Detector Matrix Input from the Inclusive Group

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						Tracking			Electrons		π/К/р		HCAL	
		η		Nomen	clature	Resolution	Allowed X/X ₀	Si-Vertex	Resolution σ _E /E	PID	p-Range (GeV/c)	Separatio n	Resolutio n σ _ε /Ε	Muon
Points for Discussion		-6.9 to -5.8			low-Q2 tagger	<u>σθ/θ < 1.5%; 10-6 <</u> <u>Q2 < 10-2 GeV2</u>					9 8 8 8 9 9 8			
											1			
1)	Forward coverage in tracking and	-4.5 to -4.0	↓ p/A	Auxiliary Detectors	Instrumentation to separate charged particles from	_			<u>2%/√E</u>					
	calorimeters for JB				<u>photons</u>									
	reconstruction	-4.0 to -3.5) 			
2)		-3.5 to -3.0				σp/p∼0.1%⊕0.5%				<u>π</u>				
		-3.0 to -2.5								suppressio			~45%/VE+	
	Hadronic	-2.5 to -2.0		Central Detector	Backward Detector	<u>σp/p 0.1%⊕0.5%</u> <u>σp/p 0.05%⊕0.5%</u>	<u>~5% or less X</u> cannot evaluate without full detector simulations.	<u>σxyz~20 μm,</u> <u>d0(z)~d0(rΦ)~</u> <u>20/pTGeV μm +</u>	<u>2%/vE</u> <u>7%/vE</u> <u>7%/vE</u>	1:104	<u>≤ 3 GeV/c</u> t te ut or tio	<u>≥3 σ</u>	<u>6%</u> <u>TBC</u>	
	Calorimeter	-2.0 to -1.5	_							<u>cannot</u>				
	resolution for JB	-1.3 to -1.0			<u>Barrel</u>	<u>ap/p</u> <u>~0.05%×p+0.5%</u>				<u>evaluate</u> <u>without</u>				
	purity and stability	-0.5 to 0.0								<u>full</u>				TBD
		0.0 to 0.5								detector				
		0.5 to 1.0					Critical that	<u>5 μm</u>		ns and PID				
3)	Pion suppression at	1.0 to 1.5			Forward Detectors	<u>ap/p</u> <u>~0.05%×p+1.0%</u>	<u>minimized</u>	<u>TBD</u>			<8 GeV/c			
	mid ich rapidity	1.5 to 2.0	_								<u>≤20 GeV/c</u>		~45%/VE+	
	mu-isn-rapiuity	2.0 to 2.5											<u>6%</u>	
	η = (-2 -> 1)	3.0 to 3.5	_			<u> op/p~0.1%×p+2.0%</u>			<u>(10-12)%/vE</u>		≤45 GeV/c			
4)	Minimize meterial to					Forward coverage critical for JB reconstruction					1 1 1 1		Forward	
		2 E to 4 0			Instrumentation to						1		coverage	
	reduce pair-	5.5 10 4.0			particles from								JB reco-	
	symmetric			Auxiliary	photons						1		nstruction	
			↑e	Detectors							 			
	background.	4.0 to 4.5									1 1 1			
					Neutron Detection						 			
		>6.2			<u>Proton</u> Spectrometer	<u>ointrinsic([t])/[t] <</u> <u>1%; Acceptance: 0.2</u> <pt 1.2="" <="" c<="" gev="" td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></pt>								

Forward Tracking and Calorimeter Coverage



- Extending electron reconstruction out to $\eta = -4$ is not critical for majority of inclusive channels.
- The only exception may be studies on deviations from DGLAP and color glass condensate studies.
- Kinematic losses at Q² < 1 GeV² for all beam configurations.
- Work by Barak Schmookler.

Forward Tracking and Calorimeter Coverage

$$x_{JB} = \frac{Q_{JB}^2}{sy_{JB}}; \quad y_{JB} = \frac{(E - p_z)_h}{2E_e}; \quad Q_{JB}^2 = \frac{p_{t,h}^2}{1 - y_{JB}}$$

- JB reconstruction is the only option for reconstruction of charged-current observables.
- But JB reconstruction is also important for neutral current channels at small inelasticity, which is also high x.
- JB requires tracking as well as electromagnetic (photons) and hadronic calorimeters.



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Hadronic Calorimeter Resolution

Need > 30% and higher is better for Purity and Stability.



Purity : Fraction of events reconstructed in a bin i that were generated in bin i. Reflects migration into bin i. Stability : Fraction of events generated in a bin i that were reconstructed in bin i. Reflects event migration out of bin i.

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Purity and Stability Comparison for e- Reco



Charged pion suppression

 ΔG needs pi/e 10⁻³, A_{PV} needs pi/e 10⁻⁴. Using only raw yields and no algorithms, suppression in η bins -2 to 1 are marginal for ΔG and 10x too large for A_{PV} . Need full simulation and algorithm development for real answer.

 $\sigma_n \ll \sigma_E$ ε_=95% .5<η<-2.0 -2.0<n<-1.0 .0<η<-3.5 10^{3} n = -3.0 $\eta = -3.5$ 10² momentum (GeV) momentum (GeV **0.0<**η<**1.0** 1.0<n<2.0 10 -1.0<n<0.0 10 10 momentum (GeV 10 momentum (GeV) momentum (GeV p (GeV/c)

10 x 100 GeV Pion/e- Ratio (Hanjie Liu)

NOTE: Detector matrix has 10⁴ suppression. But GEANT studies show this is is idealized and only true at high electron momentum. Is 10⁴ realistic?

 $\pi\pm$ rejection

GEANT Studies from A. Bazilevsky

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Pair Symmetric Background

- Depending on material budget meson Dalitz decays and photon conversions into e+e- pairs may produce a large background for DIS electron ID.
- Rates cannot be determined without implementation of full detector material budget into full simulation.
- Estimates of suppression also require implementation of PID algorithms and special datasets taken to determine PS background per kinematic bin.
- Need to minimize material budget, ie X/X_0 for trackers.