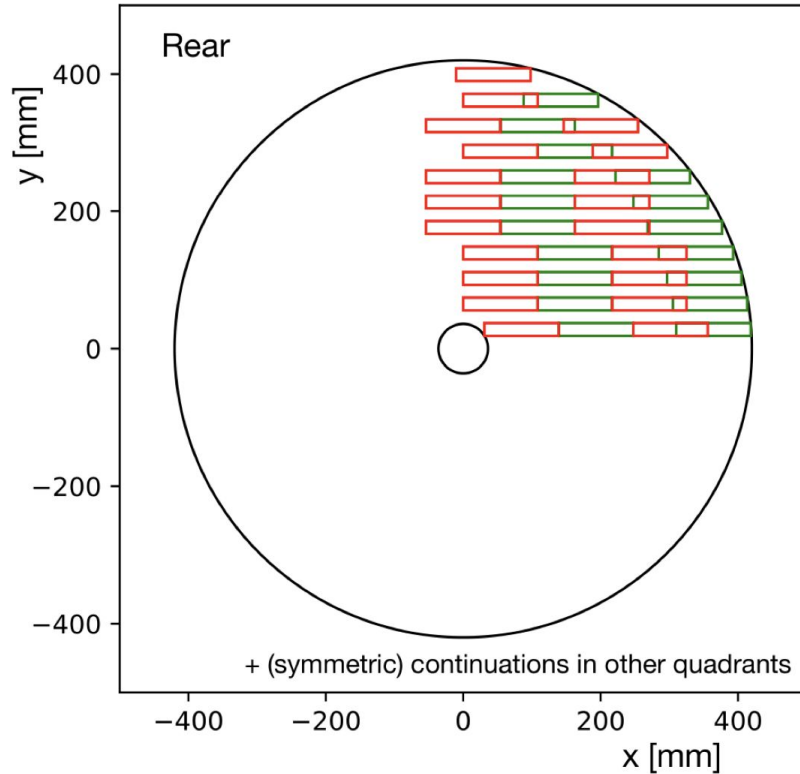
Disks

In simulation: use larger centered hole to accommodate beampipe fan-out

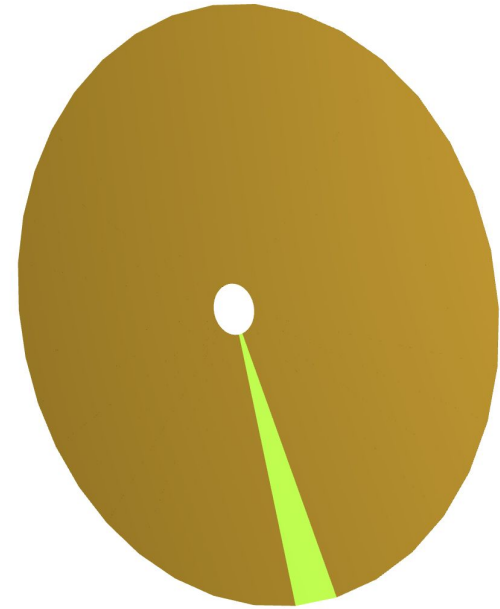


Disks

Design: assemble disks with staves



Simulation: disks from 36 trapezoid slices.

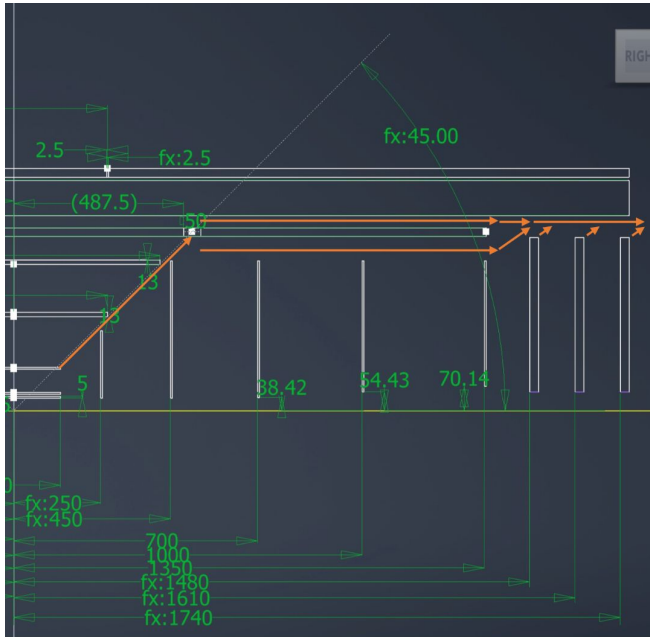


High-priority task: implement off-centered hole and staves to reflect the true acceptance.

See <https://github.com/eic/epic/issues/118>

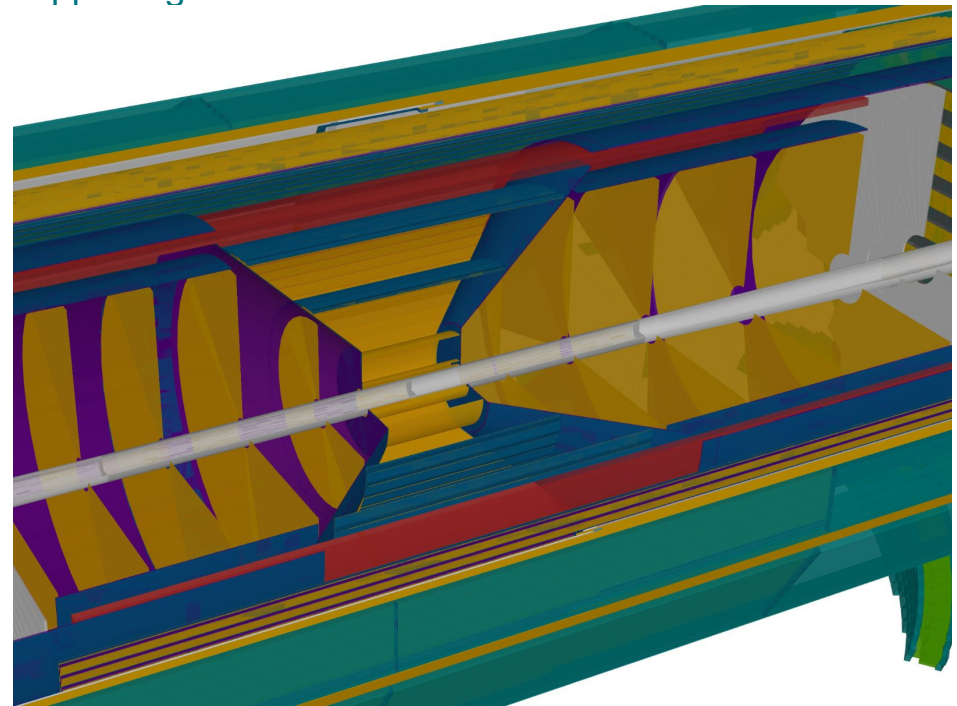
Service cables and Supporting Structure

Planned cable routing



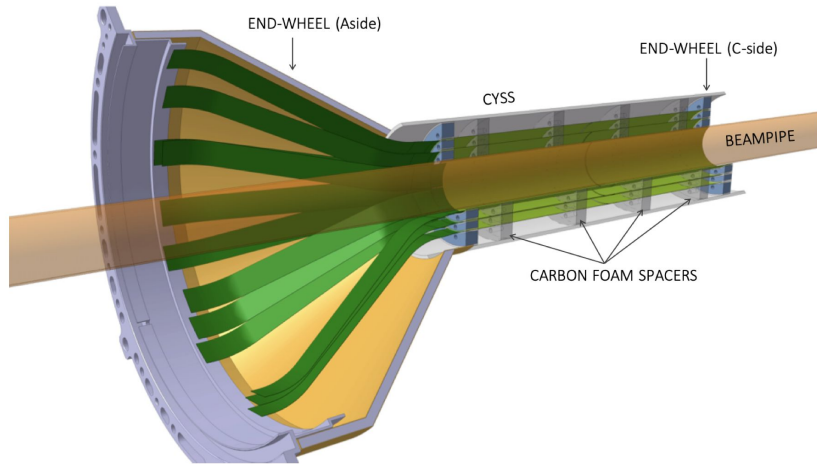
Courtesy of E. Sichtermann

Simulation: Cables guided out along the carbon supporting cone



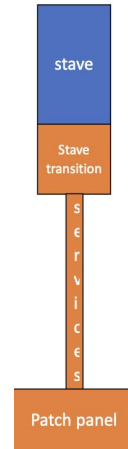
Service cables and Supporting Structure

ALICE ITS3 LOI



Simulation: Cables treated as uniform aluminum layers with effective thickness proportional to silicon area size.

Summary of ITS3 like Si tracking



	Stave X/X0	Stave transition (per 100 cm ² of Si surface)*	Services (per 100 cm ² of Si surface)*	Patch panel (per 100 cm ² of Si surface)*
ITS3 like vertexing	~0.1%	6.66 cm ³ of material with X/X0 of 0.0684 per traversed cm	2.96 cm ² cross section with X/X0 of 0.022 per traversed cm	4.32 cm x 1cm x 1 cm with 0.102 X/X0 per traversed cm
ITS3 like barrel (up to 1.5m length)	0.55 %	4.286 cm ³ of material with X/X0 of 0.0684 per traversed cm	1.905 cm ² cross section with X/X0 of 0.022 per traversed cm	2.778cm x 1cm x 1 cm with 0.102 X/X0 per traversed cm
ITS3 like disc (up to 60 cm diameter)	0.24%	6.66 cm ³ of material with X/X0 of 0.0684 per traversed cm	2.96 cm ² cross section with X/X0 of 0.022 per traversed cm	4.321 cm x 1cm x 1 cm with 0.102 X/X0 per traversed cm

* Corrected 2021_03_13

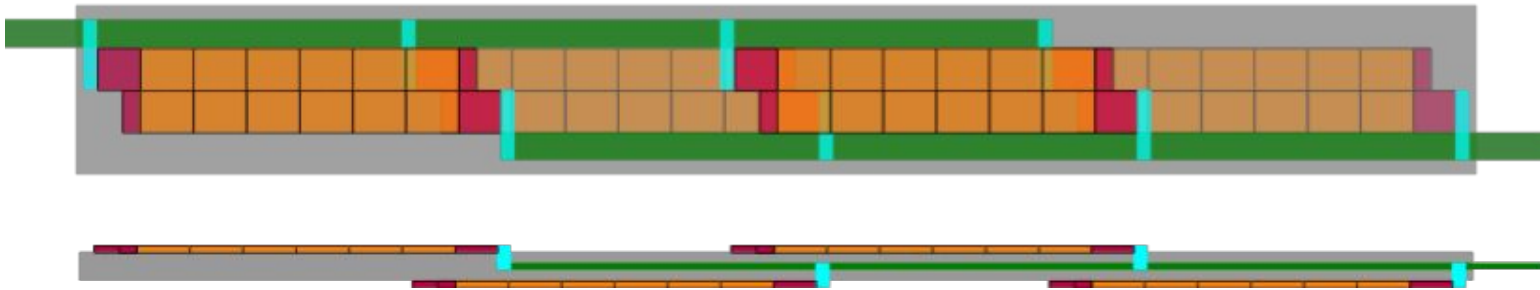
Sensor Unit

Current stave design

Red = inactive areas

see J. Glover's [talk](#) on Tuesday

Layer 3 (EIC-LAS w. 6*RSU)



In simulation:

ALL parts are implemented as solid surfaces with segmentation size of 20x20um.

NO module, Periphery, or other mechanical details.

NO inactive areas, noise, deficiency.

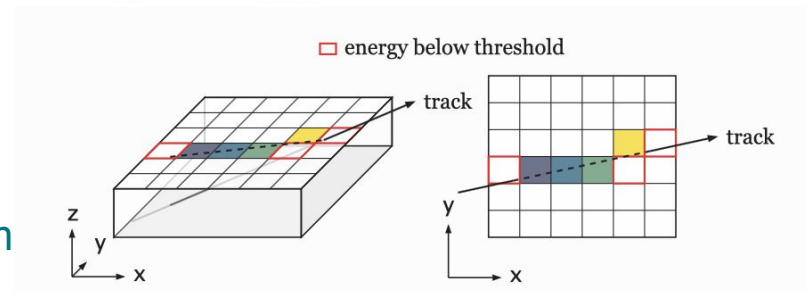
Digitization Scheme ([ePIC digitization model](#))

1. Setup segmentation in geometry description file. Each SimHit has a cell ID on the detector surface

```
<readouts>
  <readout name="SiBarrelHits">
    <segmentation type="CartesianGridXY" grid_size_x="0.020*mm" grid_size_y="0.020*mm" />
    <id>system:8,layer:4,module:12,sensor:2,x:32:-12,y:-20</id>
  </readout>
</readouts>
```

2. Digitization in ElCrecon:

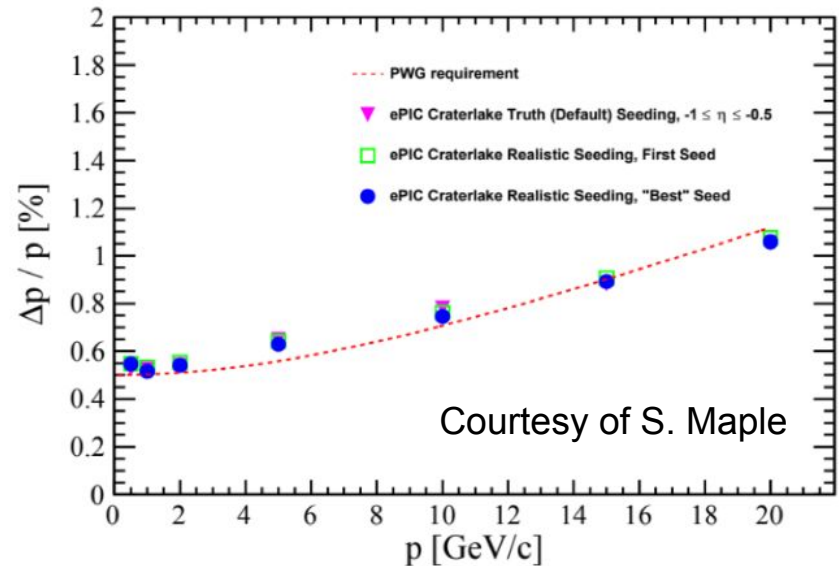
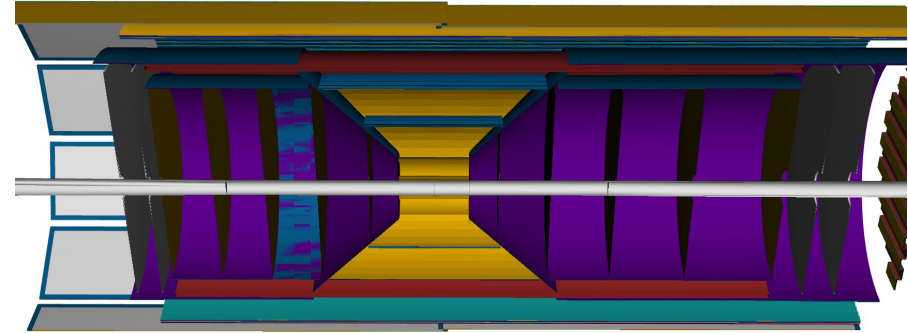
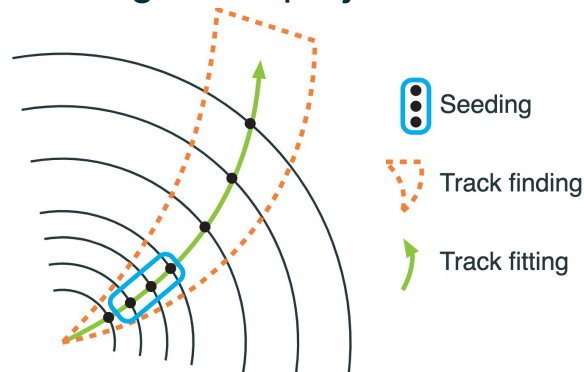
- 1) read `cell ID`, `edep`, `tim` in SimHit
- 2) apply energy threshold (0.54 keV)
- 3) put hit at the center of each cell, resolution = pixel size / sqrt(12)
- 4) Digitized hit → tracking measurement



To do: add clustering algorithm, noise, and use timing info

Track Reconstruction Study

- geometry optimization
- access more tracking hits and time info via other tracking detectors
- check tracking performance (theta, phi, dp/p, DCA resolution) against physics requirements *see background/tracking session on Thursday
- Algorithm development: seeding, vertexing, track projection etc.



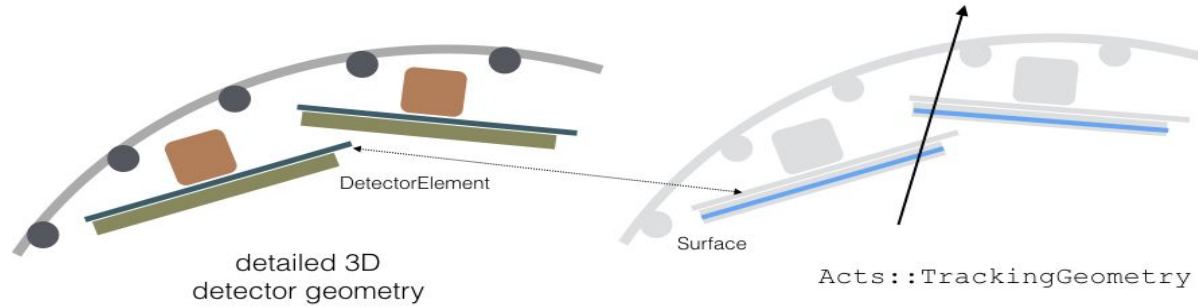
Summary

- The ePIC SVT uses large area MAPS sensors with a combination of ITS2 and ITS3 technology, with several on-going eRD projects to decide detector specs.
- The current craterlake geometry is optimized to meet the physics requirements. It is implemented in DD4hep simulation with limited details. That serves the purpose of preliminary tracking study. Significant improvements will be needed for TDR.
- Digitization and reconstruction algorithm developments are on-going. **Plenty of well-defined tasks are waiting for volunteers.**

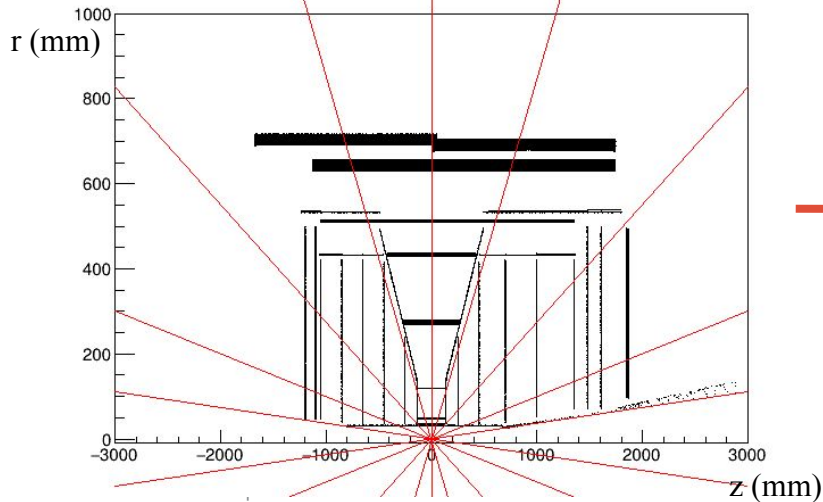
Thank you!

Backup

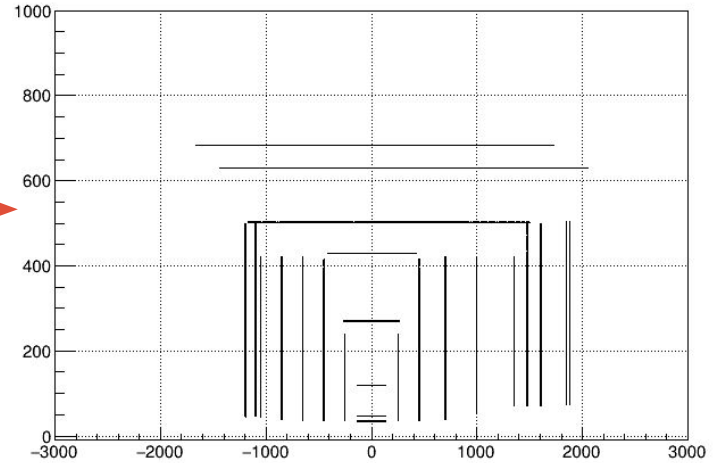
Simplified geometry in ACTS



Central tracker side view
projective lines: $\eta=0, 1, 2, \dots$



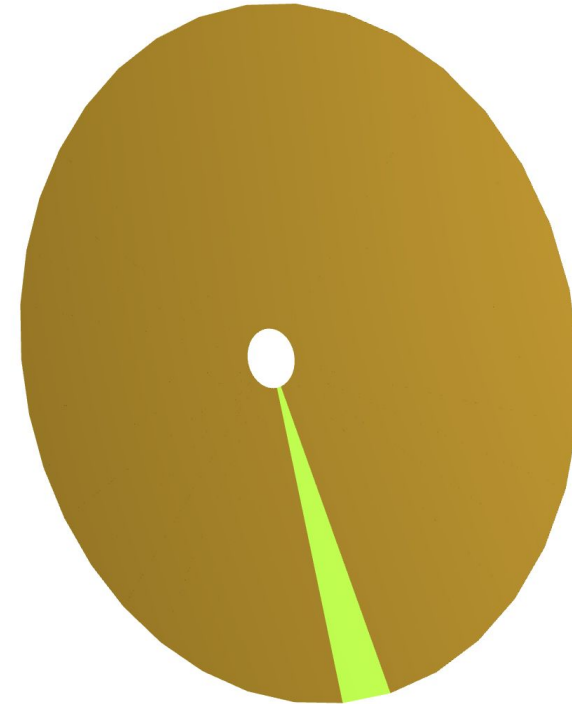
Project materials to surfaces



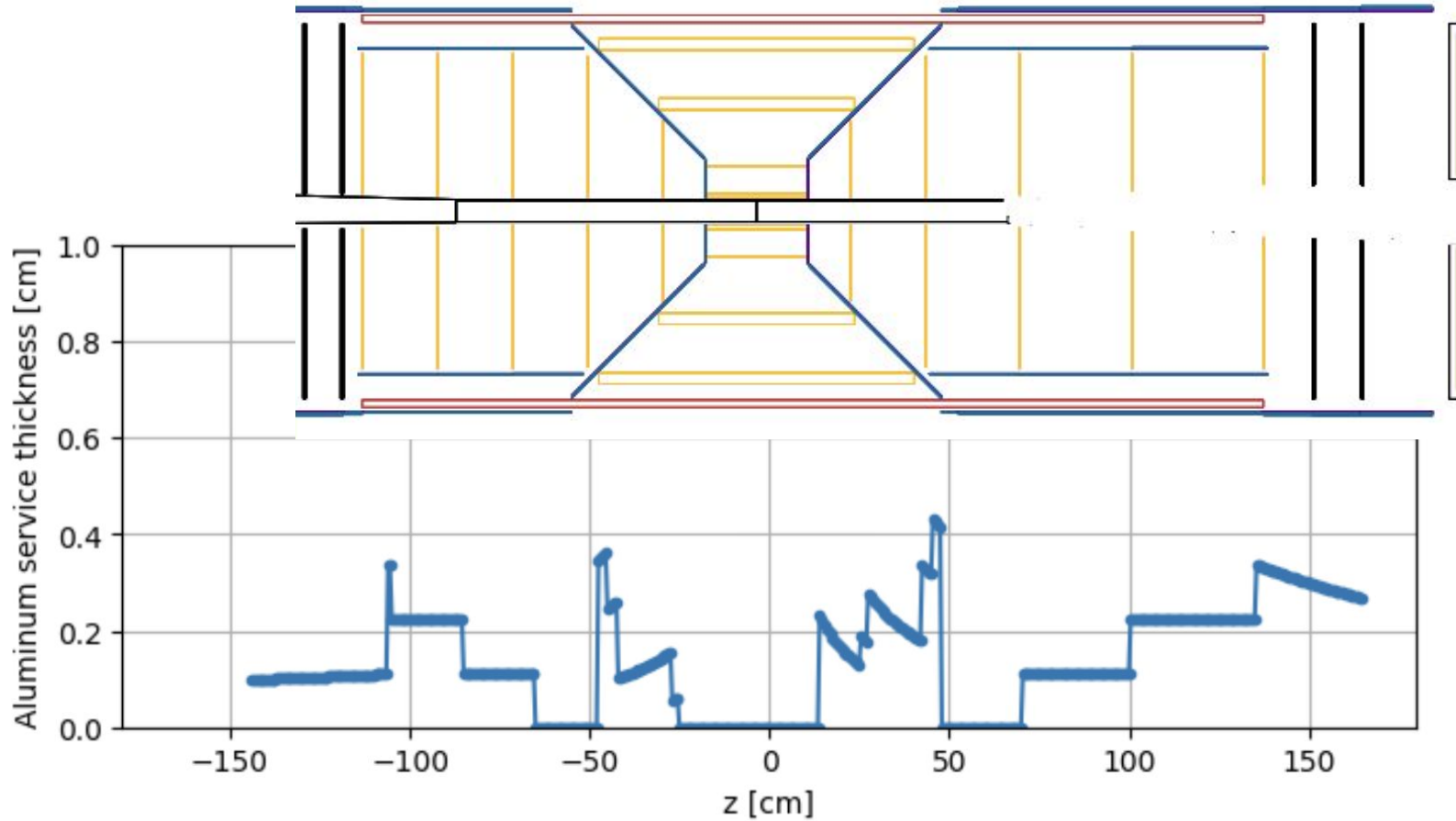
Disks

disk	Name in dd4hep	z pos (mm)	R_bpipe	x_offset	R_outer	R_inner_sym
5n	TrackerEndcapNDisk4	-1050	38.043	-3.310	430	46.3529
4n	TrackerEndcapNDisk3	-800	34.244	-0.817	430	40.0614
3n	TrackerEndcapNDisk2	-650	31.76	0	430	36.76
2n	TrackerEndcapNDisk1	-450	31.76	0	430	36.76
1n	InnerTrackerEndcapN	-250	31.76	0	230	36.76
1p	InnerTrackerEndcapP	250	31.76	0	230	36.76
2p	TrackerEndcapPDisk1	450	31.76	0	430	36.76
3p	TrackerEndcapPDisk2	700	32.86	0.6	430	38.42
4p	TrackerEndcapPDisk3	1000	40.58	7.85	430	53.43
5p	TrackerEndcapPDisk4	1350	49.12	16.02	430	70.14

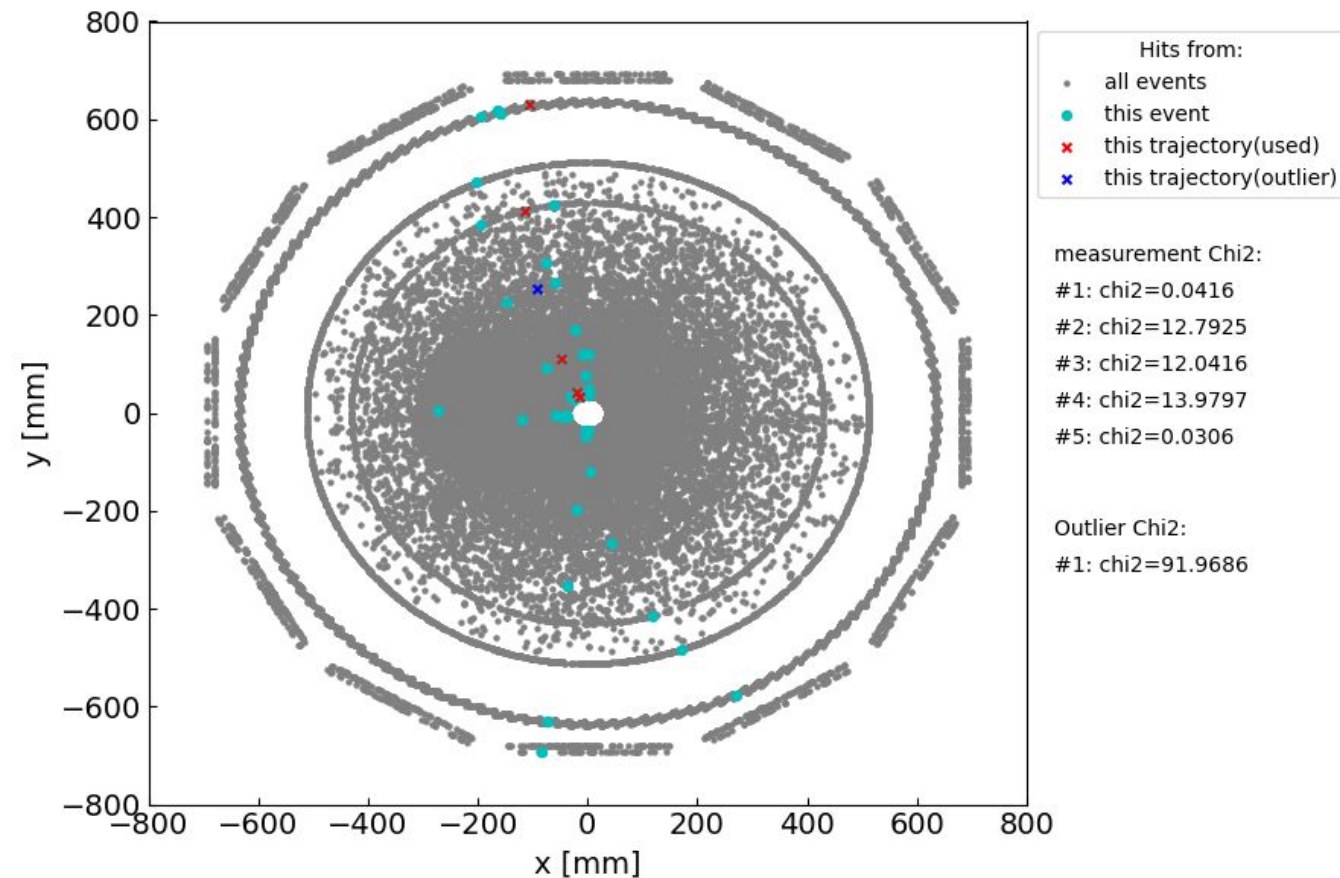
- $X/X_0=0.24\%$
- silicon + carbon fiber + aluminum plates
- 36 sections of



Service cables and Supporting Structure



Tracking Study with DIS Events



on-going:

- tracking performance study with background+DIS
- Dedicated study on number of hits and chi2

to do:

- use timing info for signal/background separation
- project trajectory to various detector surface/volumes