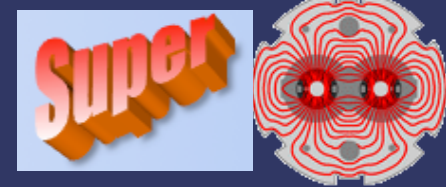




Upgrade Simulation Meeting,  
CERN, Januaryr 29<sup>th</sup> 2013



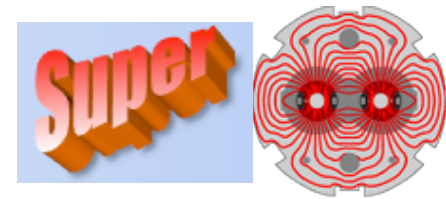
# PIXEL PHASE 2 SIMULATION STATUS & PLANS



A. Tricomi (INFN Catania)

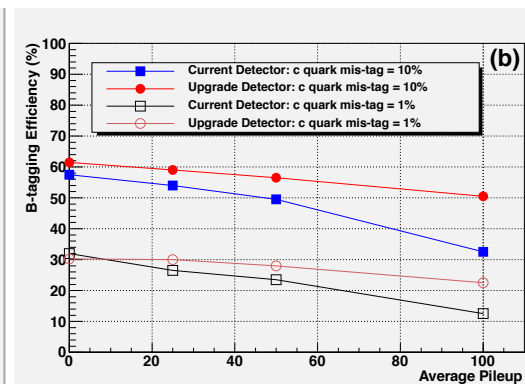
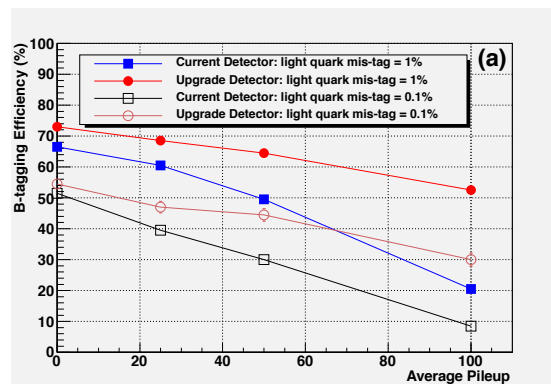
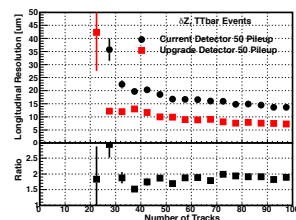
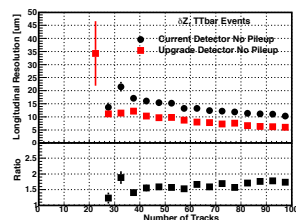
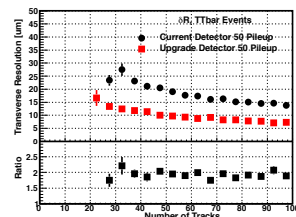
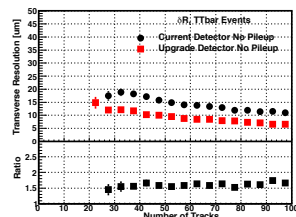
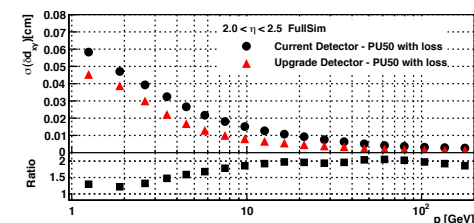
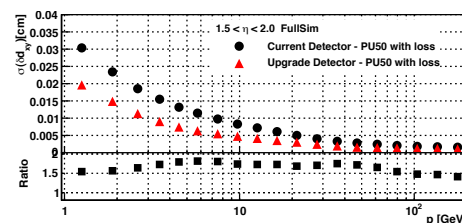
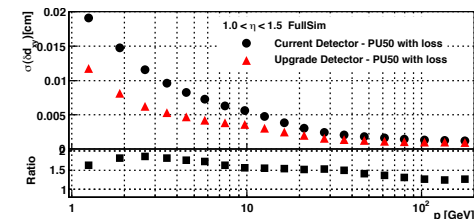
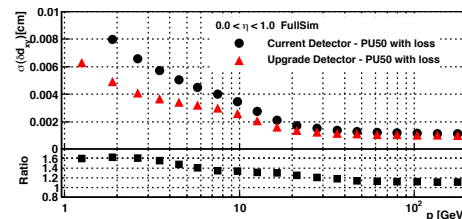
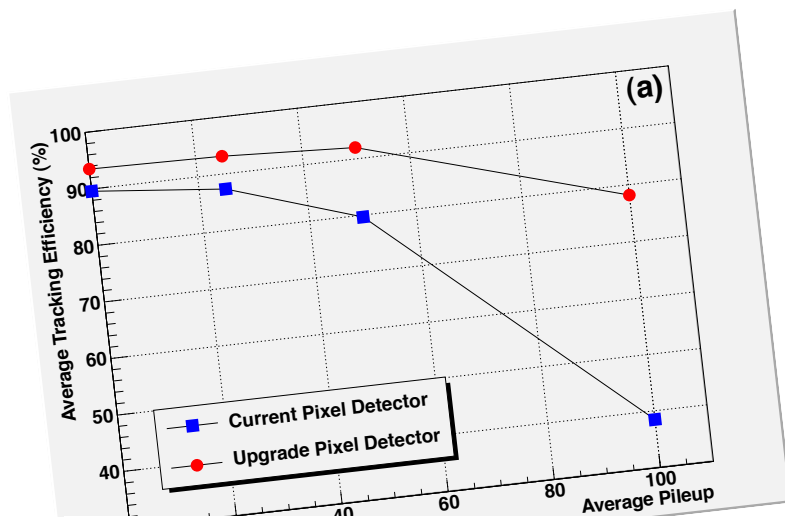
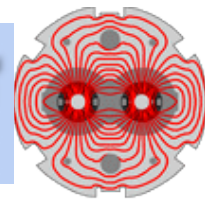


# Disclaimer

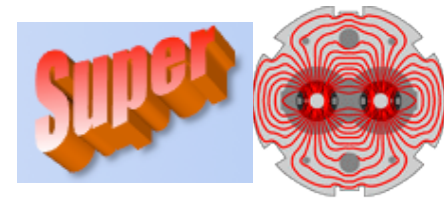


- No results for Pixel Phase 2 presented
- This talk/meeting is intended to start an iterative process between HW and SW communities
  - Remind what has been done for the TDR
  - Show what is available
  - Discuss what is feasible in short/medium timescale
  - Get input on the needs
  - Help to design a more detailed task list for Phase2 studies ready for the next Tracker week
    - Beneficial also for Phase 1
    - No net separation between Phase2 Pixel wrt Phase1 & Phase2 OT

# Lot of work done for the TDR



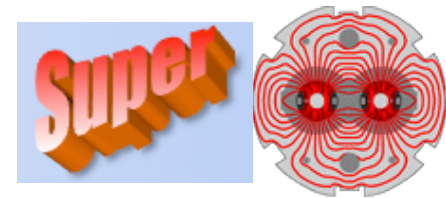
To study Phase1 performance



- StdGeom:
  - Current pixel detector geometry (3 barrel layers, 2 disks)
  - Current beam pipe
  - Dedicated “SLHC” release CMSSW\_4\_2\_8\_SLHC2 to use Design/Ideal conditions and same configurations/settings for tracking
  - Assumed Data Loss (50PU)  $\sim 16\%$  @ BPIX-L1
- R30F12 geometry:
  - Upgrade geometry with 4 BPIX layers and 3 endcap disks
    - First barrel layer at  $R=30$  with 12 faces
    - New detailed material description according to PSI drawings
    - New beampipe (Sunanda) implemented
  - CMSSW\_4\_2\_8\_SLHCtk + 520 backporting
  - Assumed Data Loss BPIX1 2.34% (other layers rescaled accordingly)
  - **Baseline Phase1 geometry for TDR studies**



# Pixel Upgrade dictionary: looking forward



5

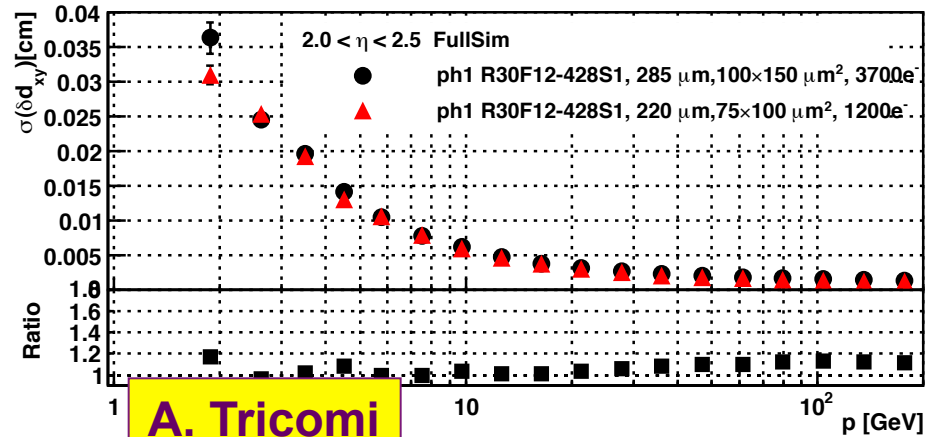
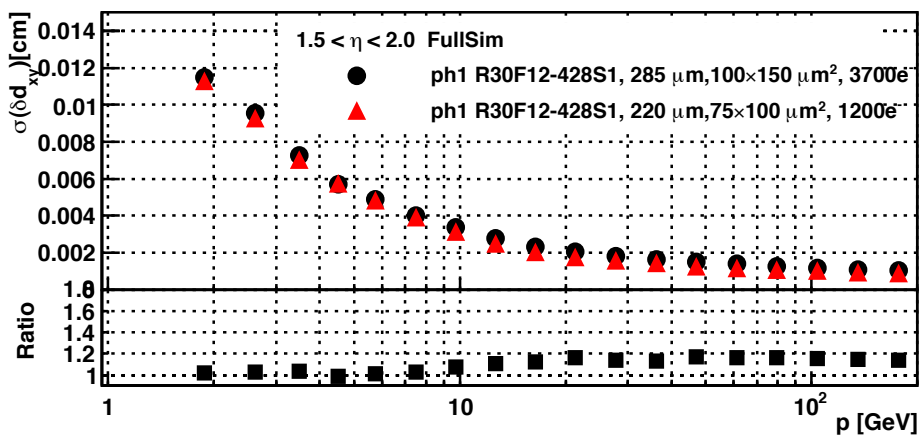
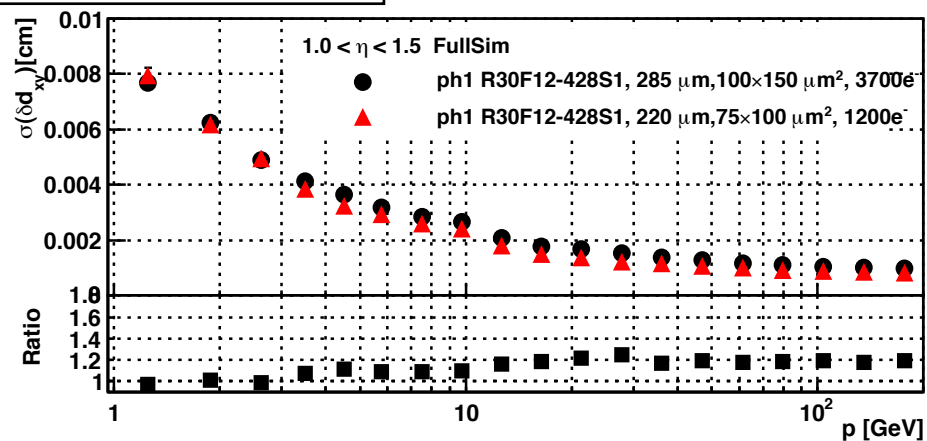
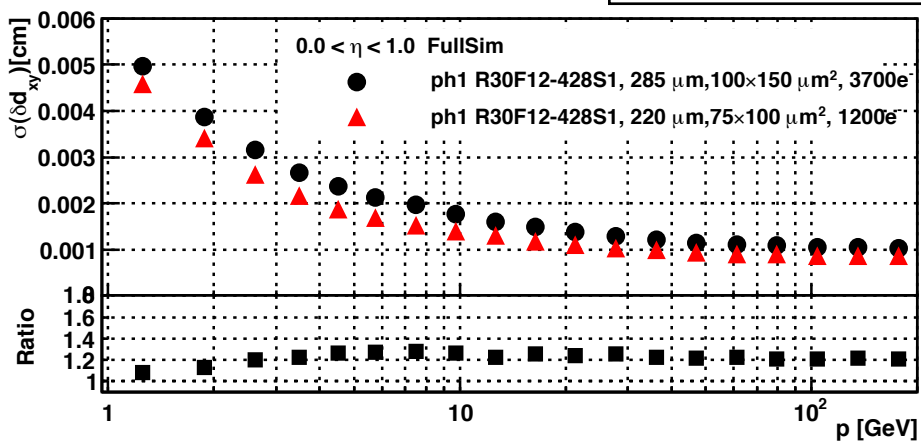
- R30F12\_smpx (known as “Phase 1 b”):
  - Same as R30F12 but
  - Pixel size  $100 \times 75 \mu\text{m}^2$
  - $220 \mu\text{m}^2$  thick
  - threshold = 1200 e-
  - Assumed data loss = no data loss with the new chip

# R30F12 vs R30F12\_smpx

## Muons (E-gun) – Transverse IP resolution

6

Upgrade R30F12  
Upgrade R30F12 – small pitch



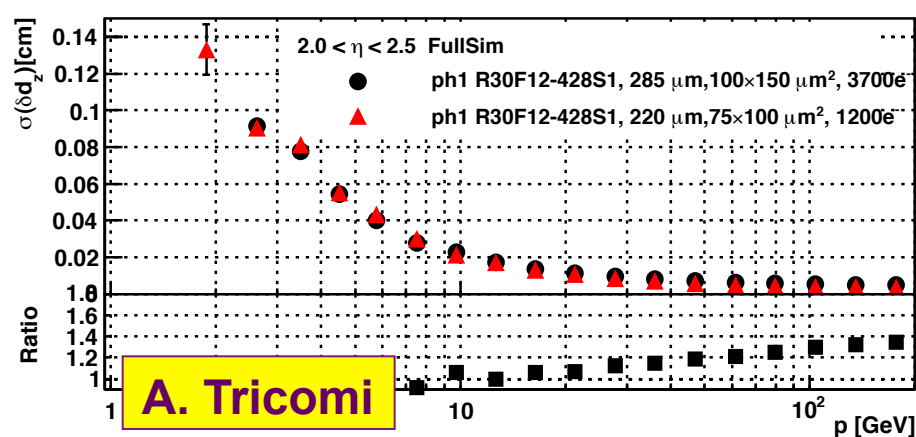
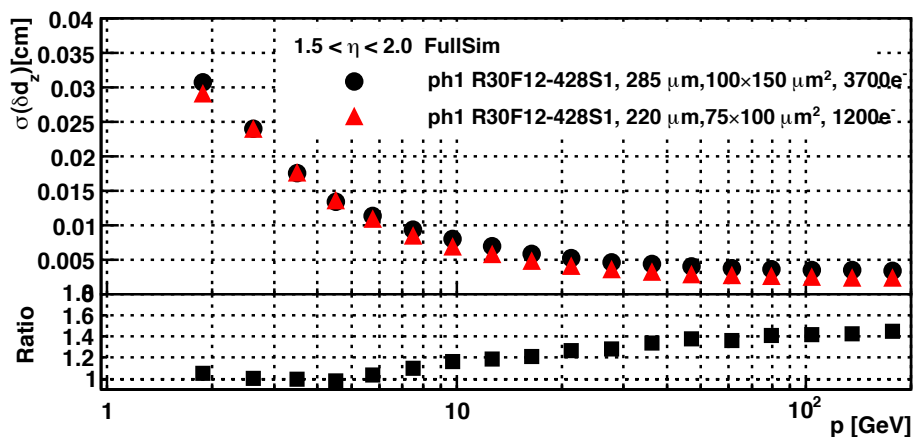
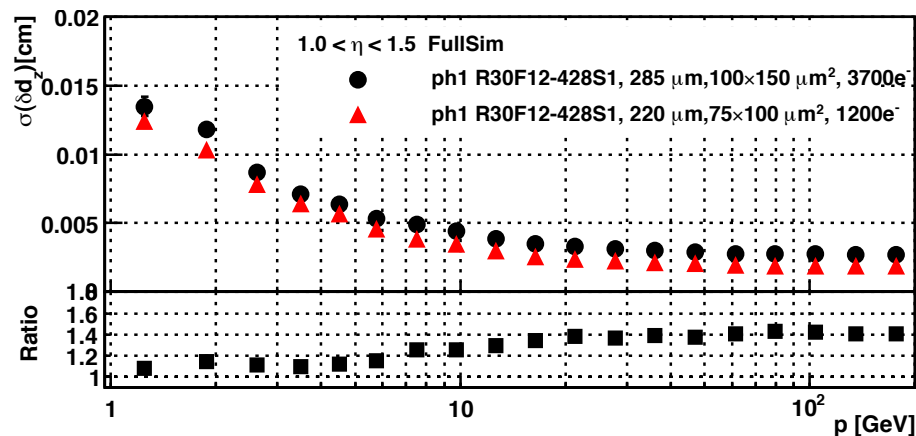
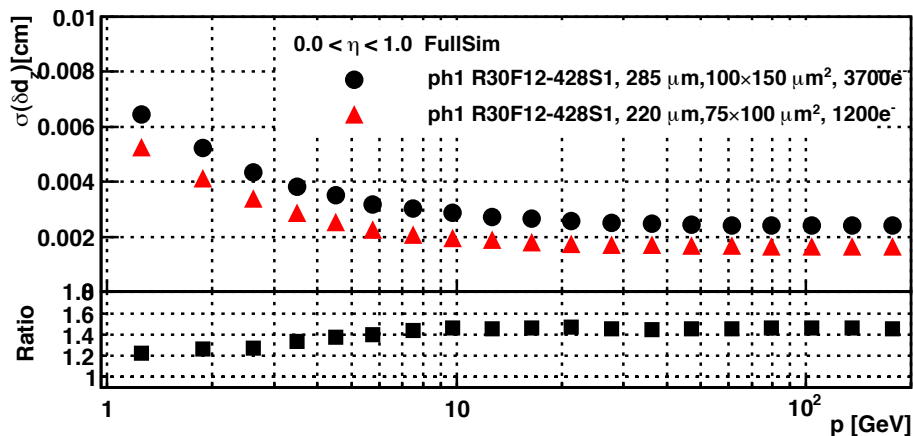
A. Tricomi

# R30F12 vs R30F12\_smpx

## Muons (E-gun) – Longitudinal IP resolution

7

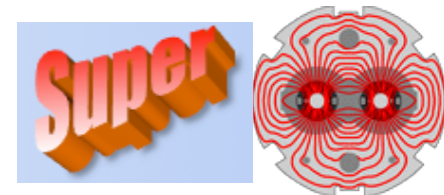
Upgrade R30F12  
Upgrade R30F12 – small pitch



A. Tricomi



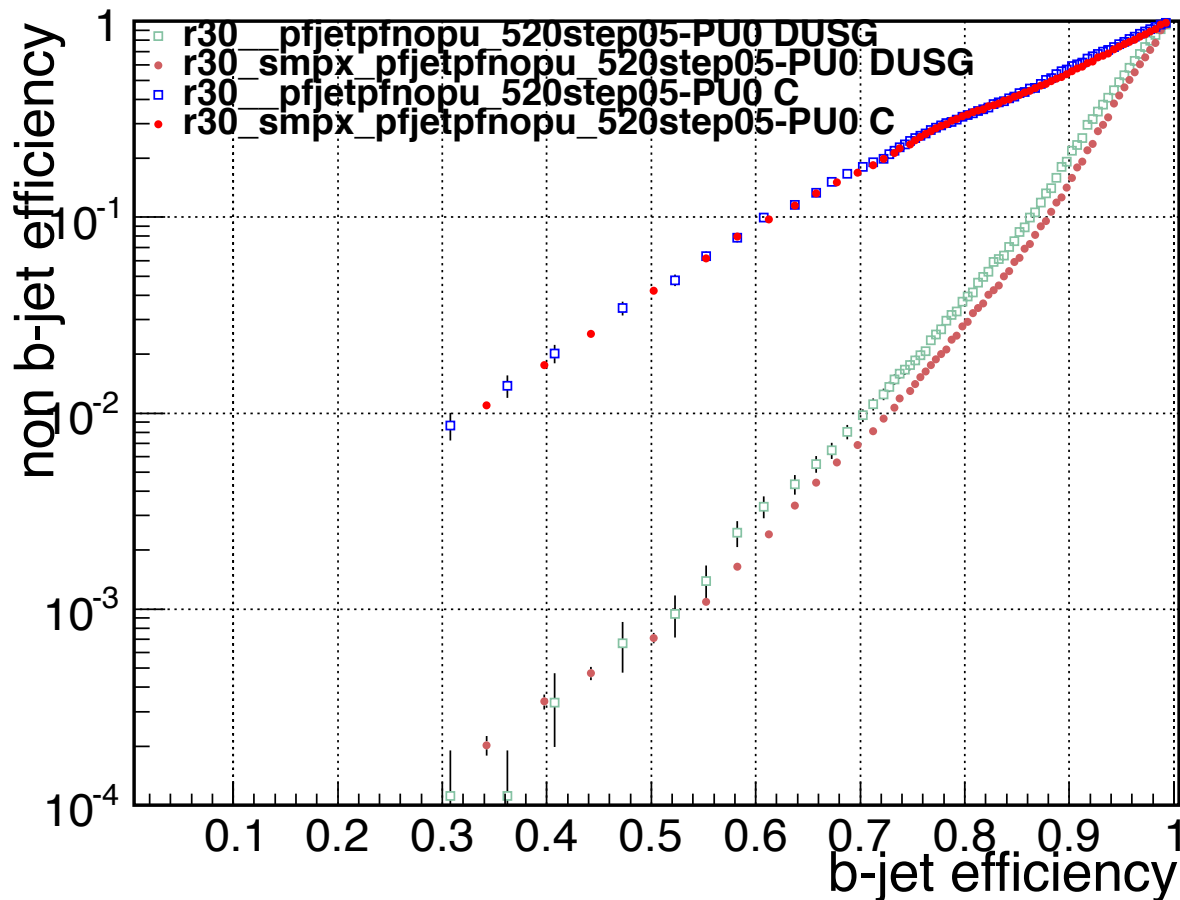
# R30F12\_smpx vs R30F12 b tagging



8

## ttbar sample at $\langle \text{PU} \rangle = 0$ , high purity tracks

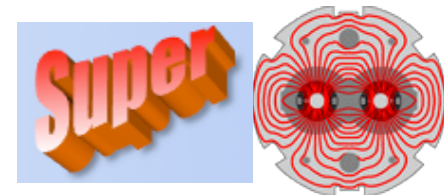
CSV: mistag vs. b tag efficiency



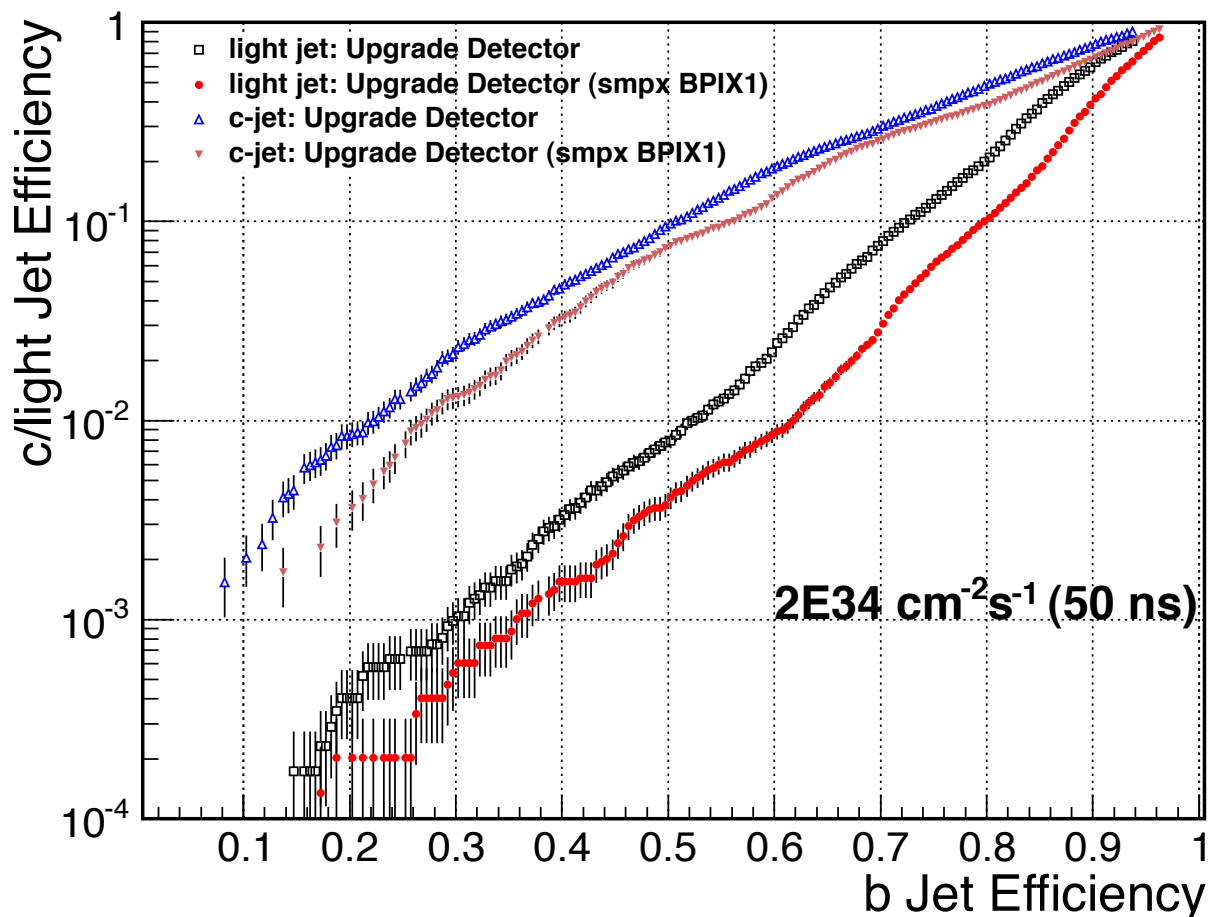
Small improvement at 0 PU  
wrt Upgrade Phase 1  
detector  
But...



# Small pixel scenario: btagging performance

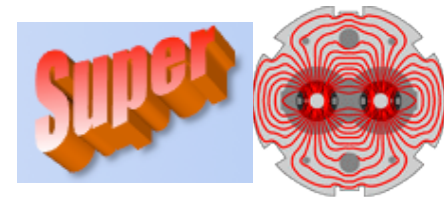


BPIX Layer1: pixel size  $75 \times 100 \mu\text{m}^2$ ,  $220 \mu\text{m}$  thickness  
 ROC threshold  $1200 e^-$  instead of 2000

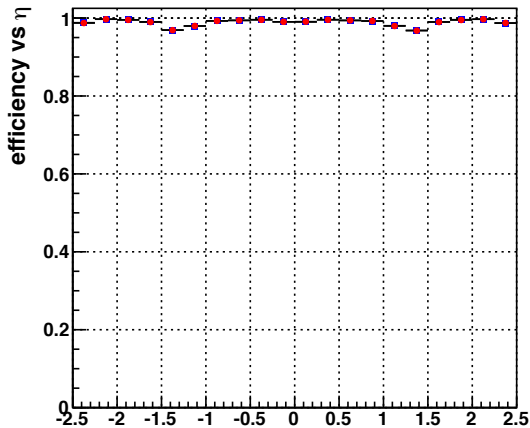


Significant improvement at  
 100 PU wrt Upgrade  
 Phase1 detector  
 Good news towards Phase2

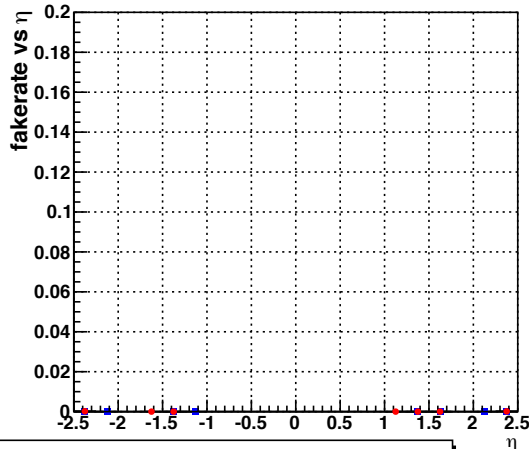
# Tracking performance R30F12



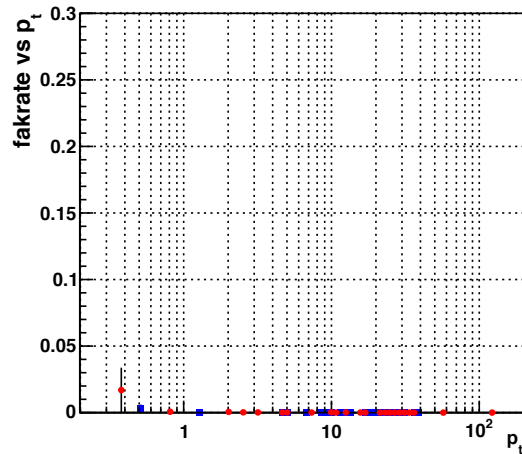
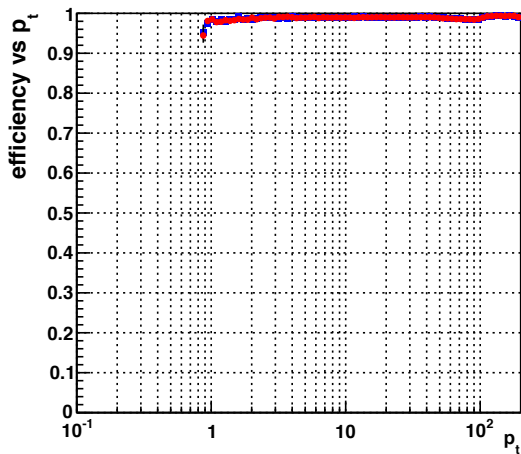
Efficiency vs  $\eta$



Fake rate vs  $\eta$

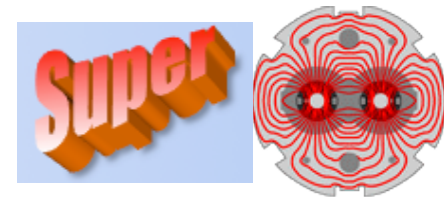


■ pu00, r30f12\_428S1\_step01-PU0 mu  
● pu00, r30f12\_smpx\_428S1\_step01-PU0 mu

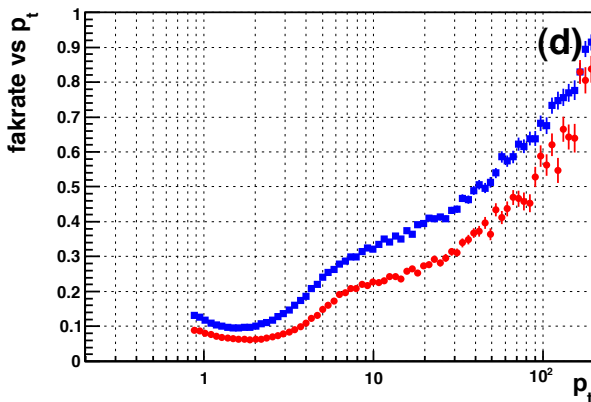
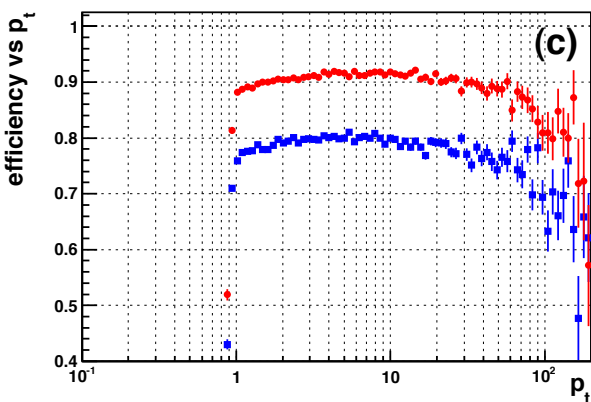
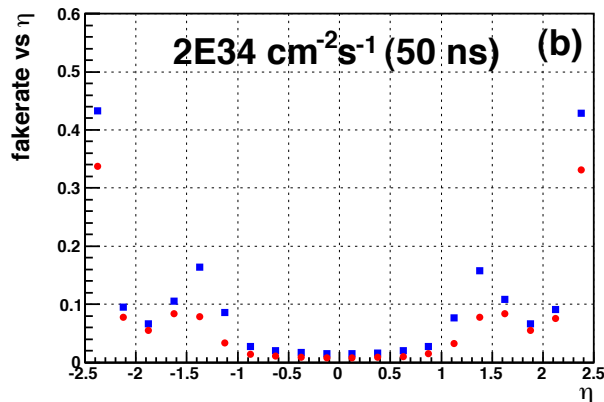
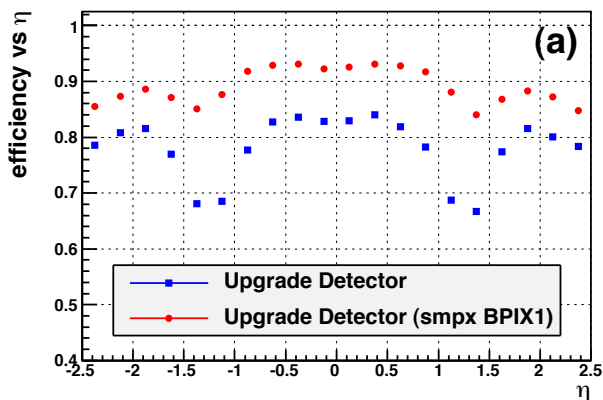


TenMu 0-200GeV  
 No PU  
 No difference at PU=0  
 But ...

# Small pixel scenario: tracking with $t\bar{t}$ at 100PU

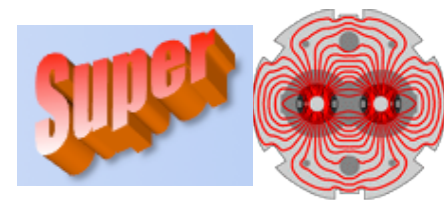


BPIX Layer1: pixel size  $75 \times 100 \mu\text{m}^2$ ,  $220 \mu\text{m}$  thickness  
 ROC threshold  $1200 e^-$  instead of 2000



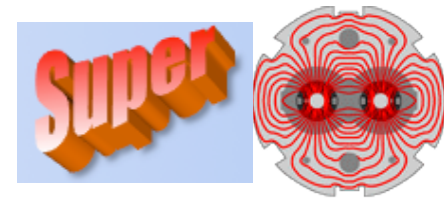
Significant improvement at 100 PU wrt Upgrade Phase1 detector  
 Good news towards Phase2

# What we learnt?



- Use of reduced pitch clearly helps to significantly improve the performance
  - ▣ For IP already at low luminosity
  - ▣ For tracking and btagging at the high PU foreseen for Phase2
- Small pixel scenario with 100x75 is NOT intended as a “final” choice
  - ▣ It is just an exercise as a starting point

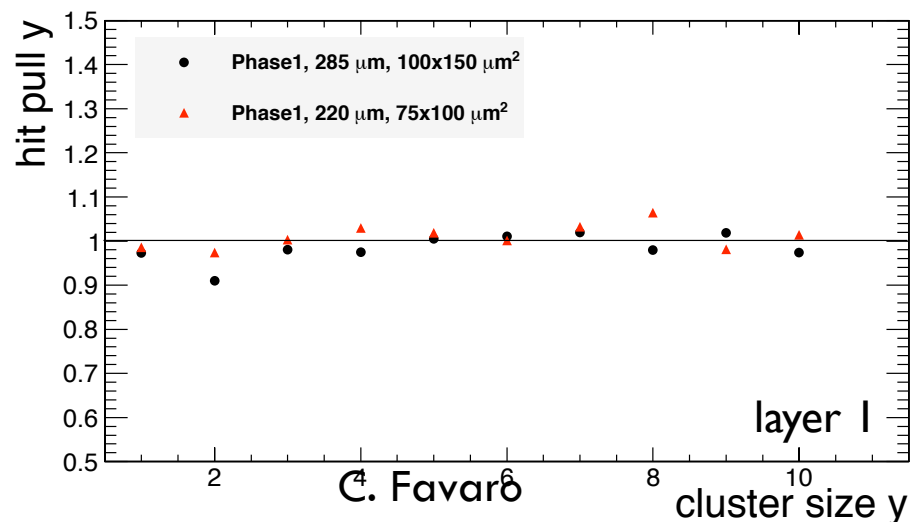
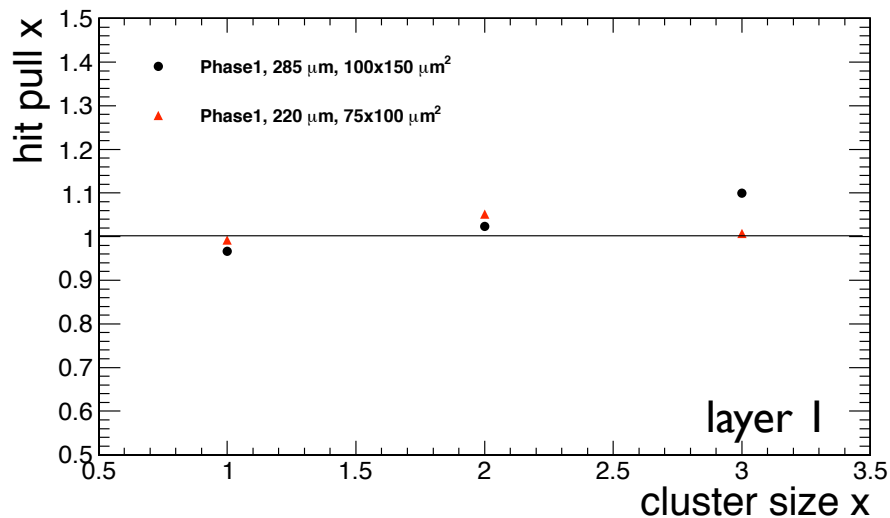
# Why just this pitch?

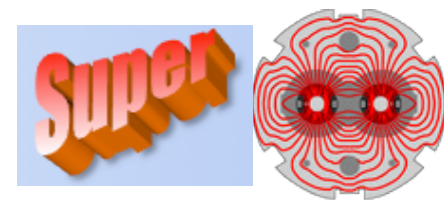


- Error assigned to hit position crucial for a proper impact parameter estimate
- Either we use
  - Pixel Templates
    - Specific of the current pitch size
    - Disable
  - PixelCPEGeneric algorithm used for hit position estimate (based on track angles and charge sharing)
    - Preliminary study needed since existing template cannot be used
    - Error estimation based only on cluster size

- Pixel local reconstruction
  - ▣ Pixel Templates disabled
  - ▣ Error estimation based only on cluster size
  - ▣ Need to be done for every pitch scenario (just chosen one!)

definition:  $\sigma$  of Gaussian fit of hit pull distribution

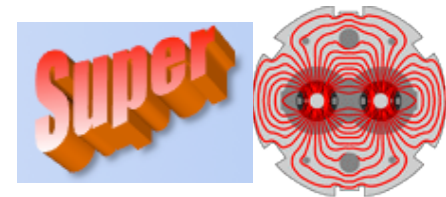




- Pixel local reconstruction
  - ▣ Error assigned to hit position crucial for a proper impact parameter estimate
  - ▣ Pixel Templates disabled
    - Specific of the current pitch size
  - ▣ PixelCPEGeneric algorithm used for hit position estimate (based on track angles and charge sharing)
    - Preliminary study needed since existing template cannot be used
    - Error estimation based only on cluster size
- Digitization: modification made to the digitizer
  - ▣ Different RO threshold for layer 1 /other BPIX layers and FPIX
    - Configurable variable in python



# What can be done: short timescale

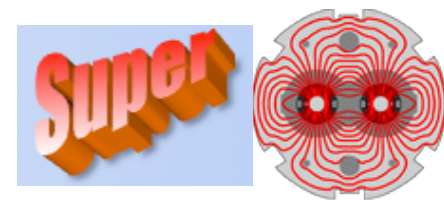


- Use the same geometry as for Phase 1 and
  - Change the pixel pitch
    - Extend to other layers/Disk if needed
    - Whole machinery to evaluate hit resolution to be redone
  - Change threshold
    - Just a configurable parameter
  - Add RO inefficiency
    - just a configurable parameter
- All “easy” variation wrt Phase 1 can be done in a reasonable short timescale





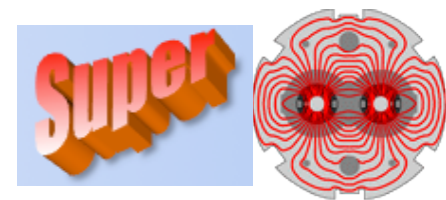
# What can be done: medium/ long timescale



- Restore use of the template both for Phase 1 and eventually “Phase 1 b”
- Extend use of the templates for taking into account also ageing effect
  - ▣ Plan already discussed with Morris
    - We will start soon
    - Beneficial for current, Phase 1 and Phase 2
- This work is of high priority but will take time



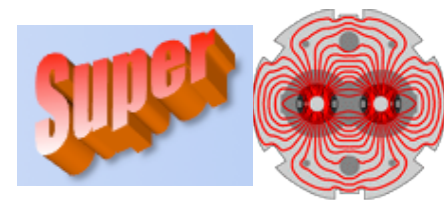
# What can be done: long timescale



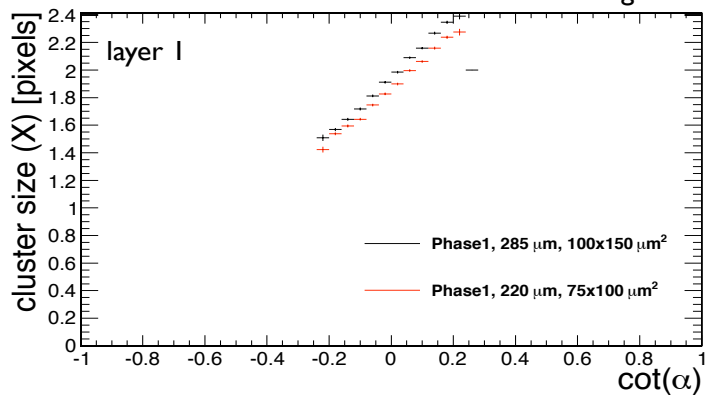
- Implement the new geometry
  - Two fold strategy not in contrast
    - TKLayout
    - Direct implementation in XML
- Extend new template strategy to the Phase2 geometry
- Start dedicated performance studies
- This is clearly the “final” goal but still most of the issues need to be addressed

# Back up slides

# Hit study – local reconstruction

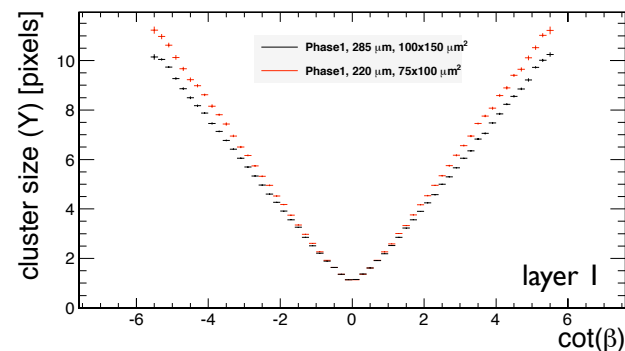


local angle  $\alpha$



## Cluster Size X & Y

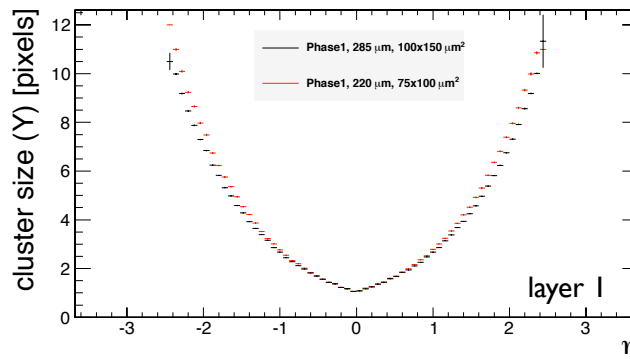
local angle  $\beta$



~5% decrease in average cluster size  $x$  integrated over all track angles: effect of the thickness reduction

Plots may not be Up-to-date

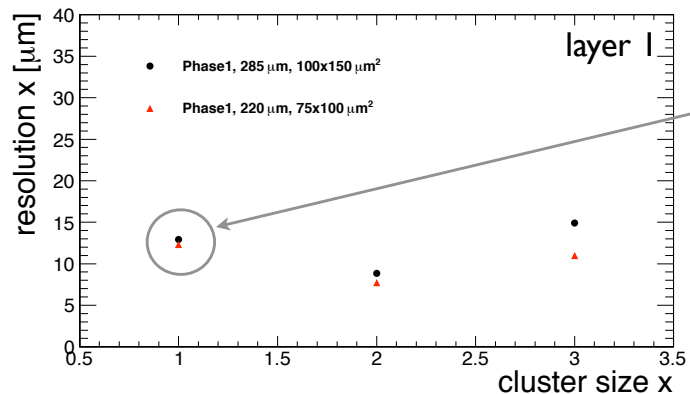
global  $\eta$



~ 7% increase in average cluster size  $y$  integrated over all track angles

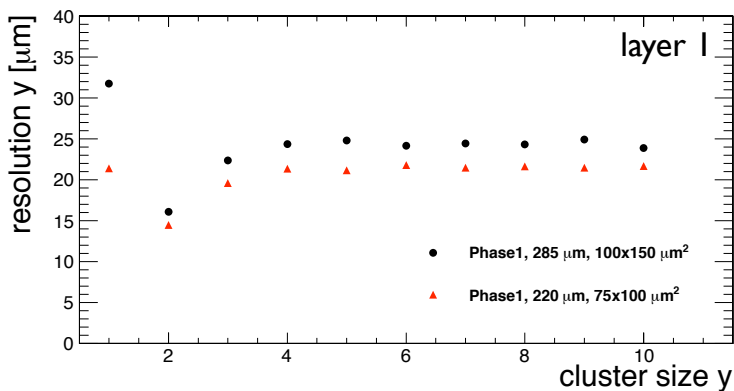
## hit position resolution

definition:  $\sigma$  of Gaussian fit of hit residual distribution

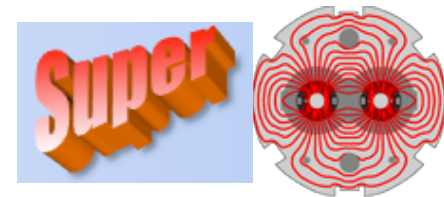


- ~30% decrease for single-pixel clusters as expected from pitch reduction

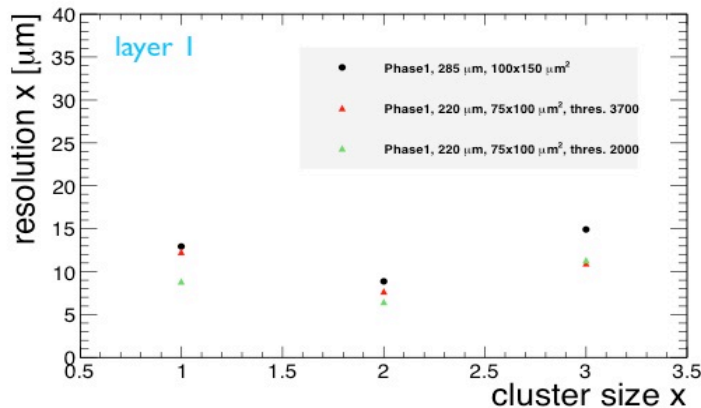
- ~3  $\mu\text{m}$  decrease for cluster size > 1



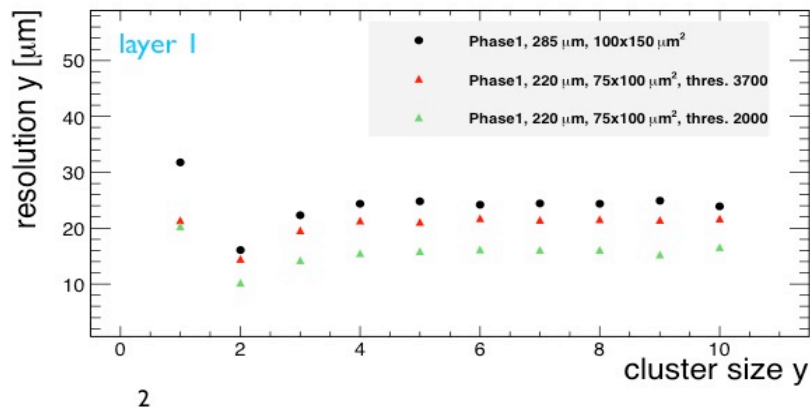
# Hit resolution – effect of threshold



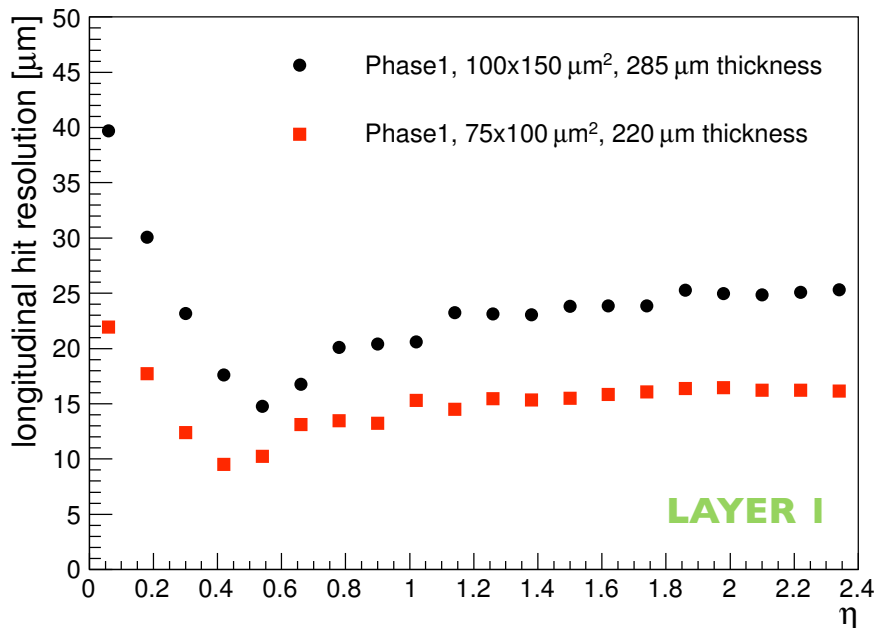
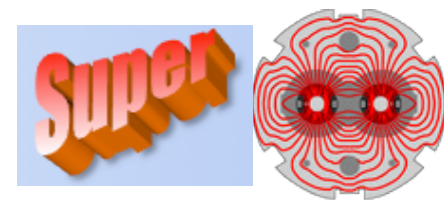
hit resolution



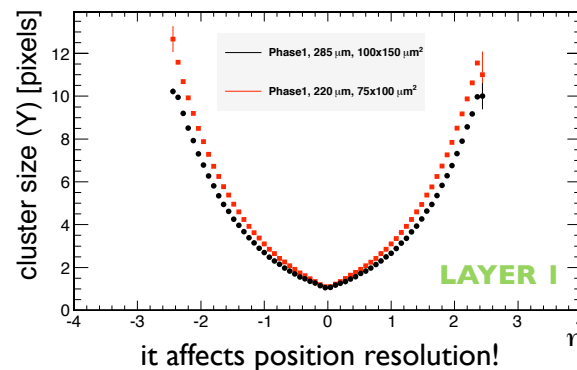
- additional decrease in position resolution produced by lower threshold
- error routine updated to take into account this decrease.



# Longitudinal Hit Resolution



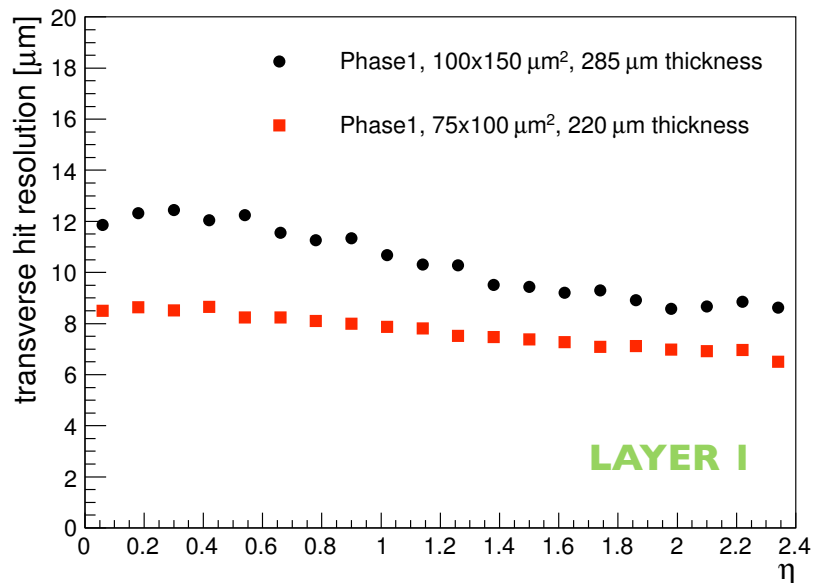
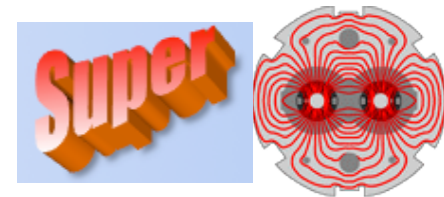
effect of pitch reduction in cl.size Y vs.  $\eta$  :



- more than 30% improvement at  $\eta \sim 0$  (single pixel clusters)
- $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$  improvement at  $|\eta| > 1$  (significant charge sharing).

**hit errors in PixelCPE code tuned accordingly!**

# Transverse Hit Resolution



cluster size is  $\sim$ constant  
in track  $\eta$ .  
dominated by cl.size = 2.

- $\sim 20\%$  improvement as expected by pitch reduction
- resolution below  $10 \mu\text{m}$  in full  $\eta$  range.

**hit errors in  
PixelCPE code  
tuned accordingly**