

ats, for gaseous tracking detectors

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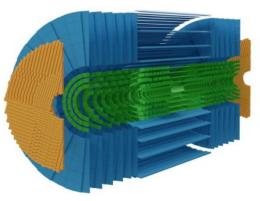
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As a **Common** Tracking Software

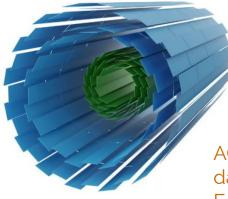
- ACTS works well for solid state silicon trackers. Lots of users in the past three years:
 - ATLAS silicon and ITk, sPHENIX silicon, ALICE silicon, FASER, LDMX, ePIC ...
 - These are mostly about track parameters/measurements represented on a planar surface

ATLAS ITk

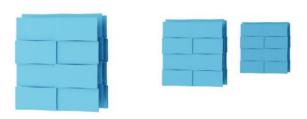


Figures from CSBS (2022) **6**, 8

sPHENIX silicon



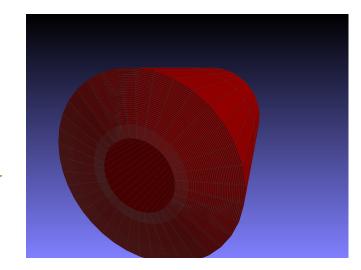
FASER tracker



ACTS modules are already used for real data processing for ATLAS, sPHENIX, FASER (**See <u>Ali Garabaglu 's talk</u>**)!

As a **Common** Tracking Software

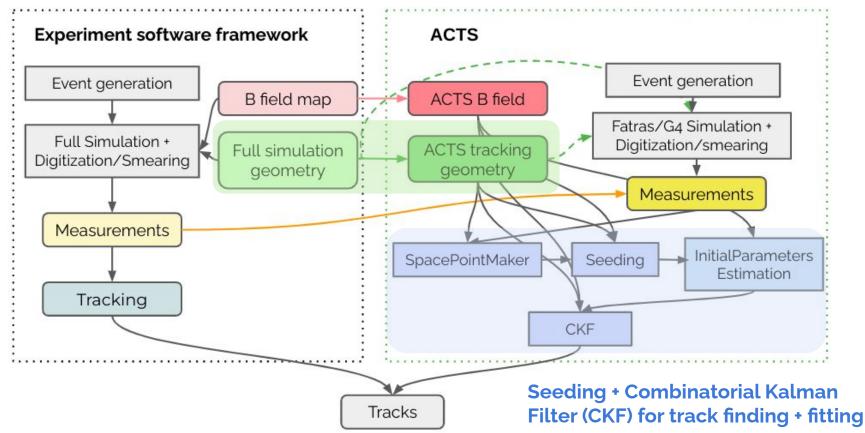
- ACTS is designed with the capability of working for gaseous tracking detectors
 - Time Projection Chamber (TPC) is represented with fake Planar detectors
 - e.g. sPHENIX TPC
 - Drift chamber and Transition Radiation Tracker is represented with N-layer drift wire/tubes, e.g.
 - Circular Electron-Positron Collider
 (CEPC): a factory of Higgs, W, Z...
 - Super Tau Charm Facility (STCF): a factory of hadrons, T ...
 - ATLAS TRT (not covered in this talk)



sPHENIX TPC represented with fake planar surfaces (figure from Joseph Osborn)

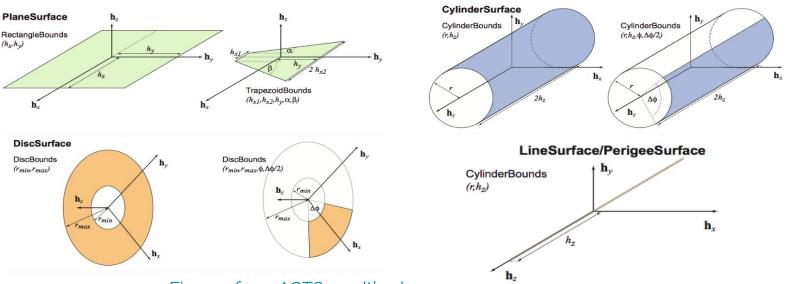
ACTS application strategies

Geometry transformation is the first step



ACTS tracking geometry

- ACTS Tracking geometry is simplified from full simulation geometry for fast track propagation
- Different concrete surfaces types for various tracking detectors
 - A surface has shape, bounds, rotation+translation, local coordinates and its unique identifier...



Figures from ACTS <u>readthedocs</u>

Tracking geometry for drift chamber

• Currently, layer-based geometry model is used, i.e. drift wires are associated to concentric Acts::Layer (suboptimal for navigation. More intelligent model will be tried)

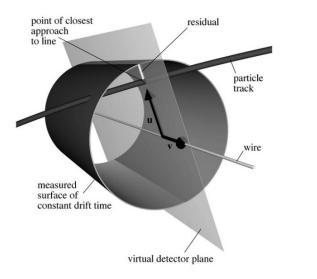
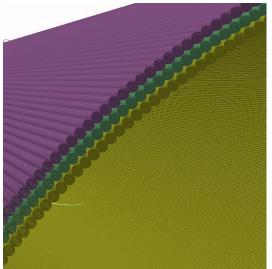


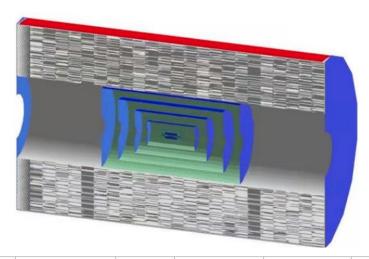
Figure from NIMA 620 (2010) 518



Example of three layers of drift wires

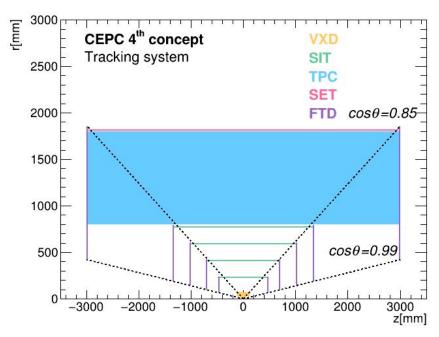
Application for CEPC and STCF

The CEPC tracking system



Tracker	Number of layers	Radius/ z (mm)	σ _x (μm)	σ _y (μm)	Technology	
VXD	3 double layers	16-58	2.8/6/4/4/4/4	2.8/6/4/4/4/4	Silicon (pixel/strip)	
SIT	4 layers	230-770	7.2	86		
SET	1 layer	1815	7.2	86		
FTD	5/7 layers at each endcap	467-2991	(2.8)/(2.8)/7.2/ 7.2/7.2/7.2/7.2	(7.2)/(7.2)/7.2/7. 2/7.2/7.2/7.2		
DC	100 layers	805-1795	110		Drift Chamber	

Silicon (VXD, SIT, SET, FTD) + Drift chamber

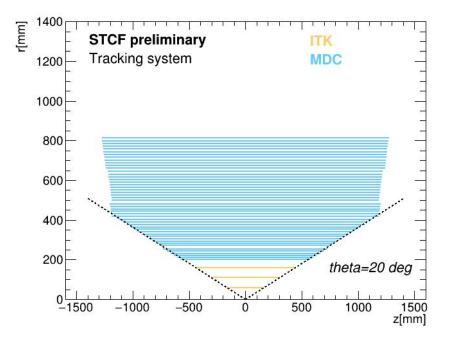


The STCF tracking system

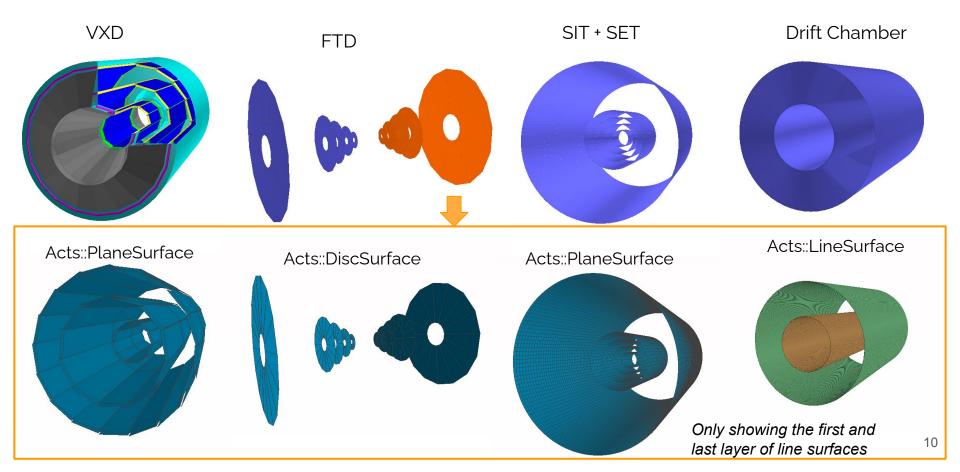
uRWell/MAPs-based Inner Tracker (ITK) + Drift chamber



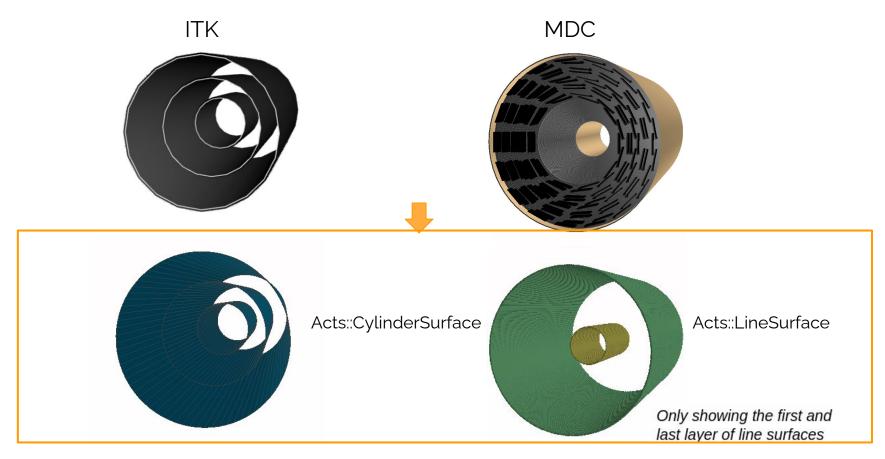
ITK: 3 layers, $\sigma_{r-\phi} \ge \sigma_z \ge 100$ um x 400 um MDC: 48 layers, σ drift dist $\ge 120 \ge 130$ um



CEPC tracker geometry in ACTS format

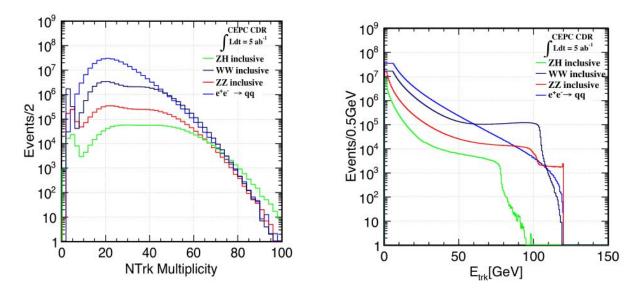


STCF tracker geometry in ACTS format



CEPC tracking requirements

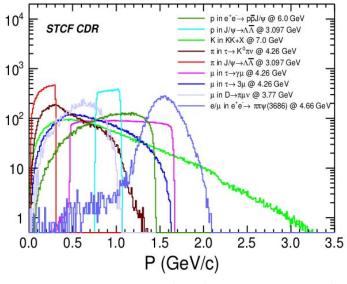
- Mostly >20 tracks per event (up to 100 tracks per event)
 - \circ >99% tracking efficiency for $p_{_{\rm T}}$ > 1 GeV
 - Impact track parameter resolution at ~ 5 um
 - Momentum resolution reaches per mille level in the range [10, 100] GeV



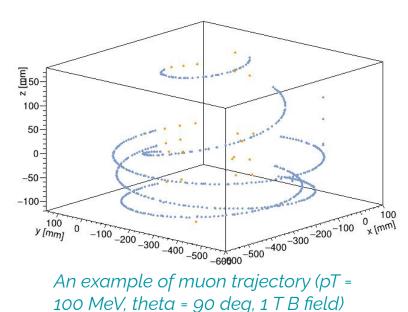
From CEPC CDR Physics&Detector (arXiv: 1811.10545)

STCF tracking requirements

- Low track multiplicity, but high background noise and most tracks have p_T < 500 MeV
 - \circ $\sigma(p)/p = 0.5\%$ with p = 1 GeV
 - Tracking eff. > 50/90/99 % with $p_{T} > 50/100/300$ MeV



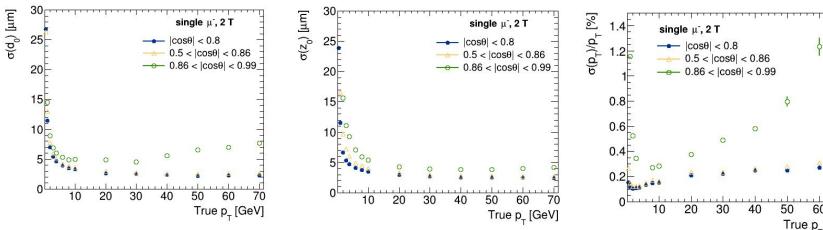
From STCF CDR (arXiv:2303.15790v2)

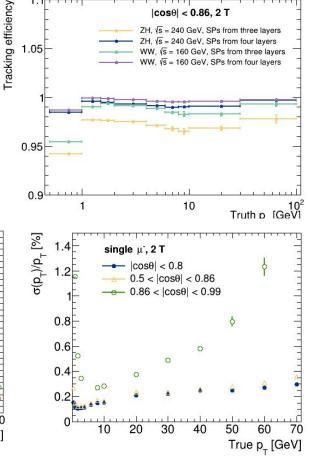


More in talk at CTD2023

CEPC tracking performance (very preliminarv)

- First look using ACTS Fatras simulation.
- >=95% tracking efficiency for p_T > 1 GeV in benchmark physics processes
 - 1-2% fake tracks and 10% duplicate tracks
- At $p_T = 10$ GeV, central region ($|\cos\theta| < 0.8$): • $\sigma(do) = 3 \mu m$, $\sigma(zo) = 3.5 \mu m$, $\sigma(p_T)/p_T = 0.16\%$

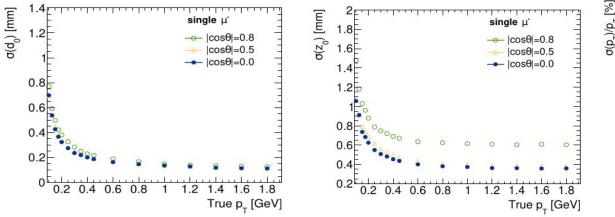




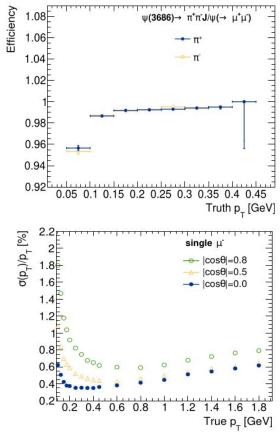
14

STCF tracking performance

- 94% tracking efficiency with p_{T} in [50, 100] MeV
- Negligible fake rate (<0.01%)
- <0.5% duplicate tracks for p_T < 130 MeV due to duplicate seeds for looping tracks
- $\sigma(p_T)/p_T < 0.5\%$ with $p_T = 1$ GeV, $\theta = 90^\circ$ is achieved



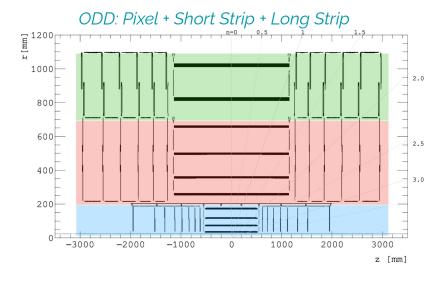
More in <u>talk at CHEP2023</u> and JINST **18** P07026



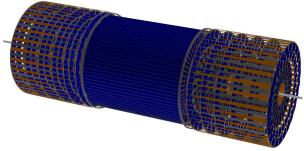
Towards an Open Drift Chamber

Open Data Detector in ACTS

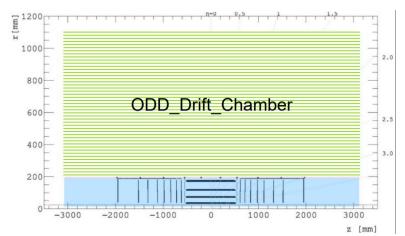
- Open Data Detector (ODD) in ACTS is a full silicon tracker with realistic material description
- WIP to implement an Open Drift Chamber



https://gitlab.cern.ch/acts/OpenDataDetector More details <u>here</u>

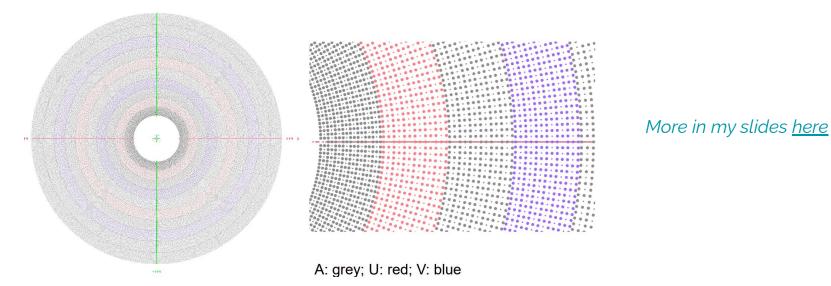


ODD: Pixel + Drift Chamber ?



The status

- A simple Belle-II drift chamber has been implemented using DD4hep
 - Superlayers and layers are configurable in the compact files. Only axial wires are implemented for the moment
 - Also needs dedicated simulation+digitization for drift chambers



Summary

- ACTS has been working very well for silicon tracker
- For TPC, a planar representation turns out to be working well
- Recently has been successfully implemented for tracking with drift

chambers, e.g. STCF, CEPC and BESIII

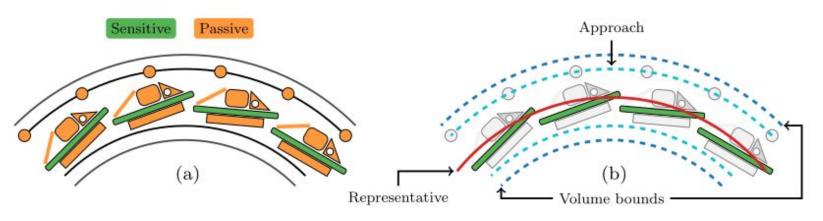
- Very promising performance
- Optimization, in particular geometry navigation, yet remains to be done
- For more independent development and validation, we have started the efforts on **implementing an Open Drift Chamber in ACTS**

Thank you for your attention!

Backup

The ACTS tracking geometry

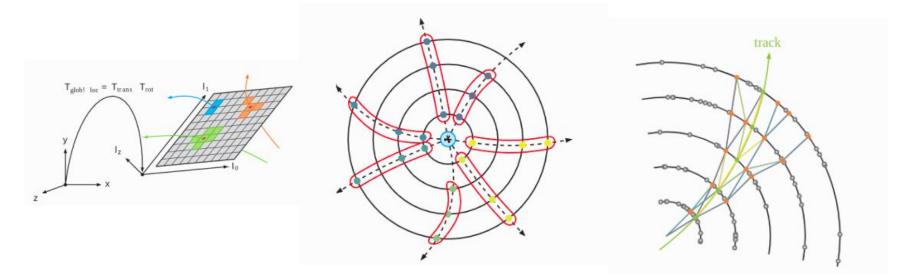
Figures from CSBS (2022) 68



- Tracking geometry is simplified from detailed full simulation geometry for fast navigation, but with material effects well taken into account
- Navigation via hierarchical arrangement of the detector elements:
 - Legacy model: surfaces -> layers -> volumes
 - Layerless model: surfaces -> volumes (with grid indexed search)

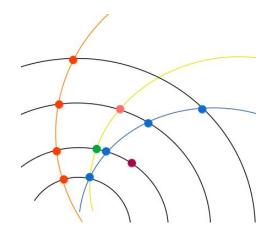
Tracking strategies with ACTS

- SpacePoint (SP) Creation + Seeding + Combinatorial Kalman Filter (CKF)
 - Seeding: using SPs from vertex detector
 - CKF for track following starting from track parameters from the seeds
 - No ambiguity resolving yet



CKF for CEPC

- Progressingly associate compatible hits to tracks based on prediction $\chi_2 : \chi_2 = r^T (HCHT + V)^{-1}r$
 - r : residual
 - H: projection from track parameters to measurement
 - V: measurement covariance
- Currently, left/right sign of drift circle is taken to be the same as the predicted track parameters
 - Explosive combinatorics if considering two measurements with opposite signs for each drift distance
 - Plan: Implementation of ML-based predictor for the drift sign



Circular Electron Positron Collider (CEPC) physics program

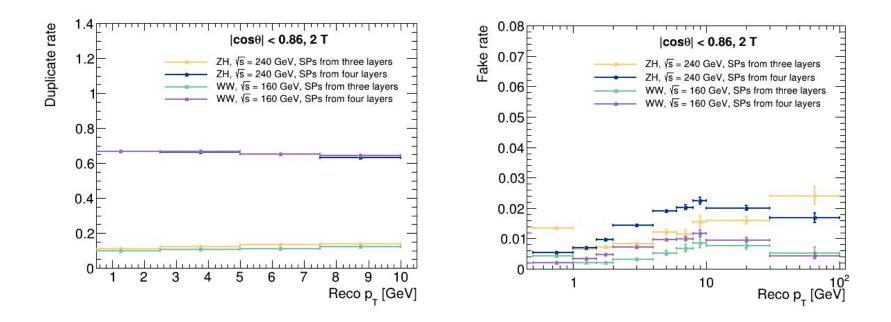
Operation mode			ZH	z	W+W-	tī
\sqrt{s} [GeV]			240	91	160	360
Run time [years]		7	2	1	-	
CDR (30 MW)		L / IP [×10 ³⁴ cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]	3	32	10	-
		∫ <i>L dt</i> [ab ⁻¹ , 2 IPs]	5.6	16	2.6	-
		Event yields [2 IPs]	1×10 ⁶	7×10 ¹¹	2×10 ⁷	-
Run Time [years]		10	2	1	5	
TDR (Latest)	30 MW	L / IP [×10 ³⁴ cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]	5.0	115	16	0.5
		∫ <i>L dt</i> [ab ⁻¹ , 2 IPs]	13	60	4.2	0.65
		Event yields [2 IPs]	2.6×10 ⁶	2.5×10 ¹²	1.3×10 ⁸	4×10 ⁵
	50 MW	L / IP [×10 ³⁴ cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]	8.3	192	26.7	0.8
		$\int L dt$ [ab ⁻¹ , 2 IPs]	21.6	100	6.9	1.0
		Event yields [2 IPs]	4.3×10 ⁶	4.1×10 ¹²	2.1×10 ⁸	6×10 ⁵

- Precision measurements of Higgs boson properties
- SM measurements: electroweak physics, QCD, flavor physics...
- Search for exotic decays of H, Z, B and T, and BSM

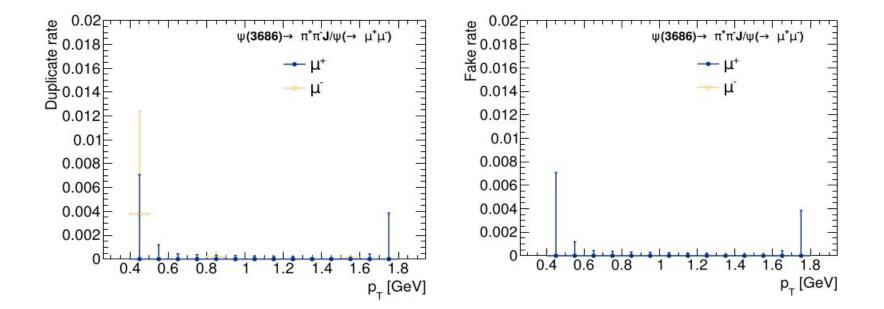
Far more than a Higgs factory !

From J. Liu's <u>slides</u> at CEPC workshop 2023, Oxford

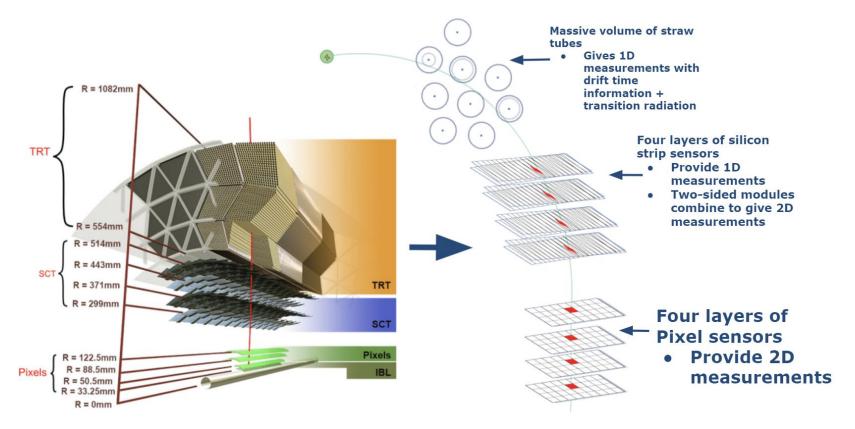
CEPC tracking



STCF tracking



Example of Transition Radiation Tracker



ATLAS Inner Detector: Pixels + SCT + TRT

CEPC Detector Conceptual Designs

CEPC CDR Baseline Design (Particle Flow Approach)

