



# Tracking Performance in the B0 with Field Map

Alex Jentsch, *Brookhaven National Lab*  
*ajentsch@bnl.gov*

EIC IR Meeting (edited)

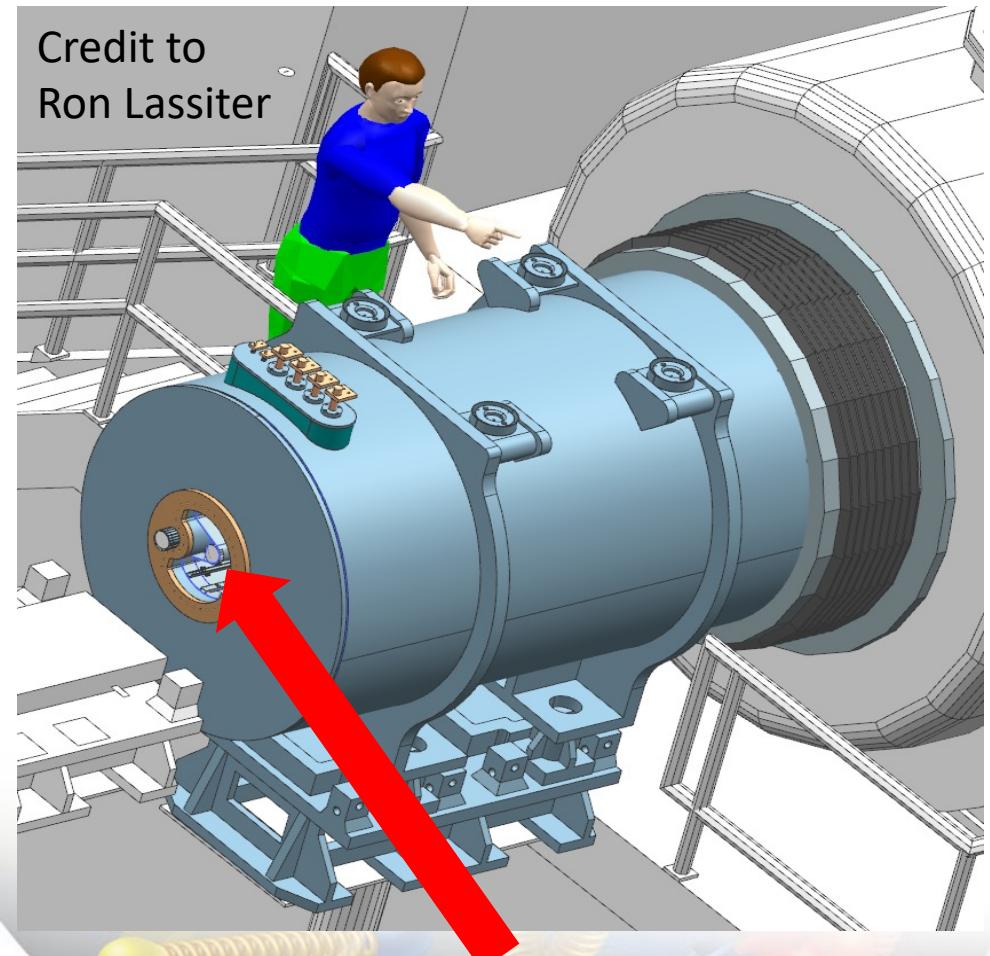
*December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2023*

*Shown @ FF meeting Dec. 5<sup>th</sup>, 2023*

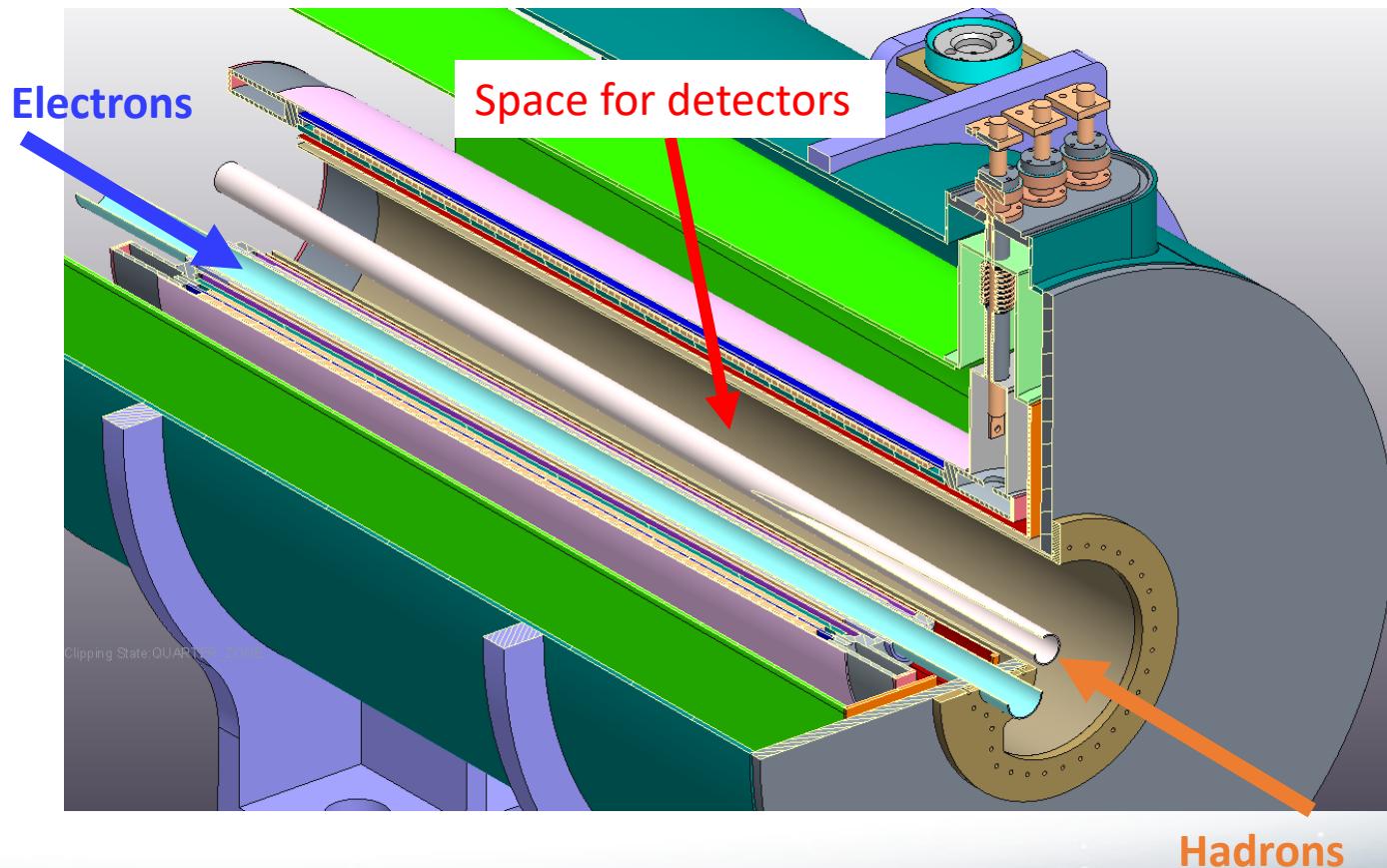
# B0 Detectors

- Detector subsystem embedded in an accelerator magnet.

Credit to  
Ron Lassiter



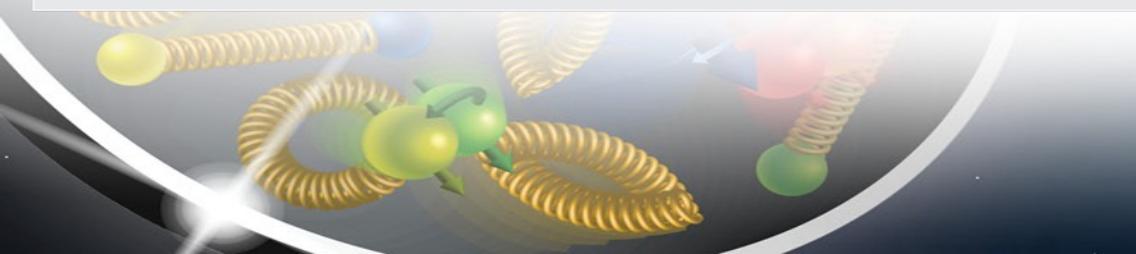
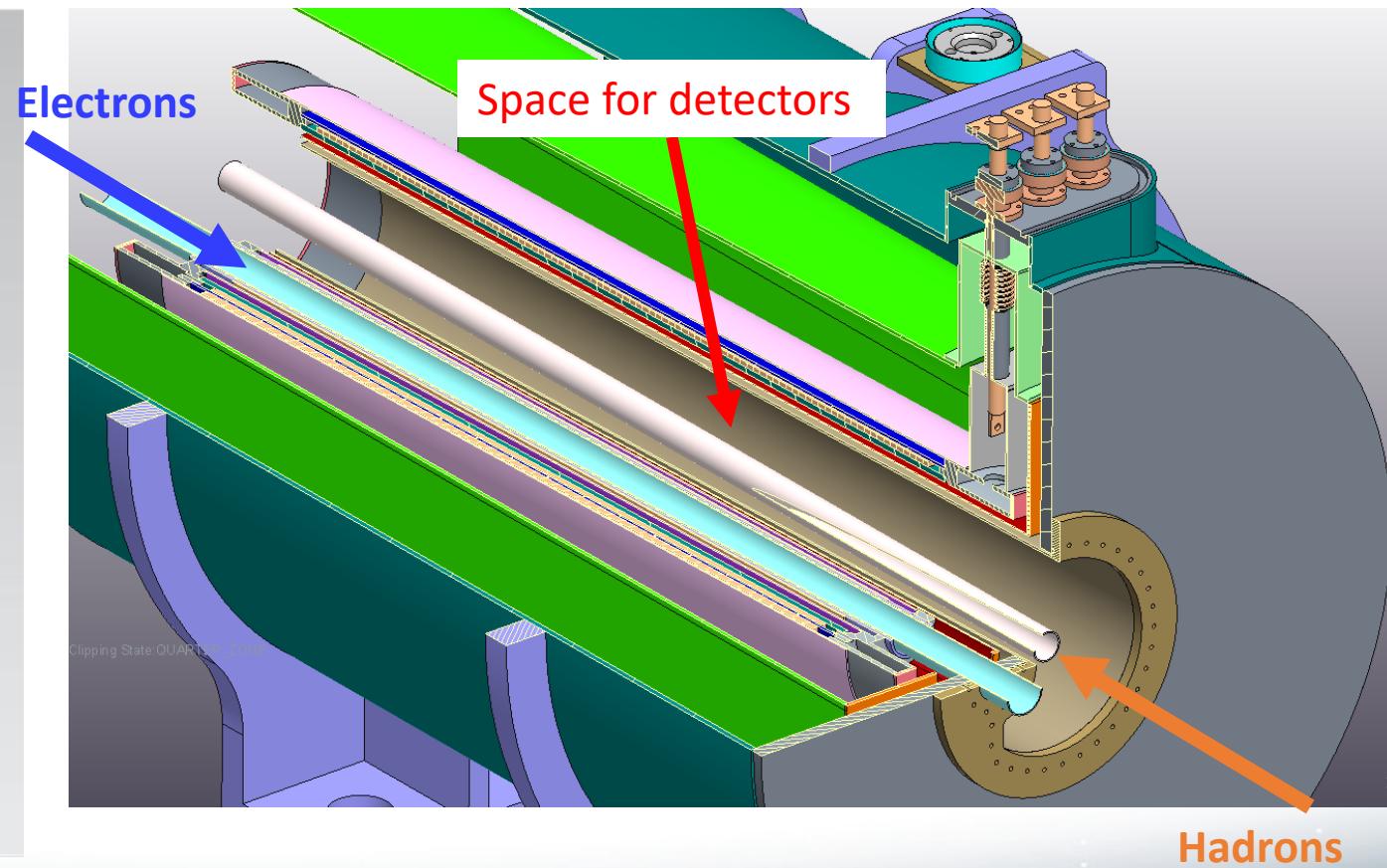
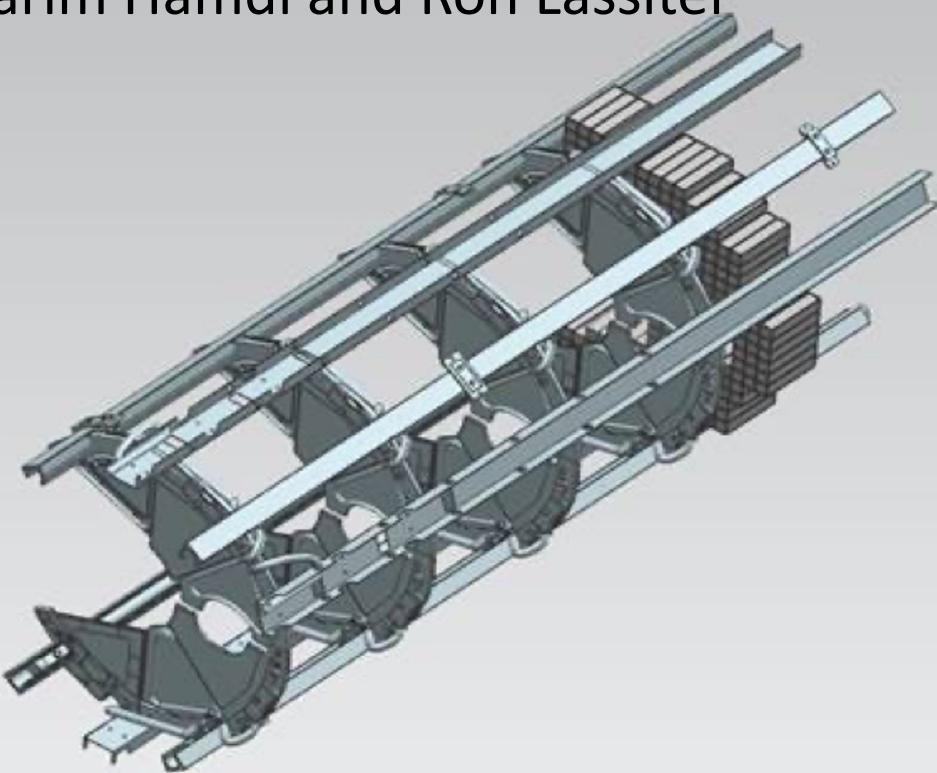
This is the opening where the detector planes will be inserted



# B0 Detectors

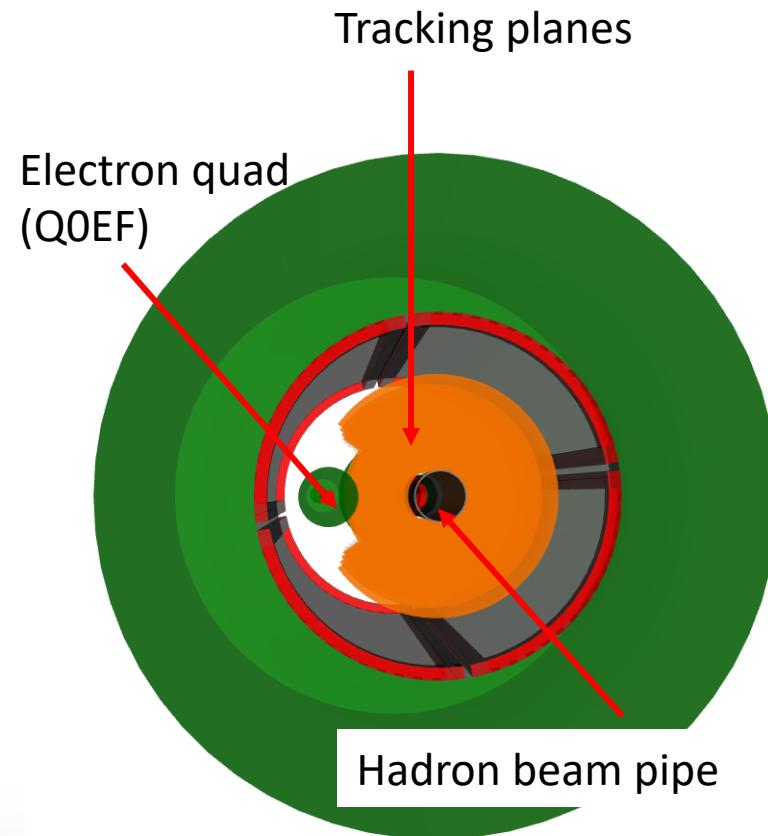
- Detector subsystem embedded in an accelerator magnet.

Karim Hamdi and Ron Lassiter

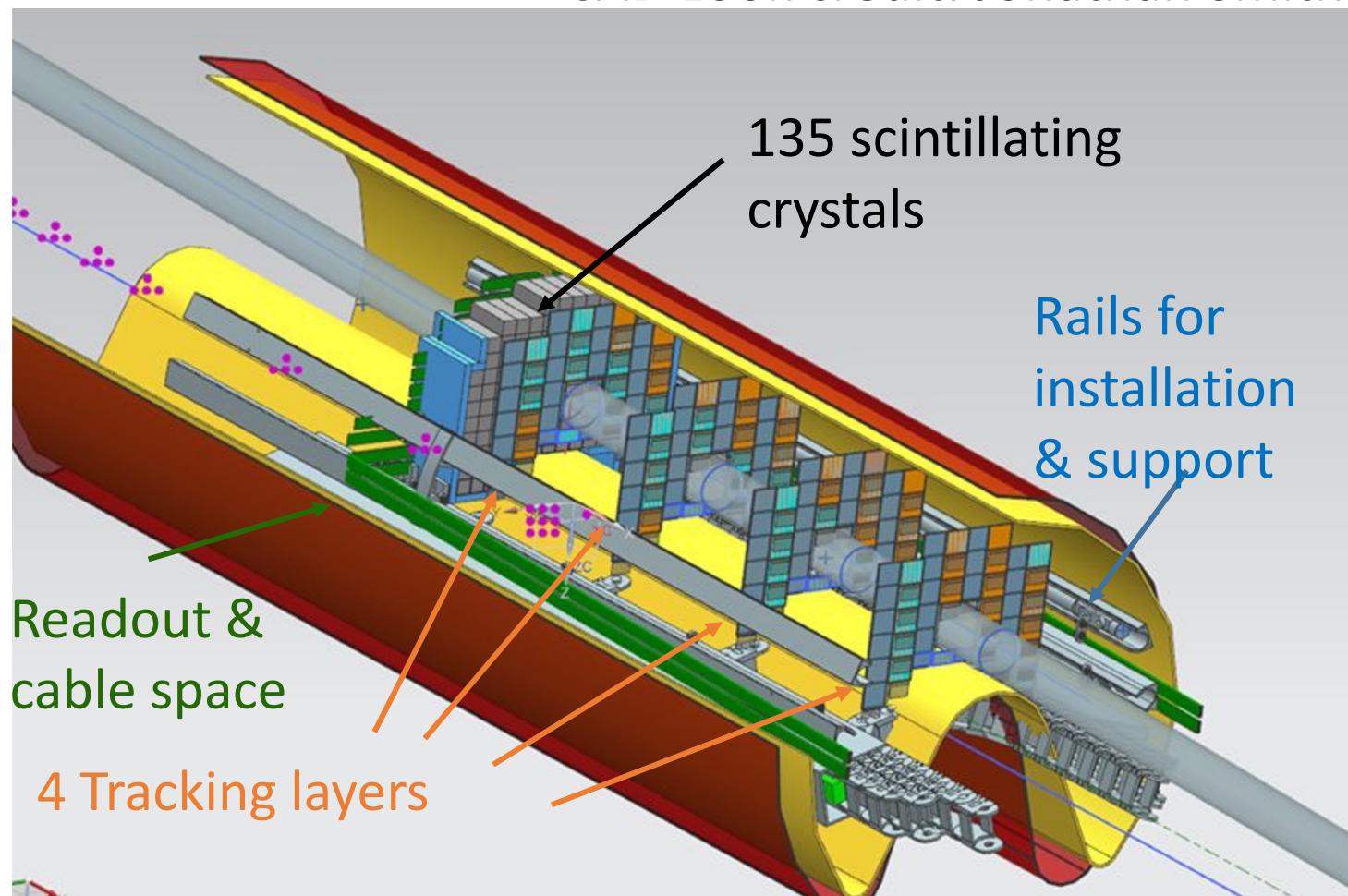
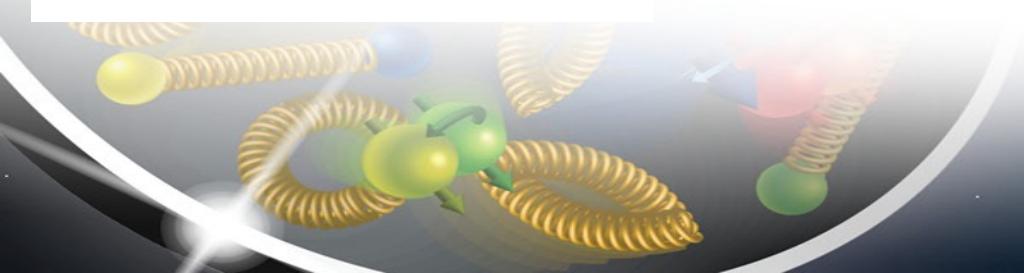


# B0 Tracking and EMCAL Detectors

CAD Look credit: Jonathan Smith

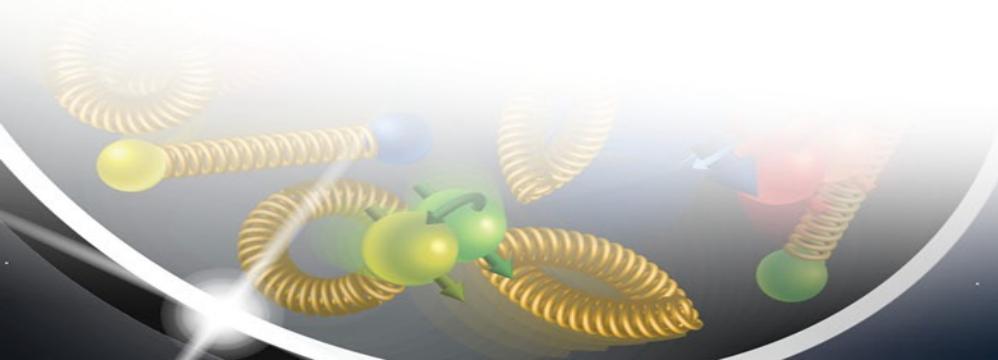


ePIC DD4HEP Simulation

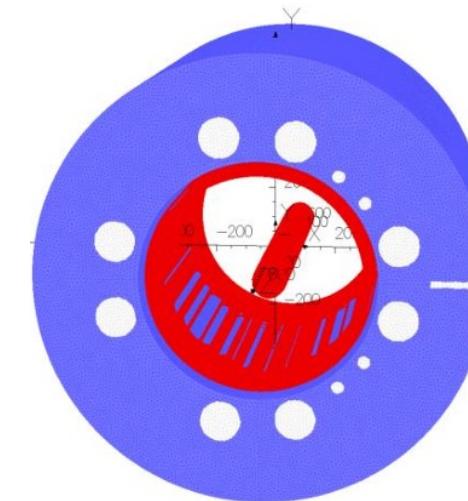
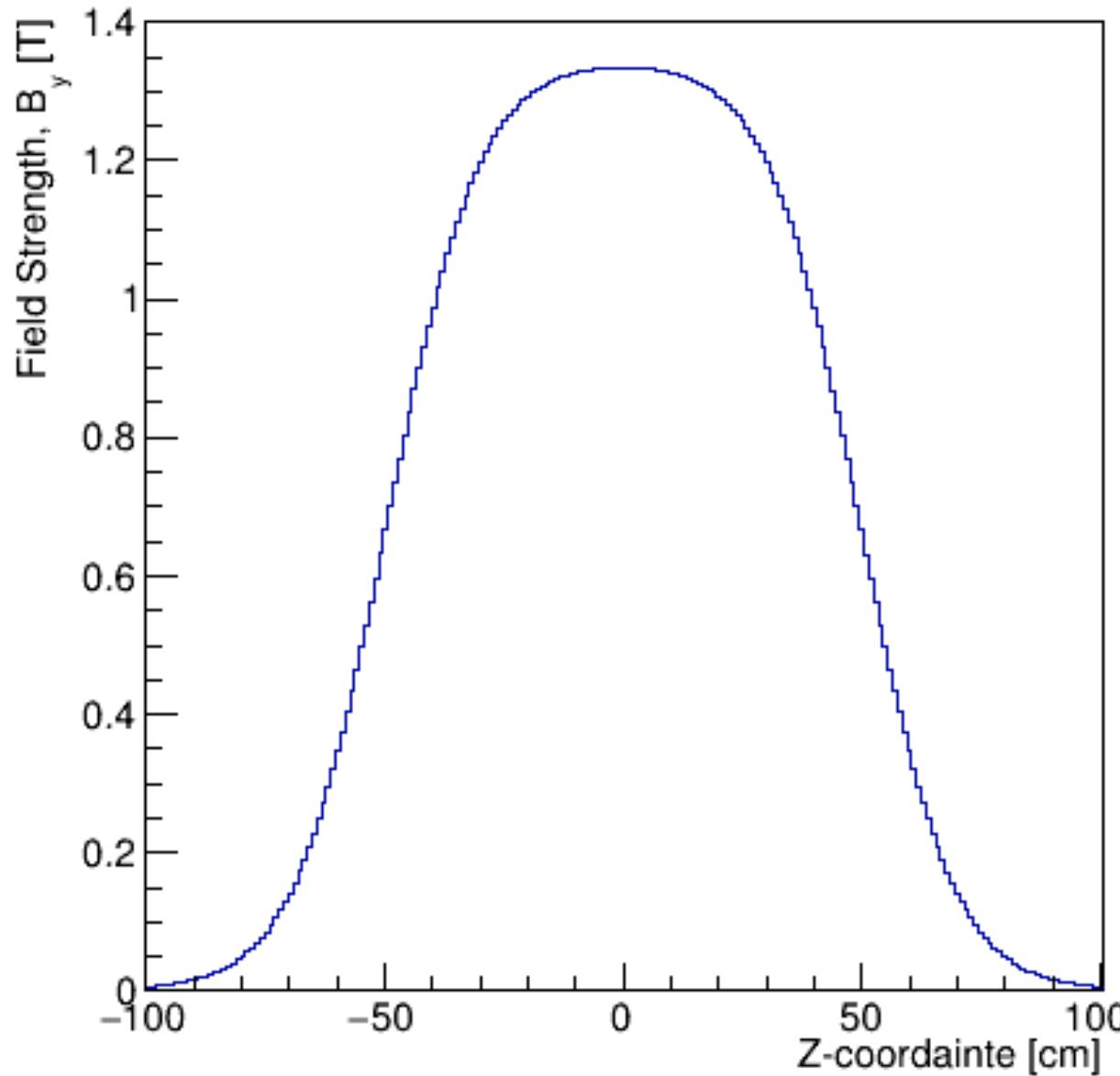


# B0 Field Map

- Information pulled from here:
  - <https://wiki.bnl.gov/EPIC/images/e/ef/12212022> - Set up to do 3D field map.pdf
  - [https://wiki.bnl.gov/EPIC/images/1/1b/B0 field map 23dec2022.txt.zip](https://wiki.bnl.gov/EPIC/images/1/1b/B0_field_map_23dec2022.txt.zip)
- Map given in 1cm steps → lots of information for the detector simulations, reduced to 10cm steps in z for processing.
  - ✓ Field lines then rotated and translated to correct simulation coordinate system.
  - ✓ Field values checked at various locations to ensure correct usage.



# B0 Field Map

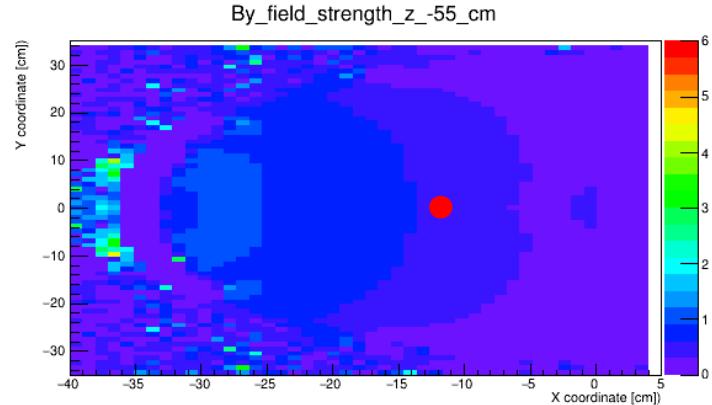


e-beam @ +34 mm and hadrons @ -126 mm  
(neglecting 25 mrad angle) in this model

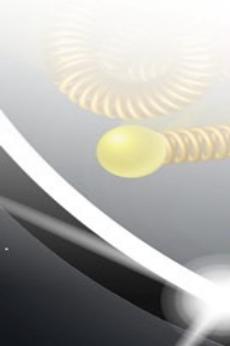
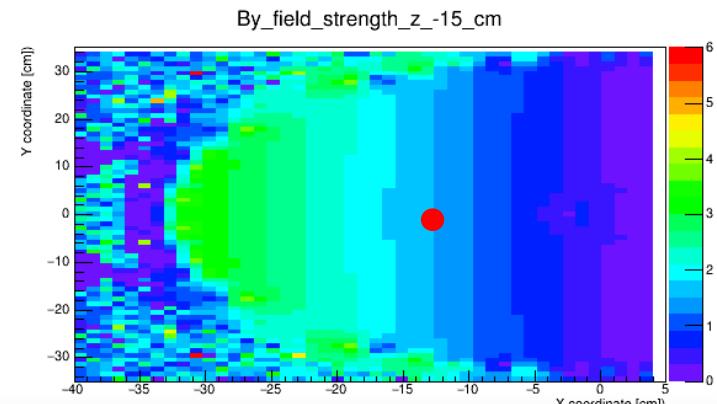
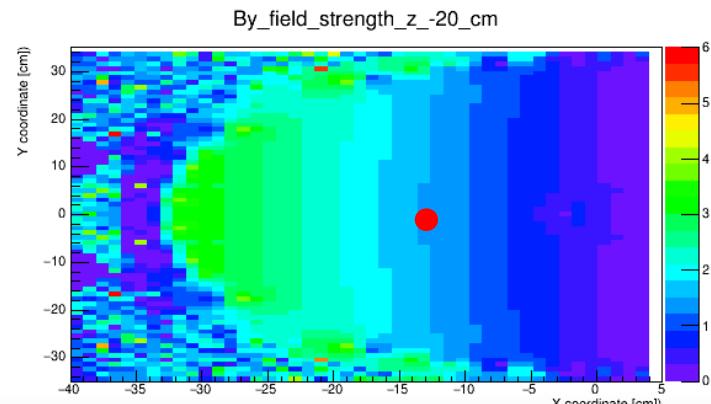
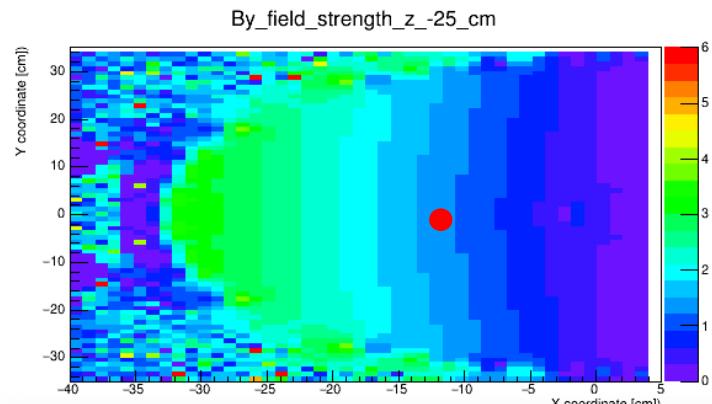
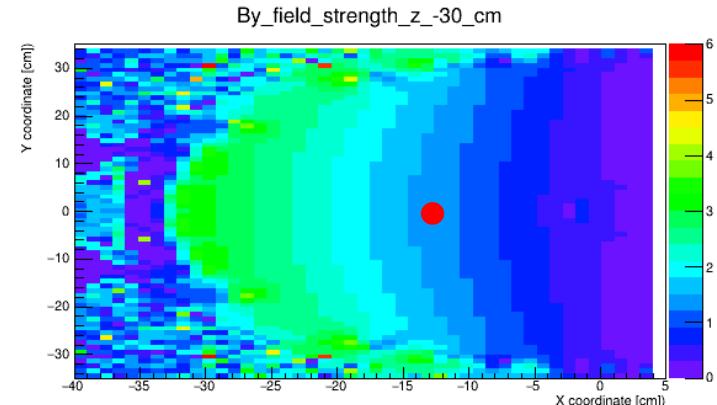
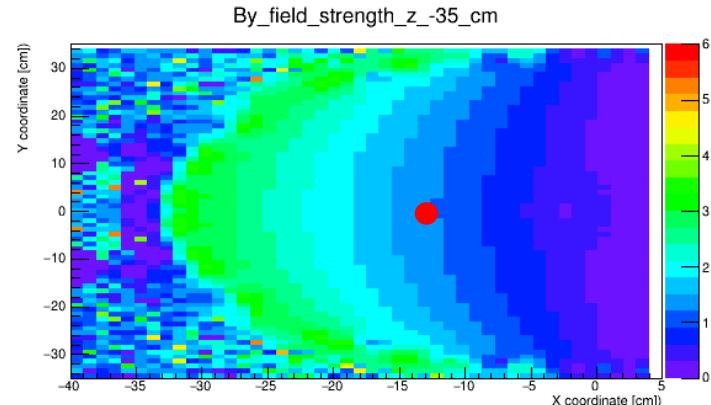
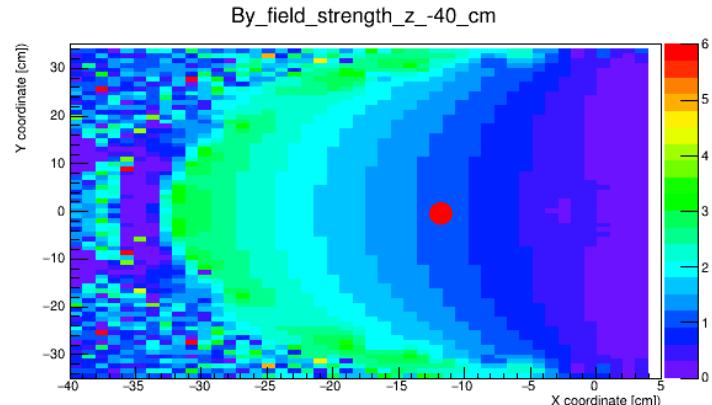
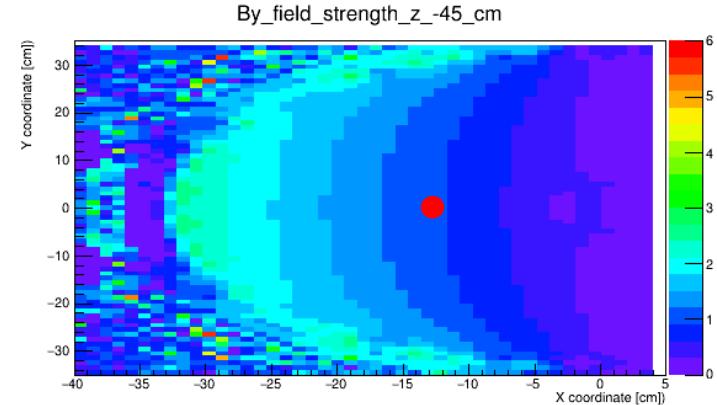
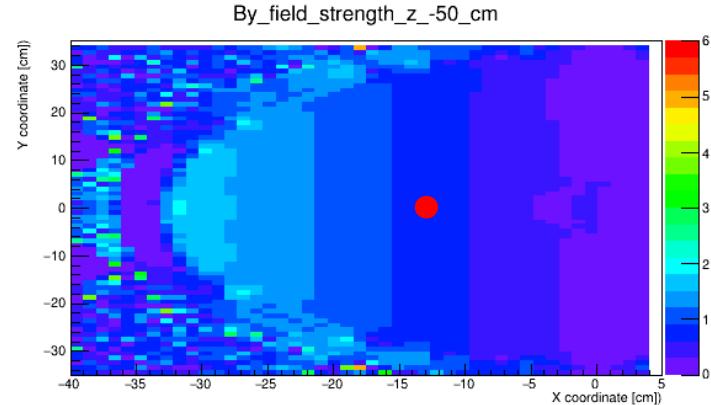
Z=0 is center of the magnet @ 6.4m

- X = -126 mm, y = 0 mm (before rotation and shift to fit along beamline).
  - By field strength along the hadron beam.
  - Gaussian field shape!

# B0 Field Map

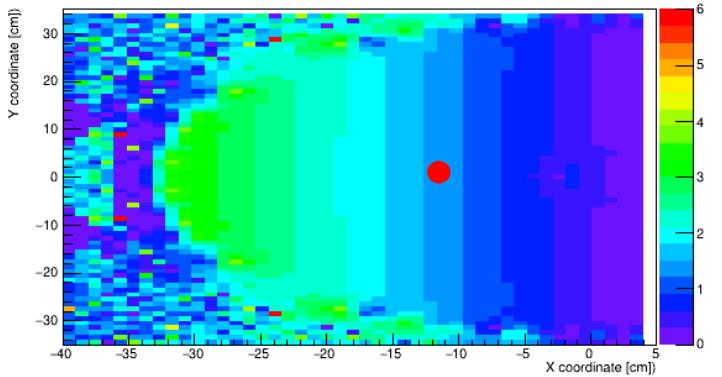


Left to right, top to bottom – increasing Z (IP to center of magnet)



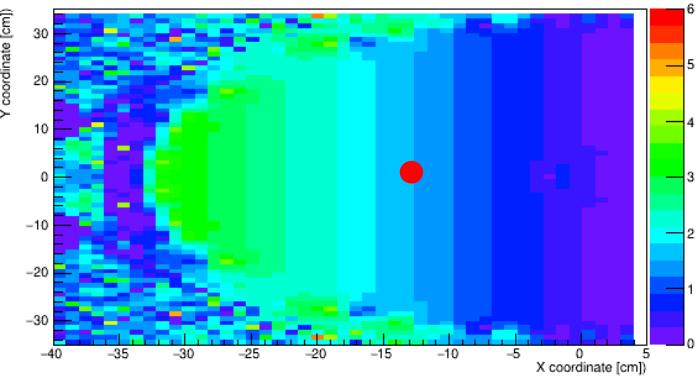
# B0 Field Map

By\_field\_strength\_z\_-10\_cm

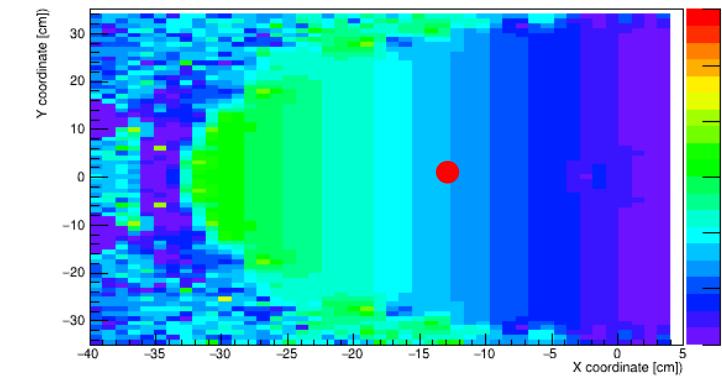


Left to right, top to bottom – increasing Z (IP to center of magnet)

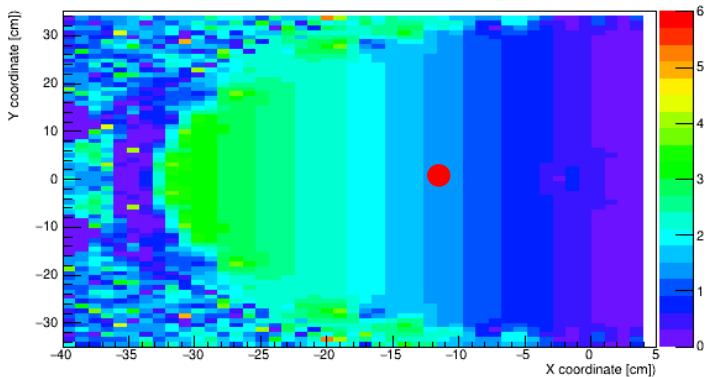
By\_field\_strength\_z\_-5\_cm



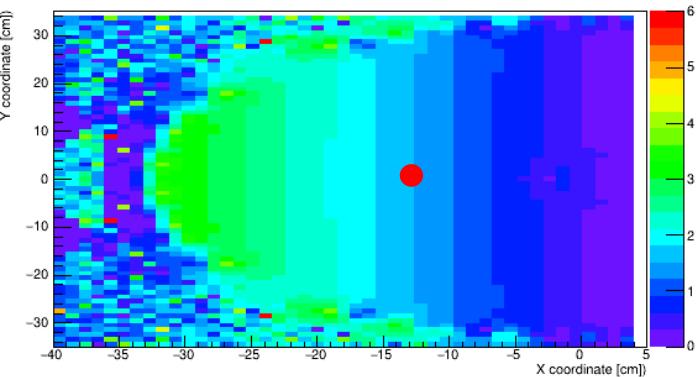
By\_field\_strength\_z\_0\_cm



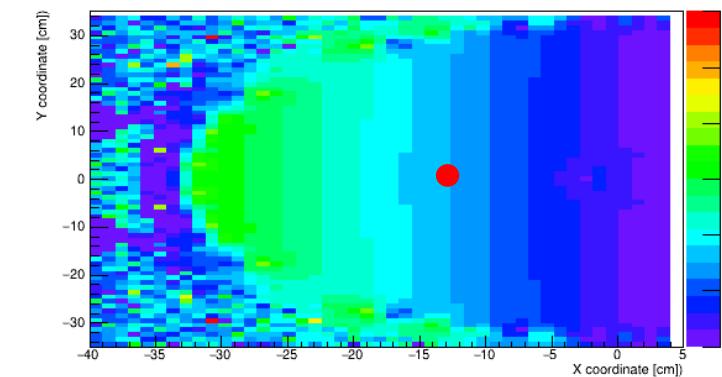
By\_field\_strength\_z\_5\_cm



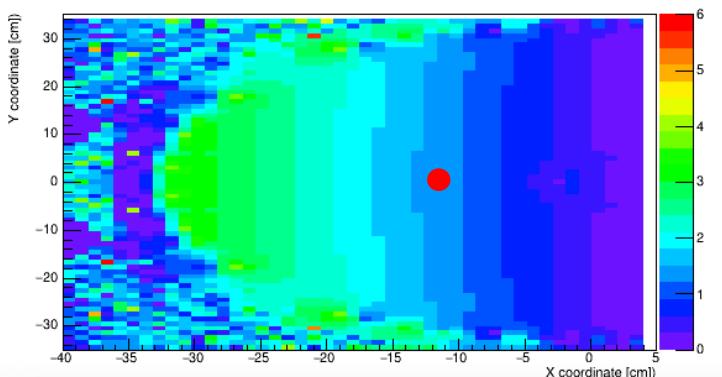
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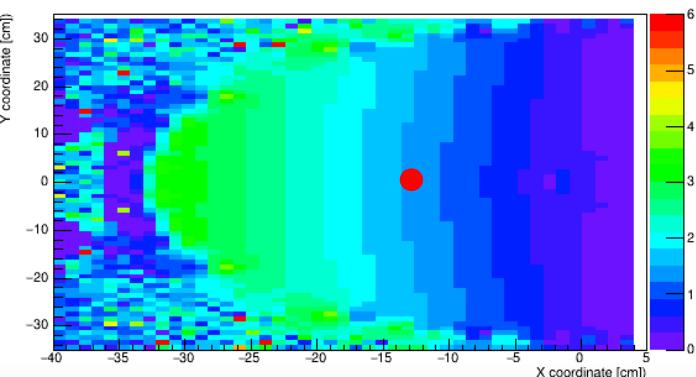
By\_field\_strength\_z\_15\_cm



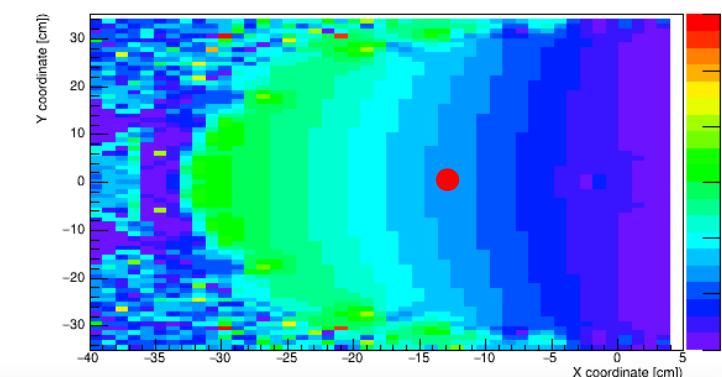
By\_field\_strength\_z\_20\_cm



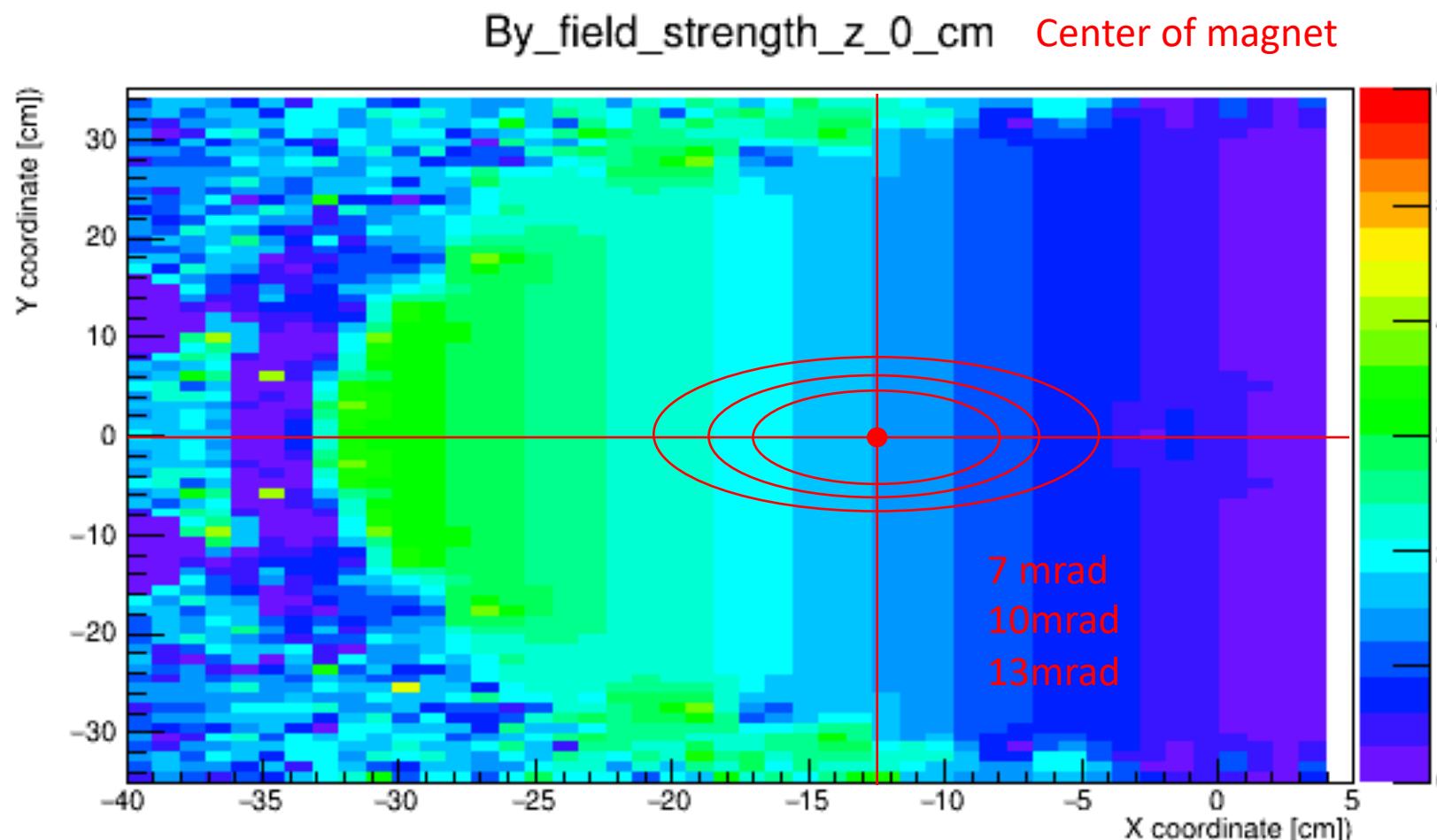
By\_field\_strength\_z\_25\_cm



By\_field\_strength\_z\_30\_cm



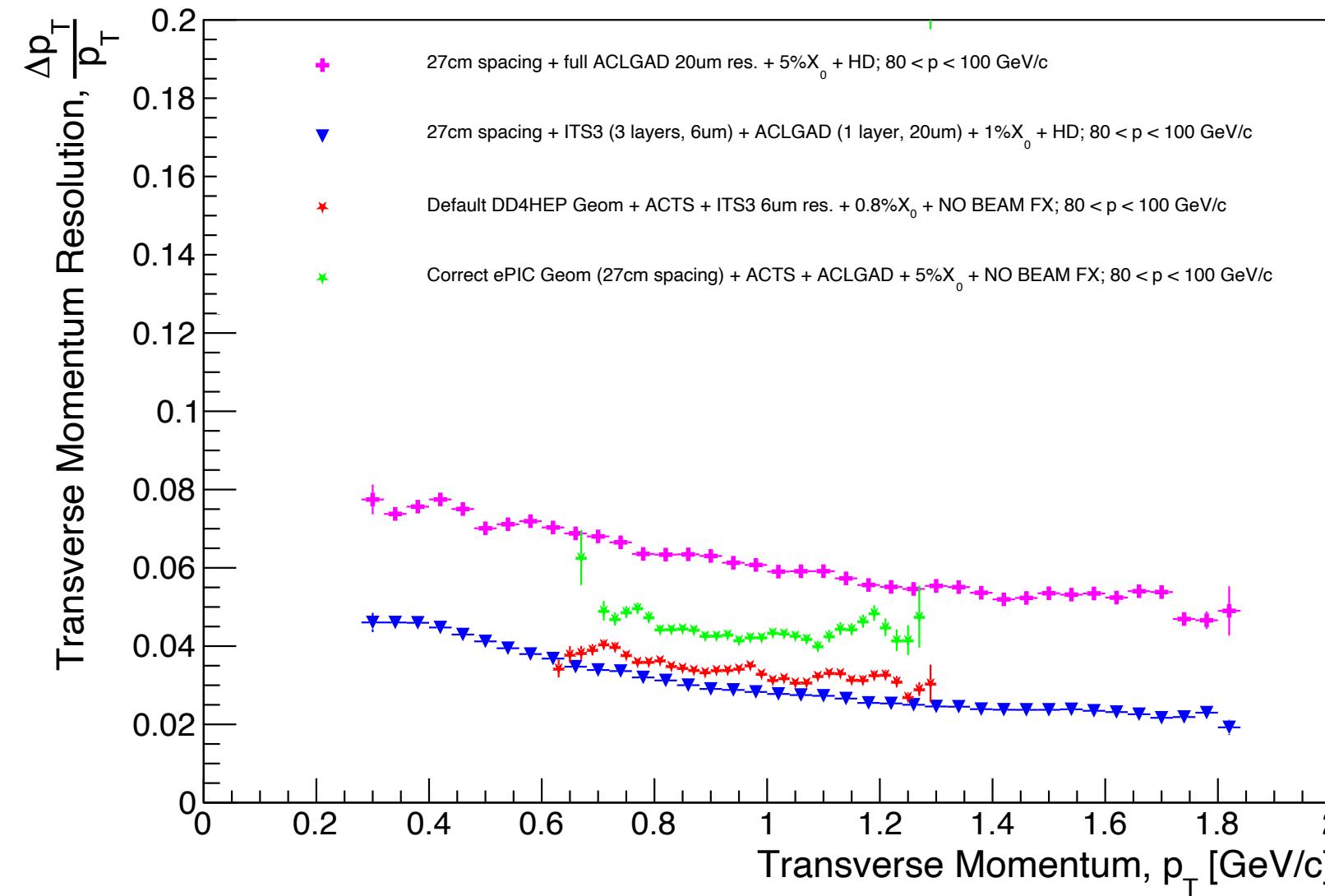
# B0 Field Map



- Field seen by protons is pT/angle dependent – will add an additional smearing dependence on position within the magnetic field.

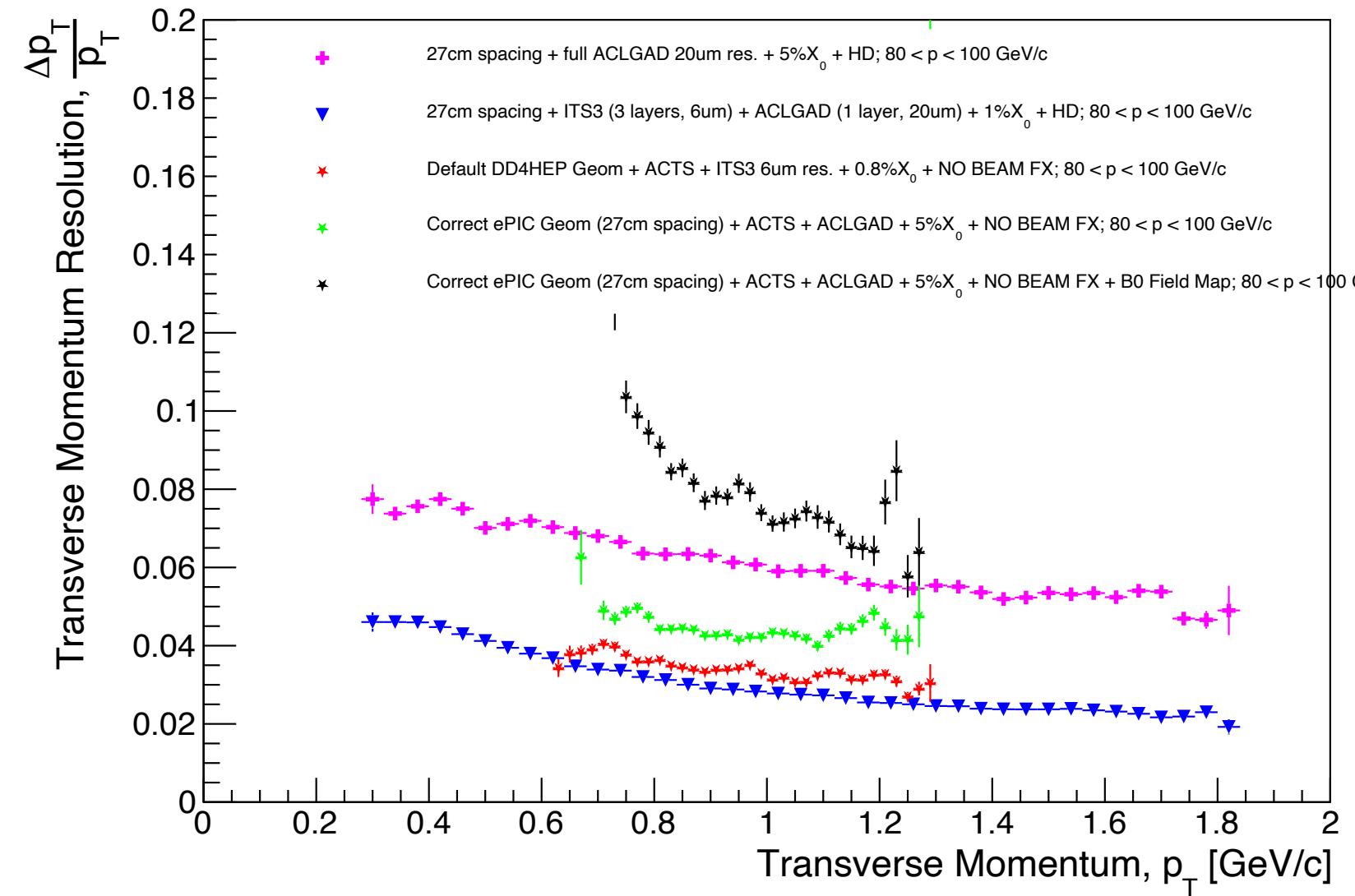


# B0 Tracking - Performance



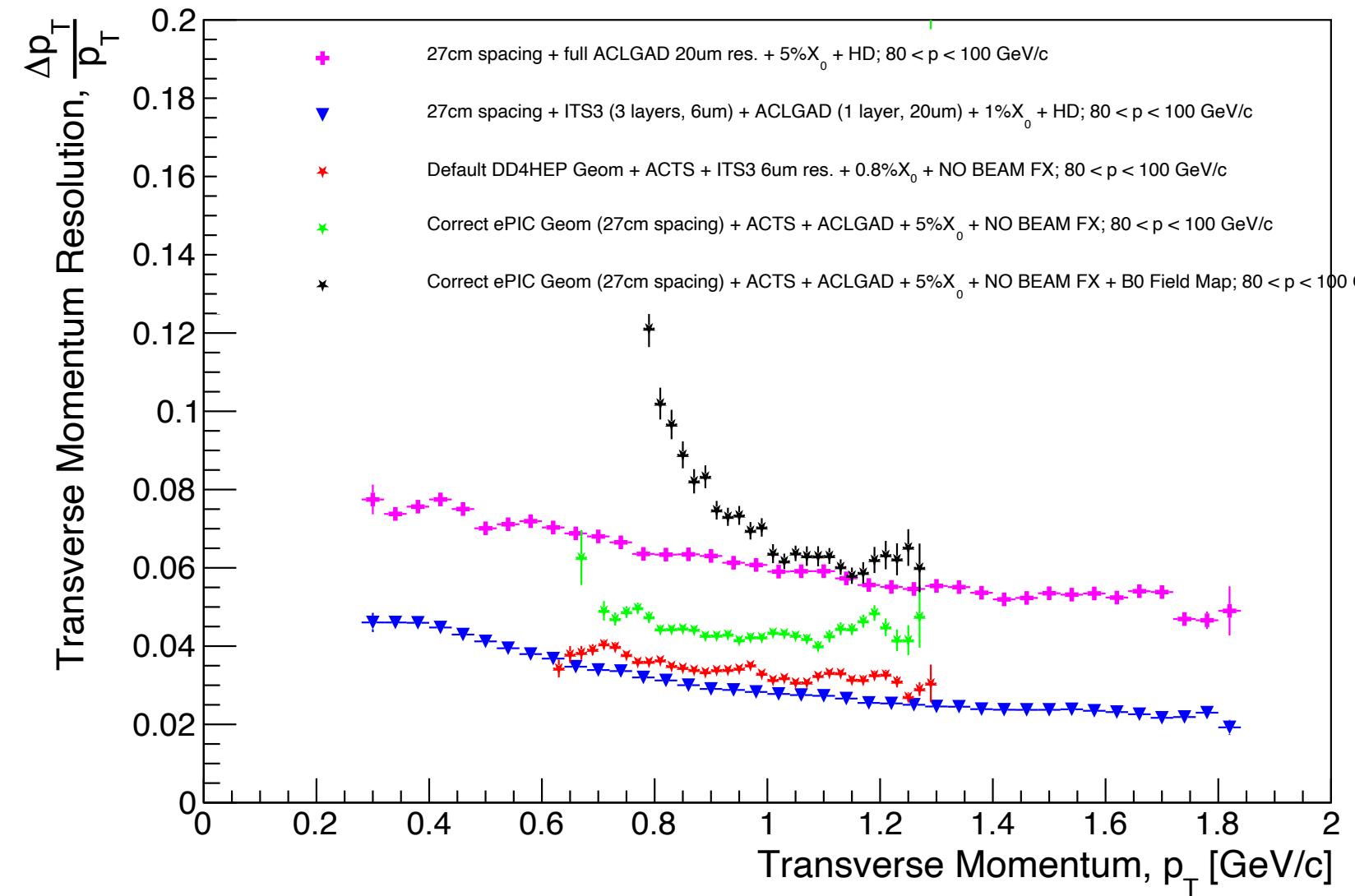
- All of these assume constant dipole + quadrupole field through entire 1.2m long magnet volume.
- Green/Red assume 6 to 13 mrad cone of 80 to 100 GeV protons.
  - Aiming at ~symmetric portion of acceptance, conservative case for the tracking performance (100 GeV protons are very rigid)

# B0 Tracking - Performance



- Black: field map with nominal geometry (plane separation and central location).
- Assume 6 to 13 mrad cone of 80 to 100 GeV protons.

# B0 Tracking - Performance



- Black: tracker shifted away from IP by 10cm.
- Assume 6 to 13 mrad cone of 80 to 100 GeV protons.

# Conclusion

- Issues getting field map into simulations now solved.
  - Non-trivial, but things make sense now.
- Tracking performance appears to be okay.
  - Field strength depends on pT – adds extra smearing at lower pT.
  - Only showing performance for 80 to 100 GeV protons, performance  $\sim \times 1.5\text{-}2$  better for lower energy protons from 41 GeV beams (where  $B_0$  is most-important).
- Room for detector folks to optimize layout of tracking layers (spacing, central location).
- Work to be done on ACTS tracking software for usage with field maps (likely some optimization can be achieved).

