

Jets and Heavy Flavor Detector Requirements Summary

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PWG Conveners Meeting

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- All requirements and supporting material can be found on our wiki page:
https://wiki.bnl.gov/eicug/index.php/Yellow_Report_Physics_Jets-HF

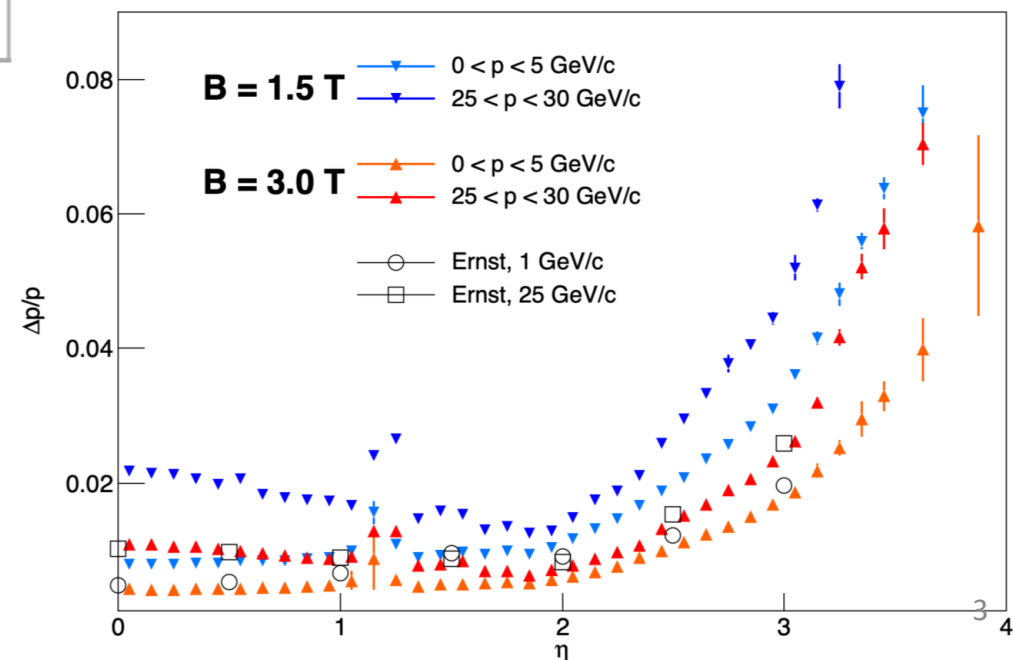
Tracking: Momentum Resolution

Track Momentum Resolution

Eta Range	Default Resolution ($\sigma P/P$)%	Requested ($\sigma P/P$)%
$-3.5 < \eta < -2.5$	$0.1\% * P + 0.5\%$	Same
$-2.5 < \eta < -2.0$	$0.1\% * P + 0.5\%$	Same
$-2.0 < \eta < -1.0$	$0.05\% * P + 0.5\%$	Same
$-1.0 < \eta < 1.0$	$0.05\% * P + 0.5\%$	Same
$1.0 < \eta < 2.5$	$0.05\% * P + 1.0\%$	Same
$2.5 < \eta < 3.5$	$0.1\% * P + 2.0\%$	Same

- In addition to momentum resolution and minimum p_T , it would be good to have some input on potential track efficiencies
- We also worry that in the highest eta bin, the resolution formula overestimates the achievable resolution for high momentum (~ 20 - 25 + GeV) tracks

- We also request a field for minimum track transverse momentum be included (several analyses assumed values between 100 and 250 MeV)
- This will be relevant for substructure / global event shape measurements as well as decays from HF mesons
- The soft pion from D^* decays is a driver here

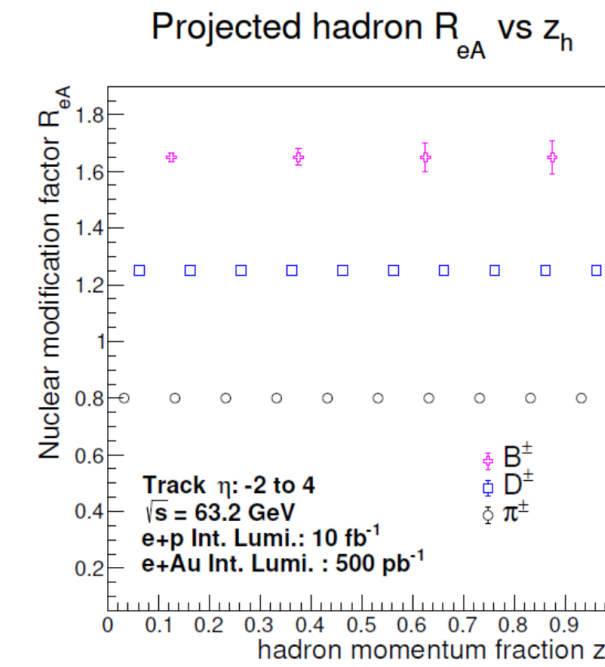
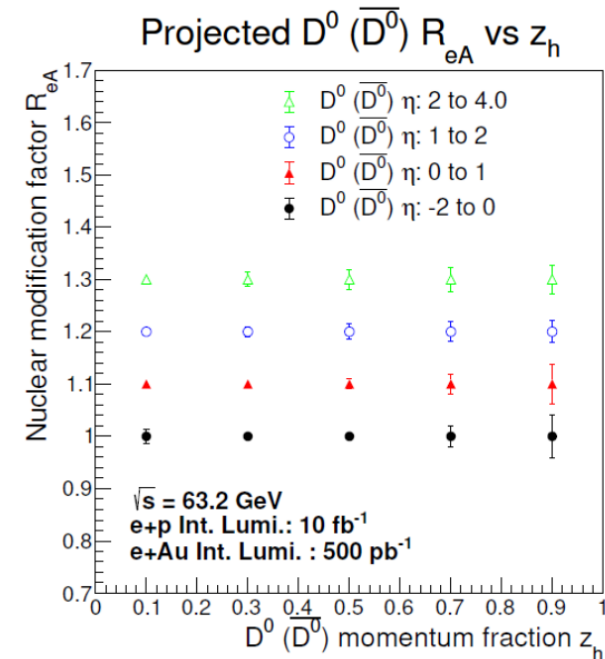


Tracking: Vertex Resolution

Vertex Resolution

Eta Range	Default Resolution	Requested Resolution
$-3.5 < \eta < -3.0$	TBD	N/A
$-3.0 < \eta < -2.5$		$\sigma_{xy} = 30/p_T + 40 \mu\text{m}$
$-2.5 < \eta < -1.0$		$\sigma_{xy} = 30/p_T + 20 \mu\text{m}$
$-1.0 < \eta < 1.0$	$\sigma_{xyz} \sim 20 \mu\text{m}, \sigma_{xy} \sim \sigma_z \sim 20 \mu\text{m}/p_T + 5 \mu\text{m}$	Same
$1.0 < \eta < 2.5$	TBD	$\sigma_{xy} = 30/p_T + 20 \mu\text{m}$
$2.5 < \eta < 3.0$		$\sigma_{xy} = 30/p_T + 40 \mu\text{m}$
$3.0 < \eta < 3.5$		$\sigma_{xy} = 30/p_T + 60 \mu\text{m}$

- Vertex resolution driven by need to reconstruct charmonium and bottomonium states
- Resolutions listed above enable the high statistics measurements of R_{eA} shown to the right for D and B mesons over a wide pseudorapidity range
- Enhancing (degrading) resolutions will improve (decrease) signal significance and decrease (increase) integrated luminosity needed to reach a given precision

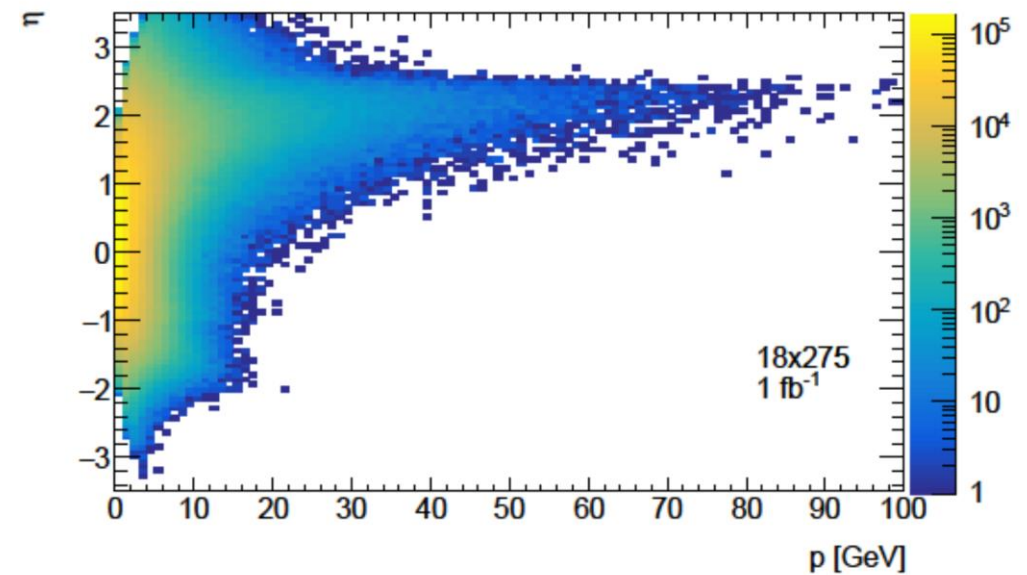
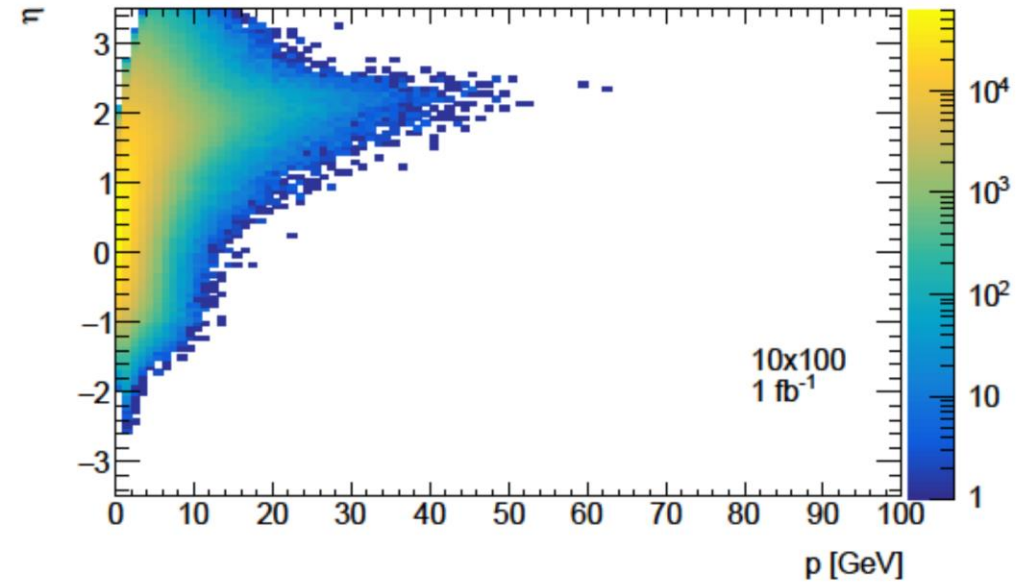


PID

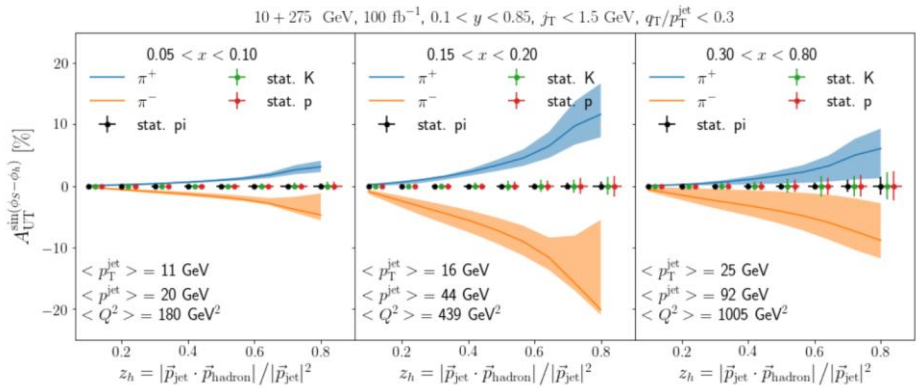
PID Momentum Coverage

Eta Range	Default Momentum Coverage	Requested Momentum Coverage
$-3.5 < \eta < -1.0$	≤ 7 GeV	Same
$-1.0 < \eta < 0.0$	≤ 5 GeV	≤ 10 GeV
$0.0 < \eta < 0.5$		≤ 15 GeV
$0.5 < \eta < 1.0$		≤ 30 GeV
$1.0 < \eta < 1.5$	≤ 8 GeV	≤ 50 GeV
$1.5 < \eta < 2.0$		≤ 30 GeV
$2.0 < \eta < 2.5$	≤ 20 GeV	≤ 30 GeV
$2.5 < \eta < 3.0$		≤ 30 GeV
$3.0 < \eta < 3.5$	≤ 45 GeV	Can tolerate $\leq \sim 20$ GeV

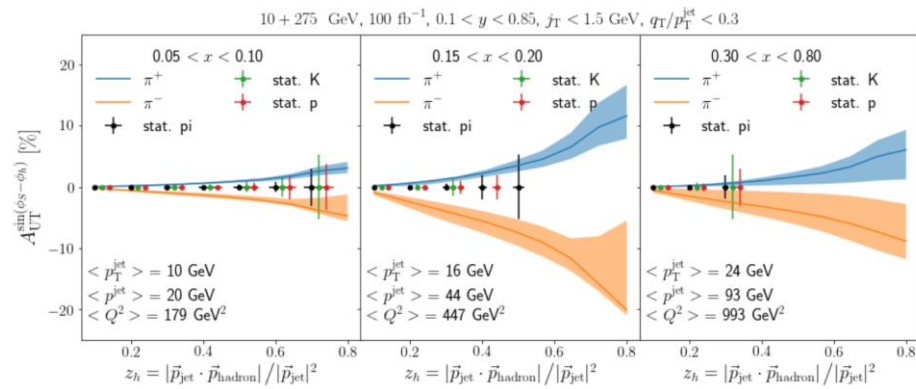
- PID requirements driven by unpolarized and polarized (Collins asymmetry) hadron-in-jet fragmentation measurements at mid to high z
- Figures to the right show charged particle momentum for different pseudorapidity – inform the eta ranges and momentum requirements above
- Very demanding expansion of PID capabilities – important for complementarity discussions



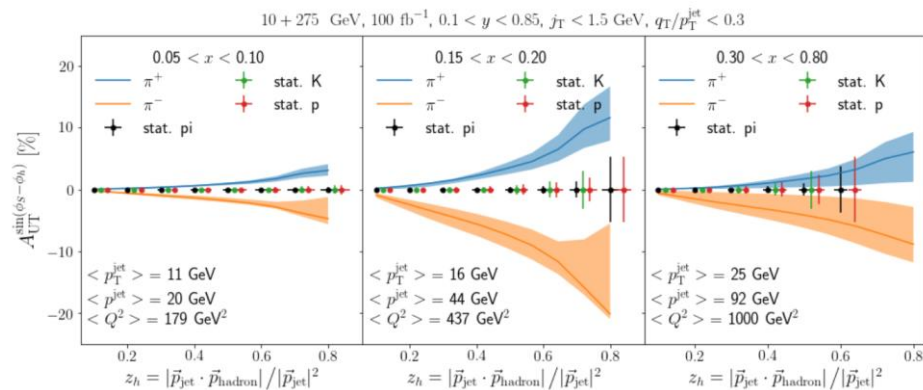
PID



Perfect

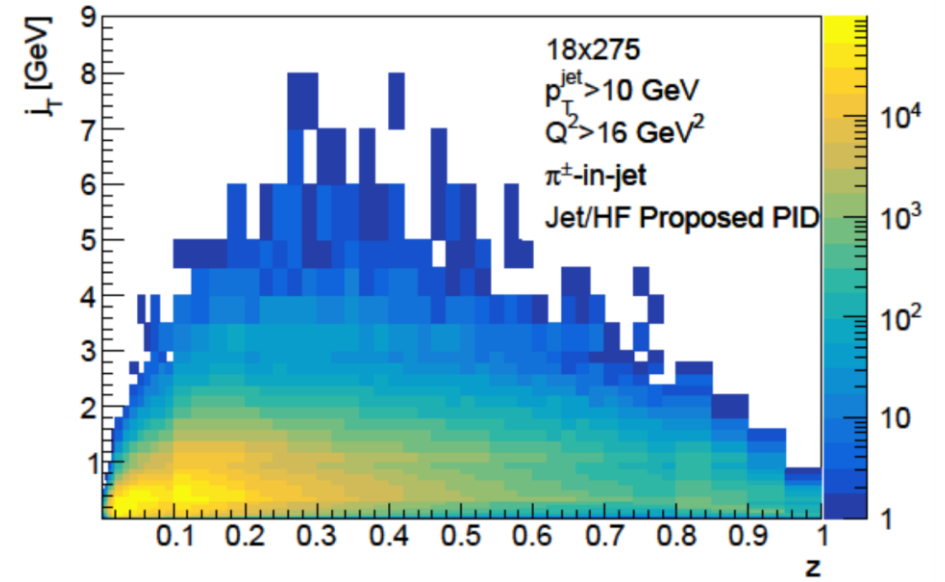


Default

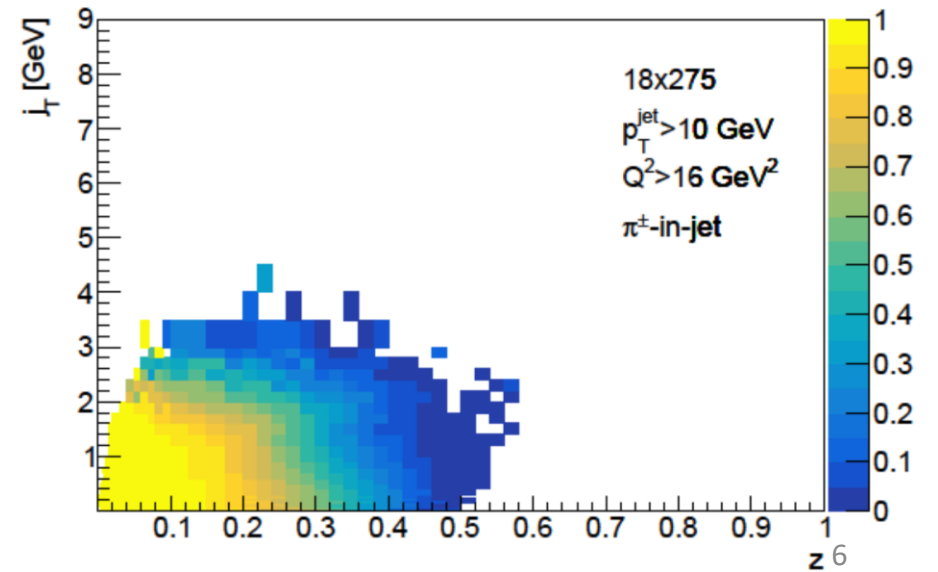


Requested

Requested Coverage: j_T Vs z



Default / Requested Ratio



z 6

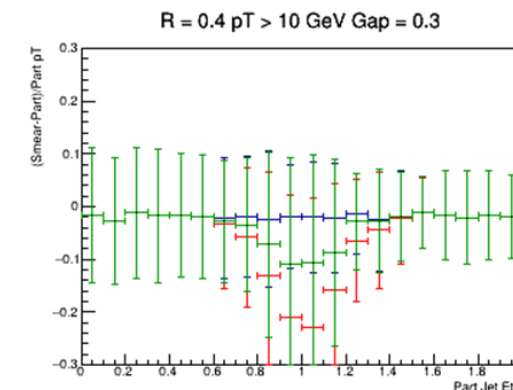
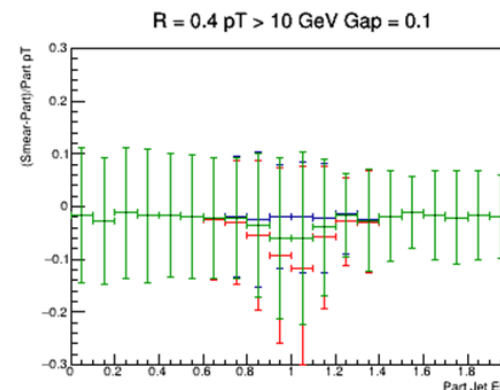
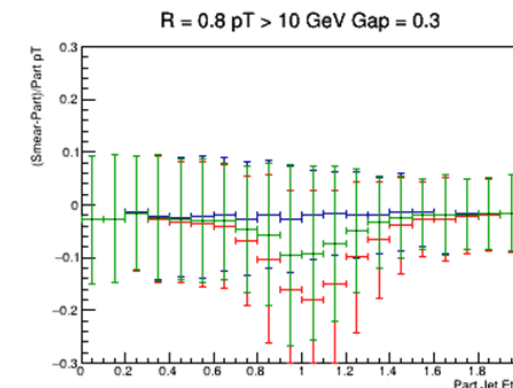
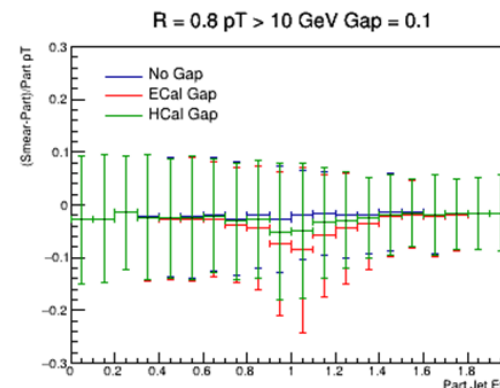
Calorimetry: Electromagnetic

EMCal Energy Resolution

Eta Range	Default Resolution ($\sigma E/E$)	Requested ($\sigma E/E$)
$-4.5 < \eta < -2.5$	$2\%/\sqrt{E}$	Same (1-3% constant term acceptable)
$-2.5 < \eta < -2.0$	$2\%/\sqrt{E}$	Same (1-3% constant term acceptable)
$-2.0 < \eta < -1.5$	$7\%/\sqrt{E}$	Same (1-3% constant term acceptable)
$-1.5 < \eta < -1.0$	$7\%/\sqrt{E}$	Same (1-3% constant term acceptable)
$-1.0 < \eta < 4.5$	$10-12\%/\sqrt{E}$	Same (1-3% constant term acceptable)

- Default ECal energy resolutions were found to be sufficient for our needs – even with the addition of realistic constant terms of 1 to 3%
- As with tracker, would like guidance on minimum cluster energy
- Would also like estimate on achievable cluster position resolution and separation
- Can the ECal actually extend to eta of 4.5?

- Also looked at the effect of a service gap ($\eta = 0.1$ or 0.3) on jet reconstruction
- Advocate for the most complete coverage possible

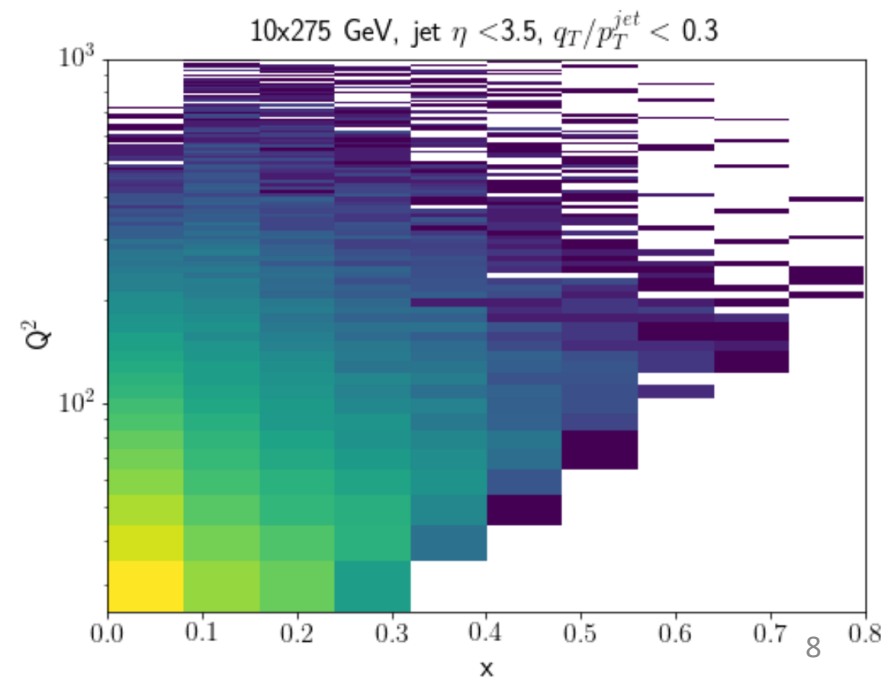
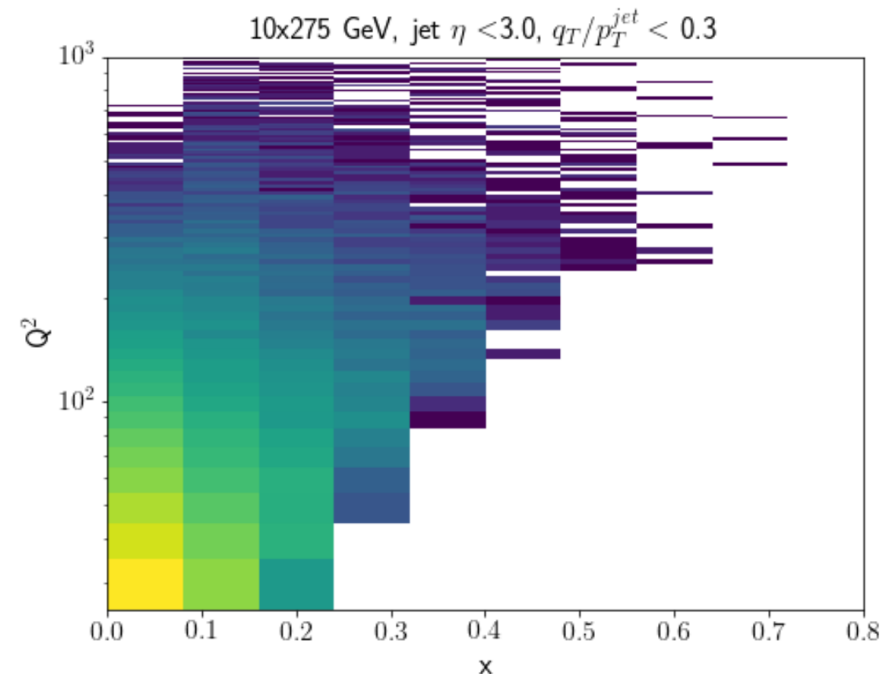


Calorimetry: Hadronic

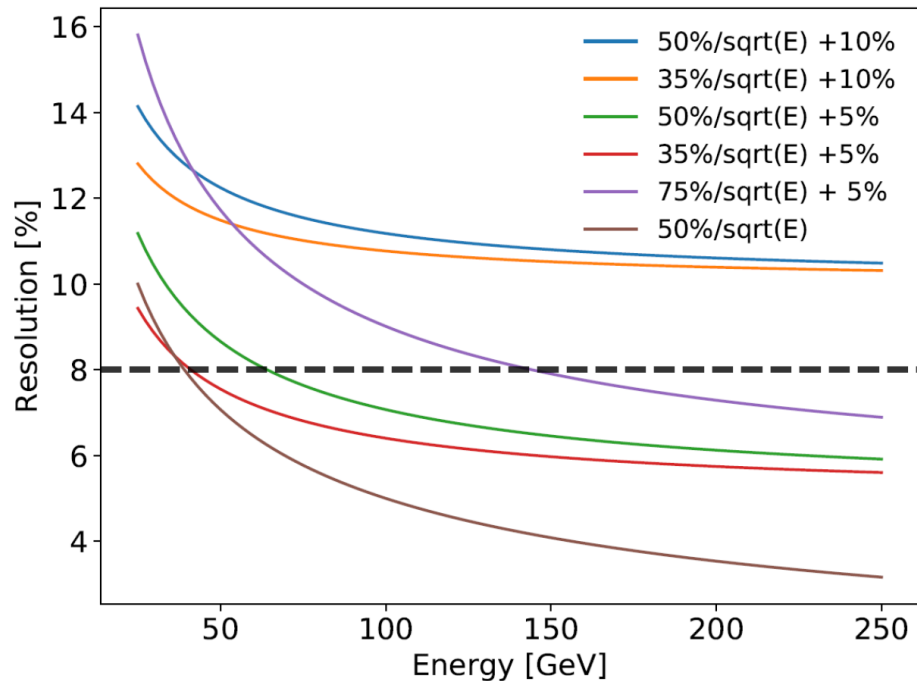
HCal Energy Resolution

Eta Range	Default Resolution ($\sigma E/E$)	Requested ($\sigma E/E$)
$-3.5 < \eta < -1.0$	$50\%/\sqrt{E}$	Same ($\sim 10\%$ constant term is acceptable)
$-1.0 < \eta < 1.0$	N/A	$85\%/\sqrt{E} + 10\%$
$1.0 < \eta < 3.0$	$50\%/\sqrt{E}$	$50\%/\sqrt{E} + 10\%$
$3.0 < \eta < 3.5$		$50\%/\sqrt{E} + 5\%$
$3.5 < \eta < 4.0$	N/A	

- Barrel HCal requested for missing transverse energy measurements in CC events (also for Jaquet-Blondel), measurement of neutral hadrons
- $100\%/\sqrt{E}$ sufficient for missing energy, but seen that better resolution needed for accurate jet reconstruction toward smaller eta values
- Request coverage extension up to eta = 4 to gain access to higher x values – constant term of 5% for eta > 3 (constant term dominates at these energies) keeps jet energy resolutions at required levels for measurements such as lepton-jet Sivers
- More study of position resolution / potential cluster separation needed as being able to select jets with no neutral hadron shows possibility of greatly improving jet energy resolution, especially at low eta / p_T / x



Calorimetry: Hadronic



- Improving resolution of barrel HCal can reduce bias in jet energy scale at low eta caused by poorly reconstructed neutral hadrons as seen in left plot below
- Using HCal as a 'neutral hadron veto' can substantially improve jet energy resolution and reduce scale bias as seen in the right plot below

- Plot of different HCal stochastic and constant term combinations shows that constant term dominates at large energy (high eta)

