

tkLayout

a tracker design and optimization tool

Stefano Mersi

Software R&D Second Lightning Talks Session

2018-02-26

What

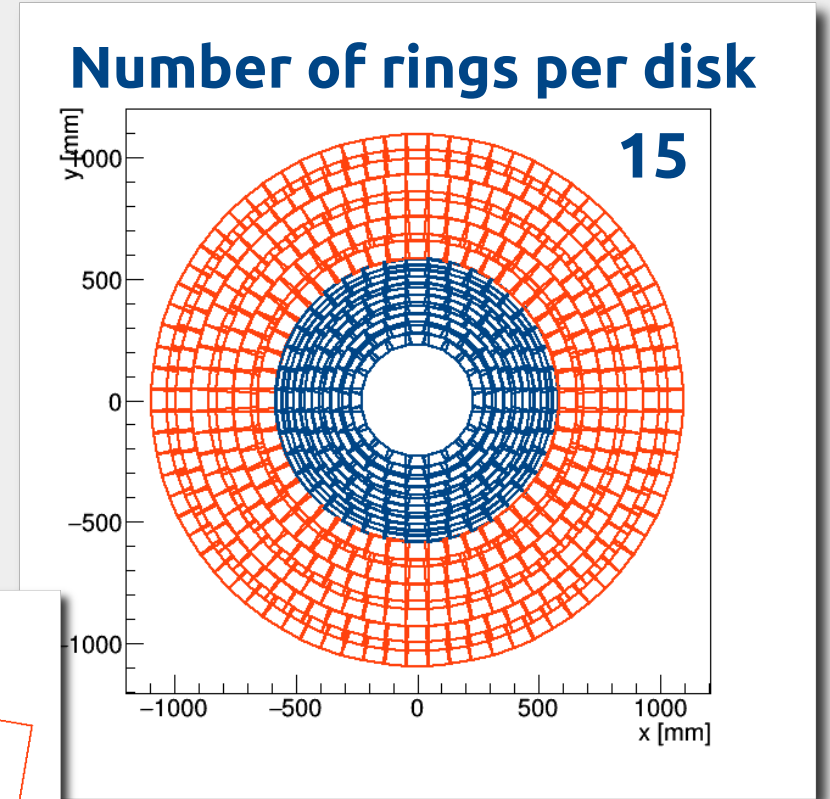
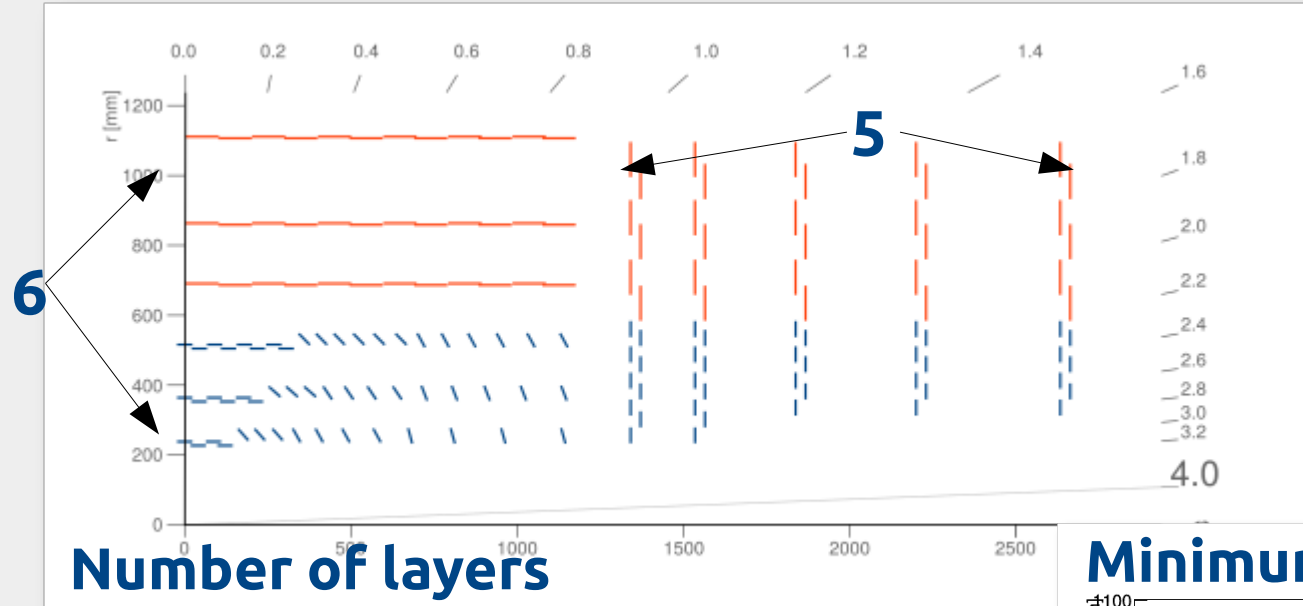
Why

How

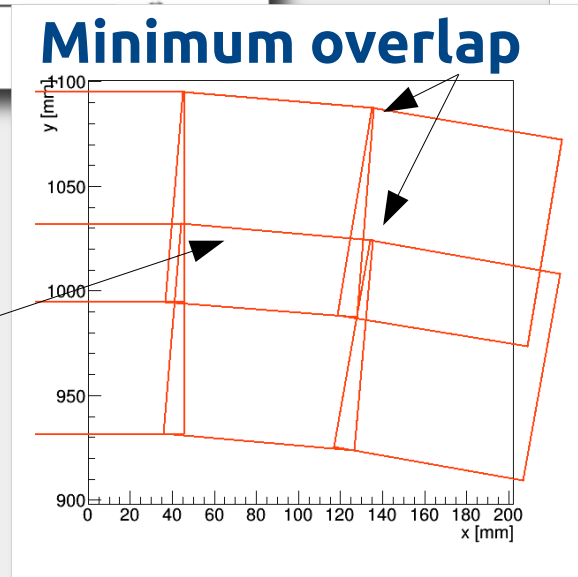
What next?

tkLayout layout building

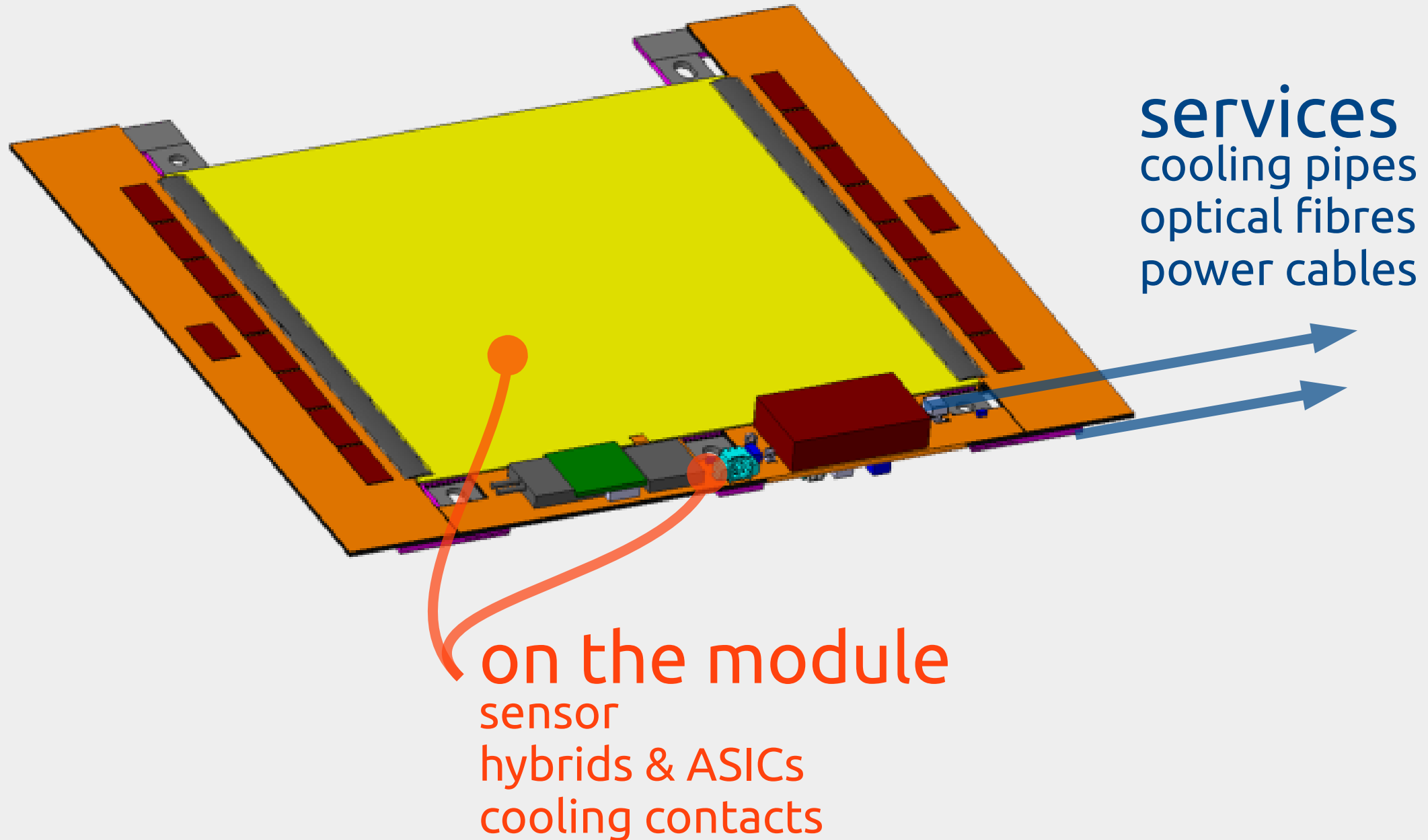
Based on a simple set of parameters



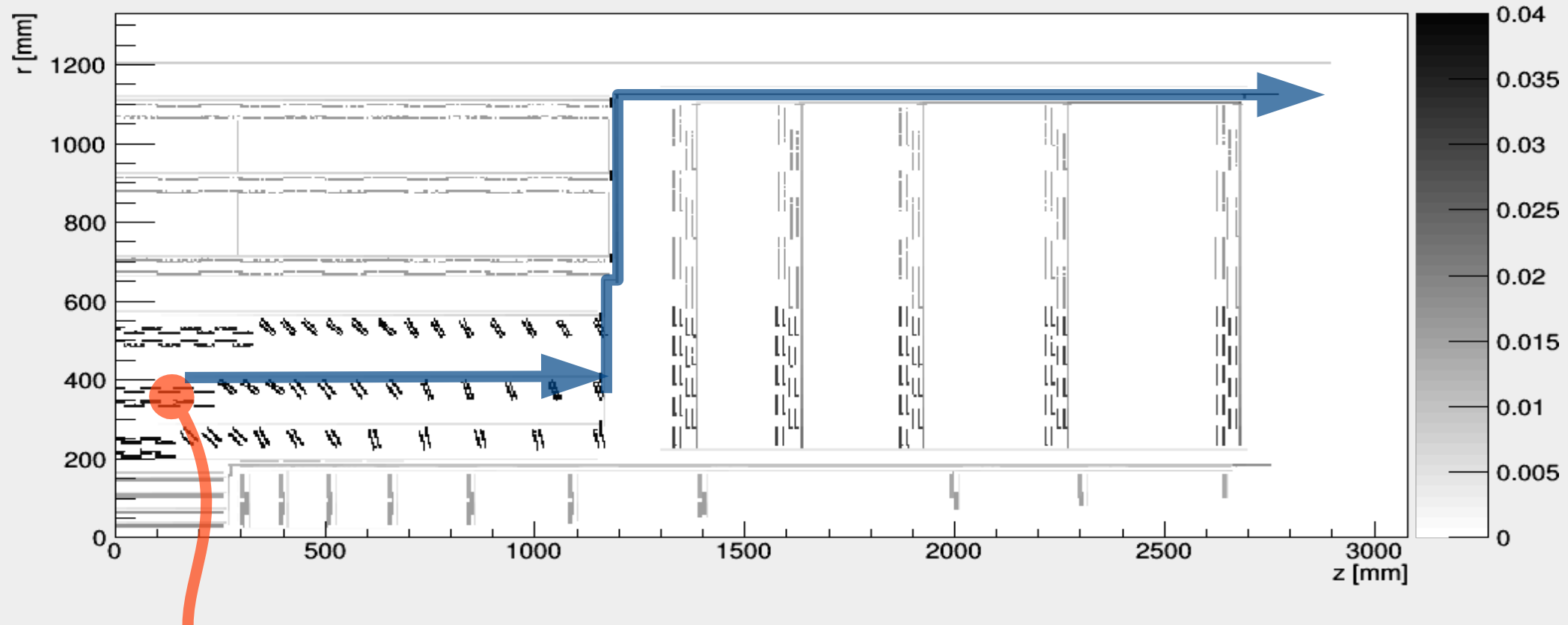
Sensor geometry
(e.g. square $\sim 10 \times 10$ cm²)



tkLayout material estimation



tkLayout material estimation



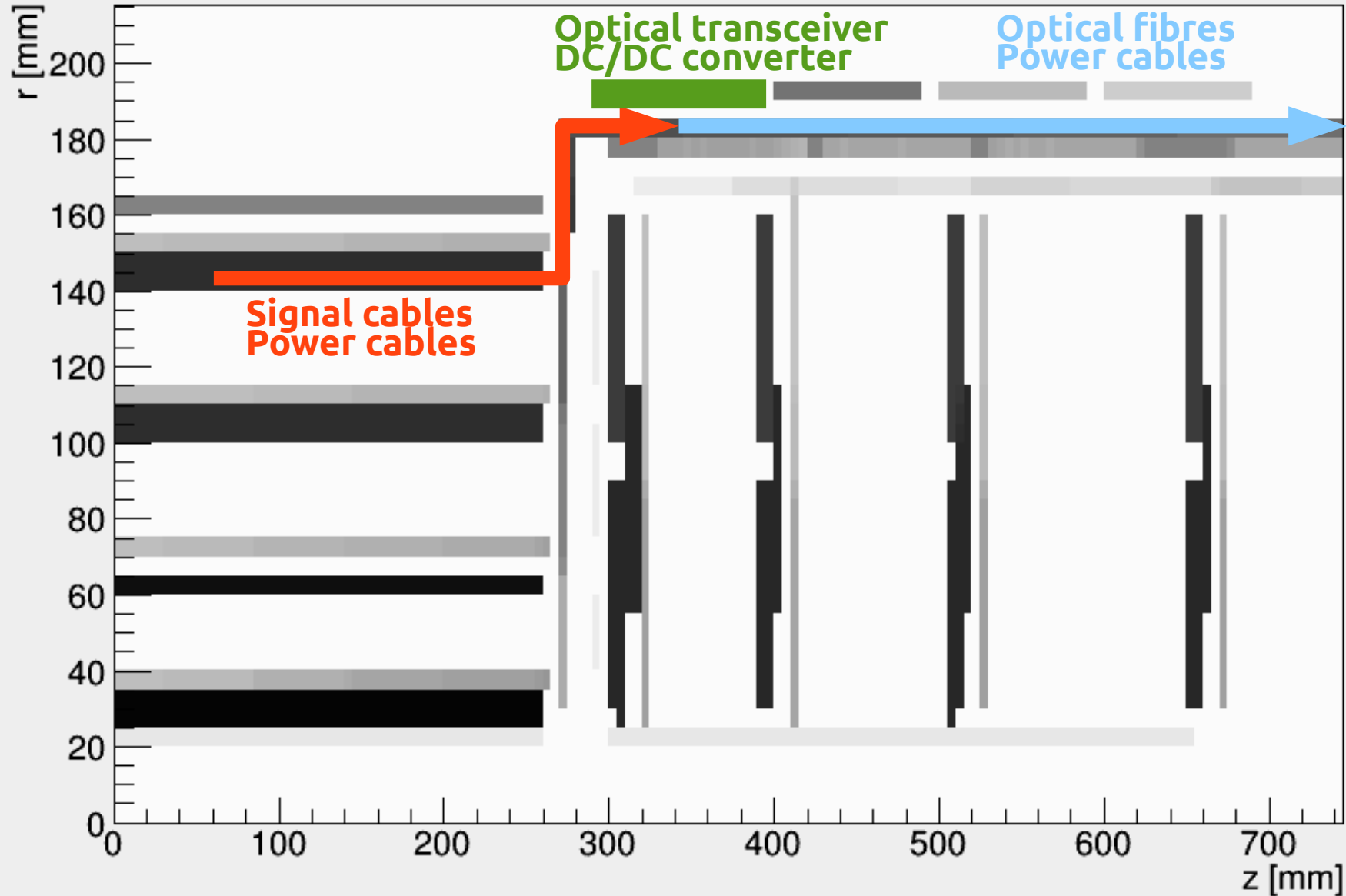
Material on
active elements

+

Material for services
automatically routed

tkLayout material estimation

Example: pixel detector v1.2

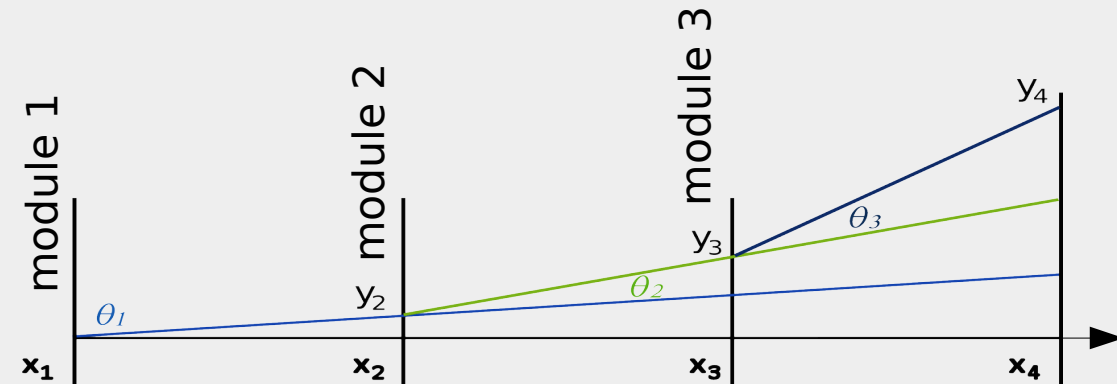


tkLayout μ resolution estimation

- A priori error estimation
 - No Monte Carlo
 - No fit actually done
- Error propagation to estimate resolution of track parameters
 - **Intrinsic resolution** of the measurement point
 - **Multiple scattering** treated as a (correlated) measurement error

$$\sigma_n^2 = \frac{p^2}{12} \quad (\text{or parametric})$$

$$\sigma_{n,m} = \langle y_n y_m \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_m - x_i) (x_n - x_i) \langle \theta_i^2 \rangle$$



[1] V. Karimäki – CMS Note 1997/064 [NIM A410 (1998) 284] NIM A305 (1991) 187

[2] G. Hall – Calculating parameters for the Pixel and Tracker upgrade performance studies (Tracker Week) <http://bit.ly/eXvi8L>

[3] G. Bianchi – tkLayout: a design tool for innovative silicon tracking detectors JINST Volume 9, March 2014
<http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-0221/9/03/C03054/meta>

Workflow



Simple cfg files



Few seconds to
few minutes



HTML pages
on disk

Why analytic approach

Full Monte-Carlo simulation

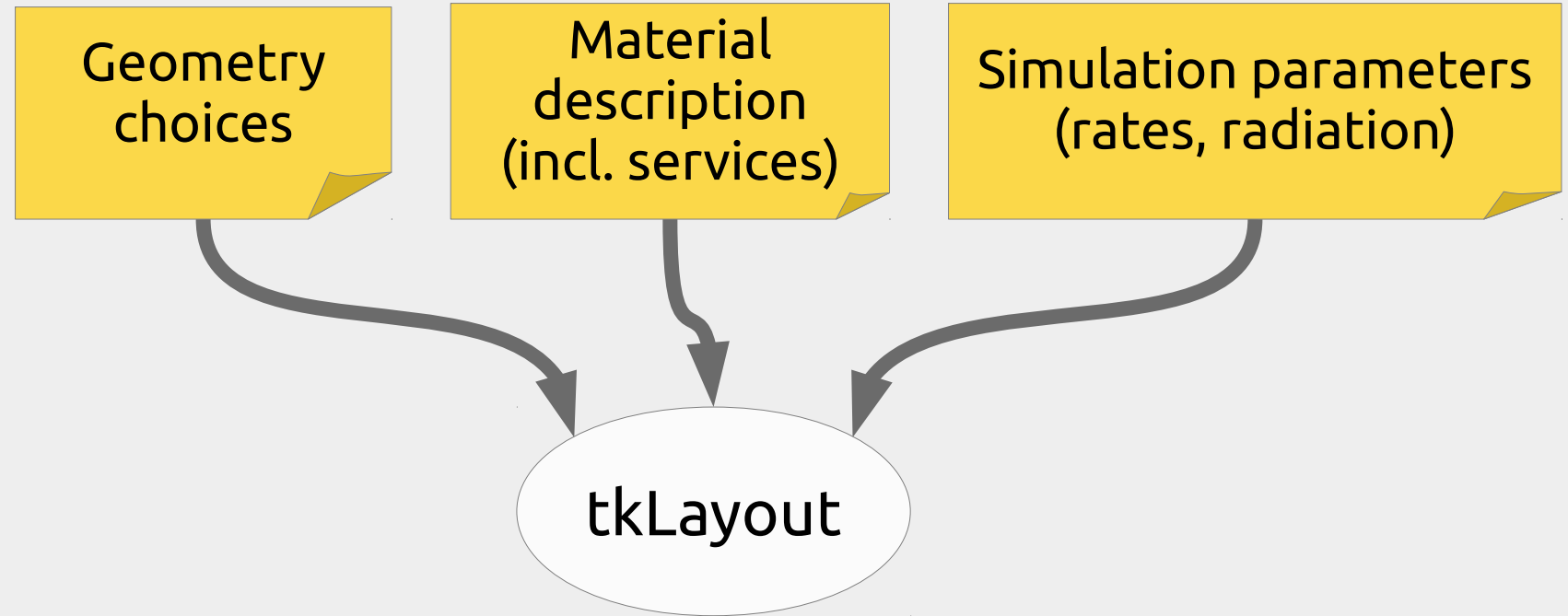
- Setup is time consuming
- Running is resource intensive
- Interpretation requires effort
- Depends on well-tuned algorithms
- Full picture of physics reach

Analytic approach

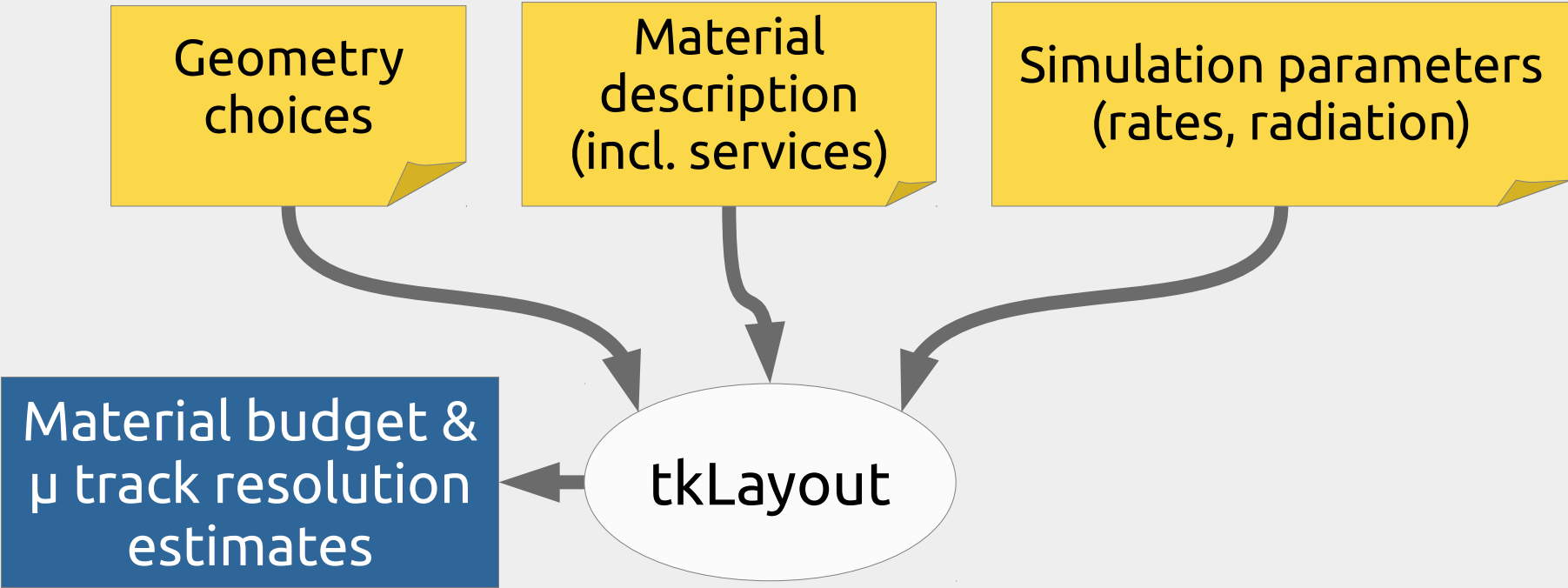
- Setup is fast
- Running is resource lean
- Interpretation straightforward
- Does not depend on specific algorithms
- Some basic performance parameters

Fast feedback cycle!

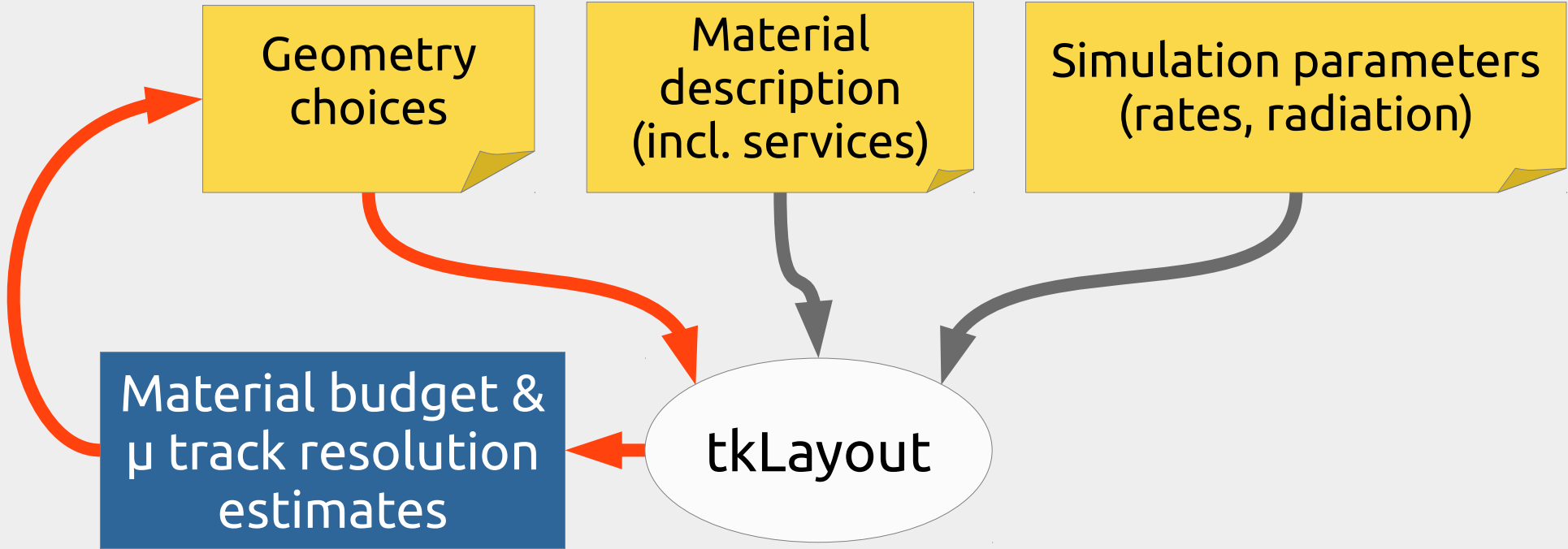
Design optimization work-flow



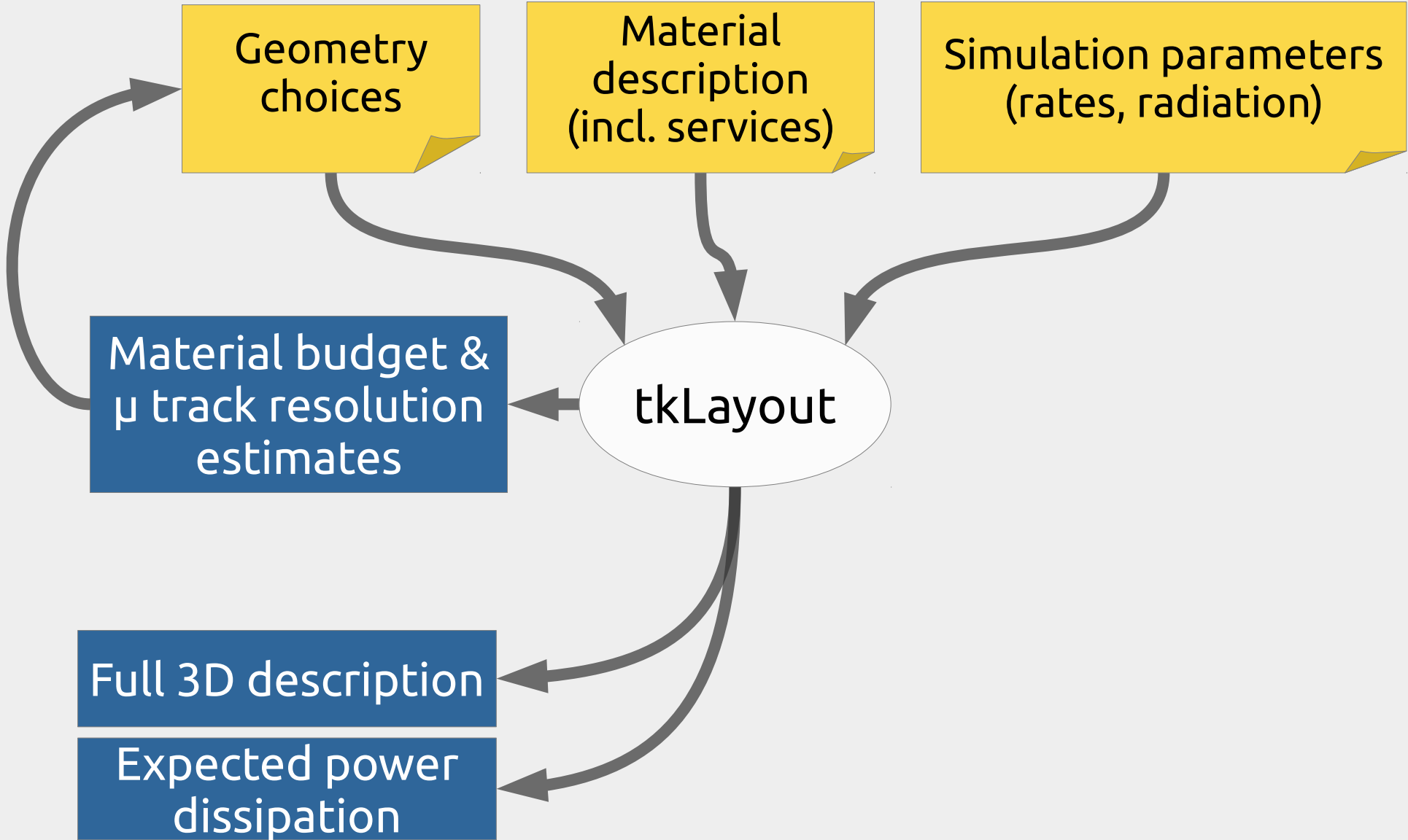
Design optimization work-flow



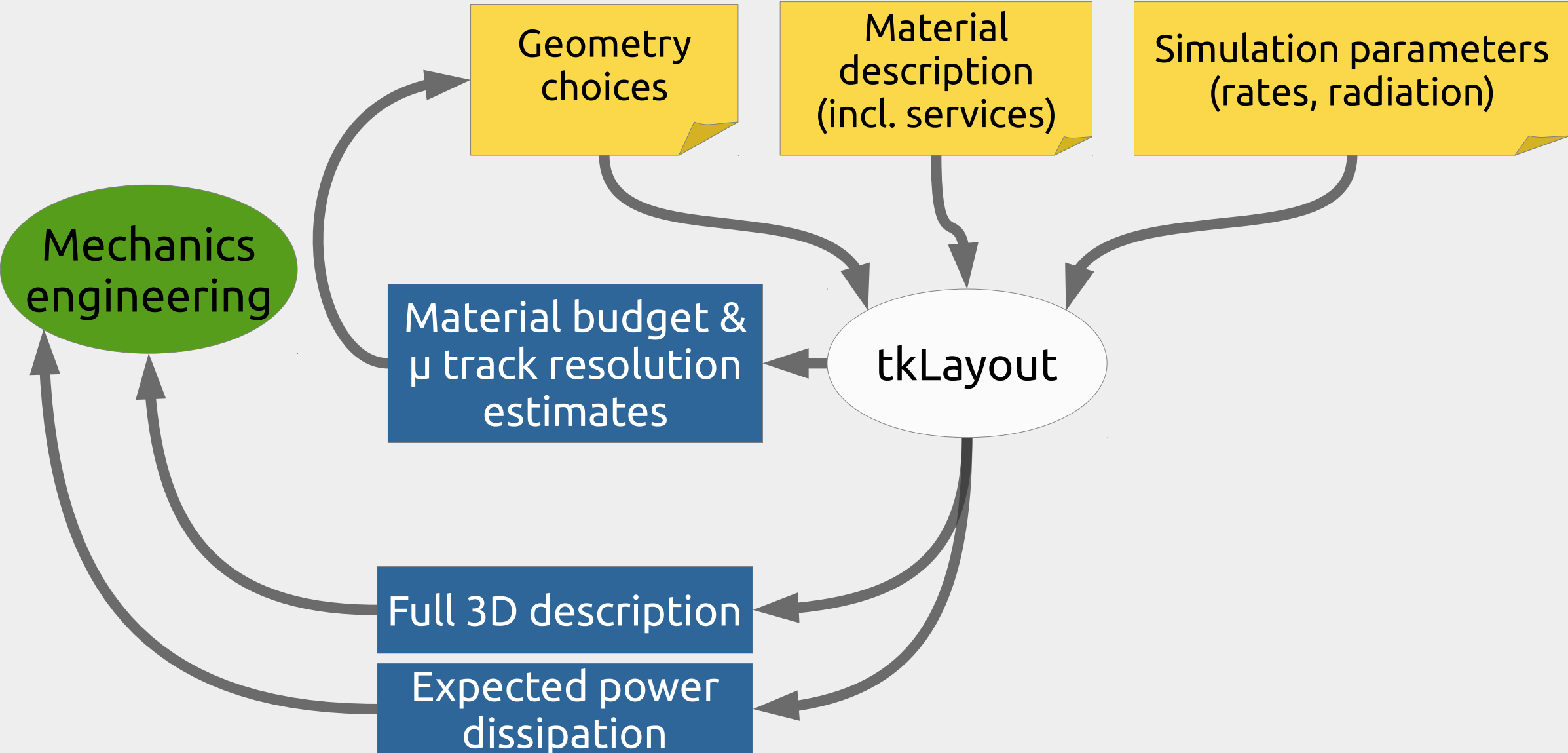
Design optimization work-flow



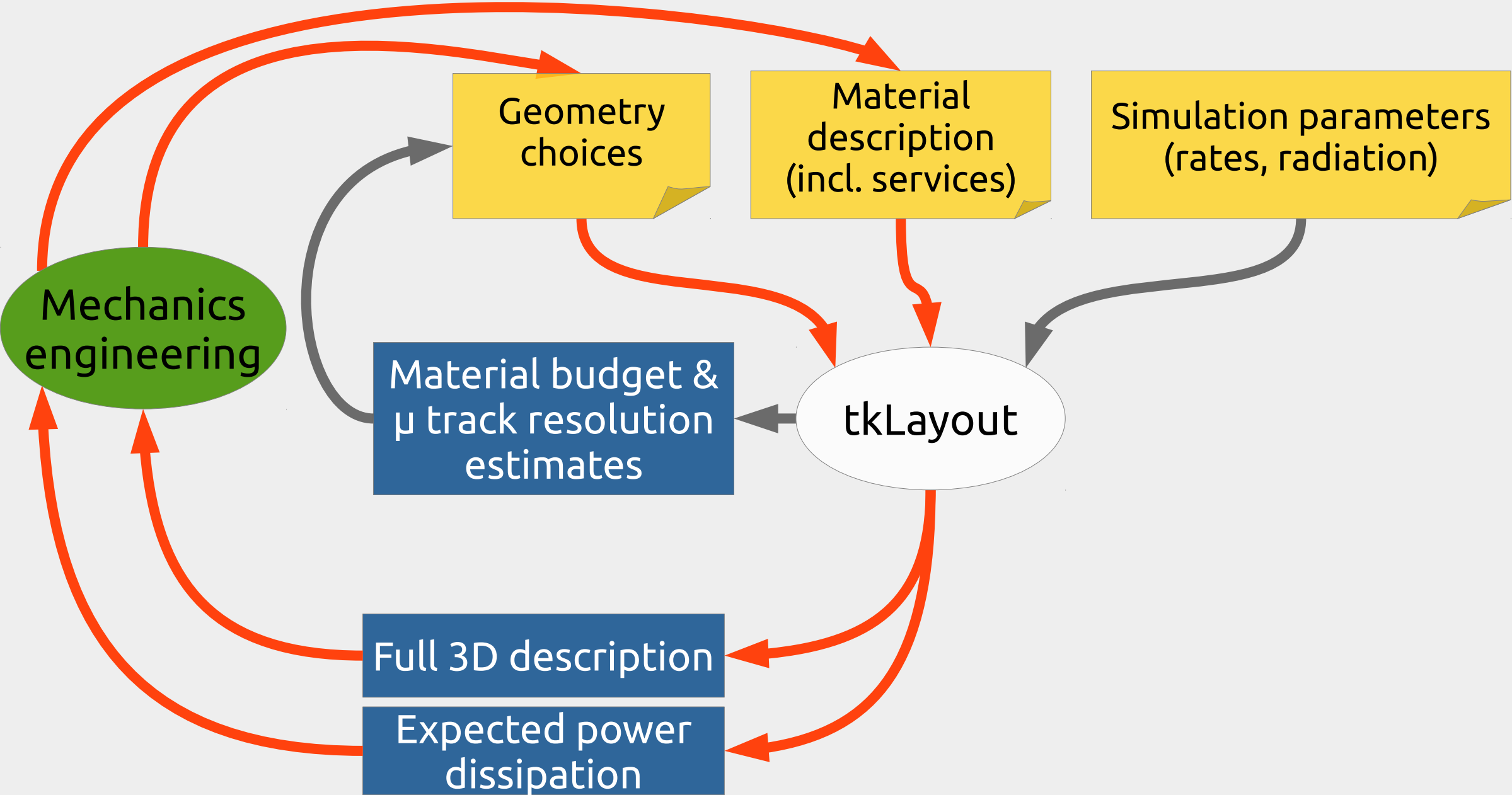
Design optimization work-flow



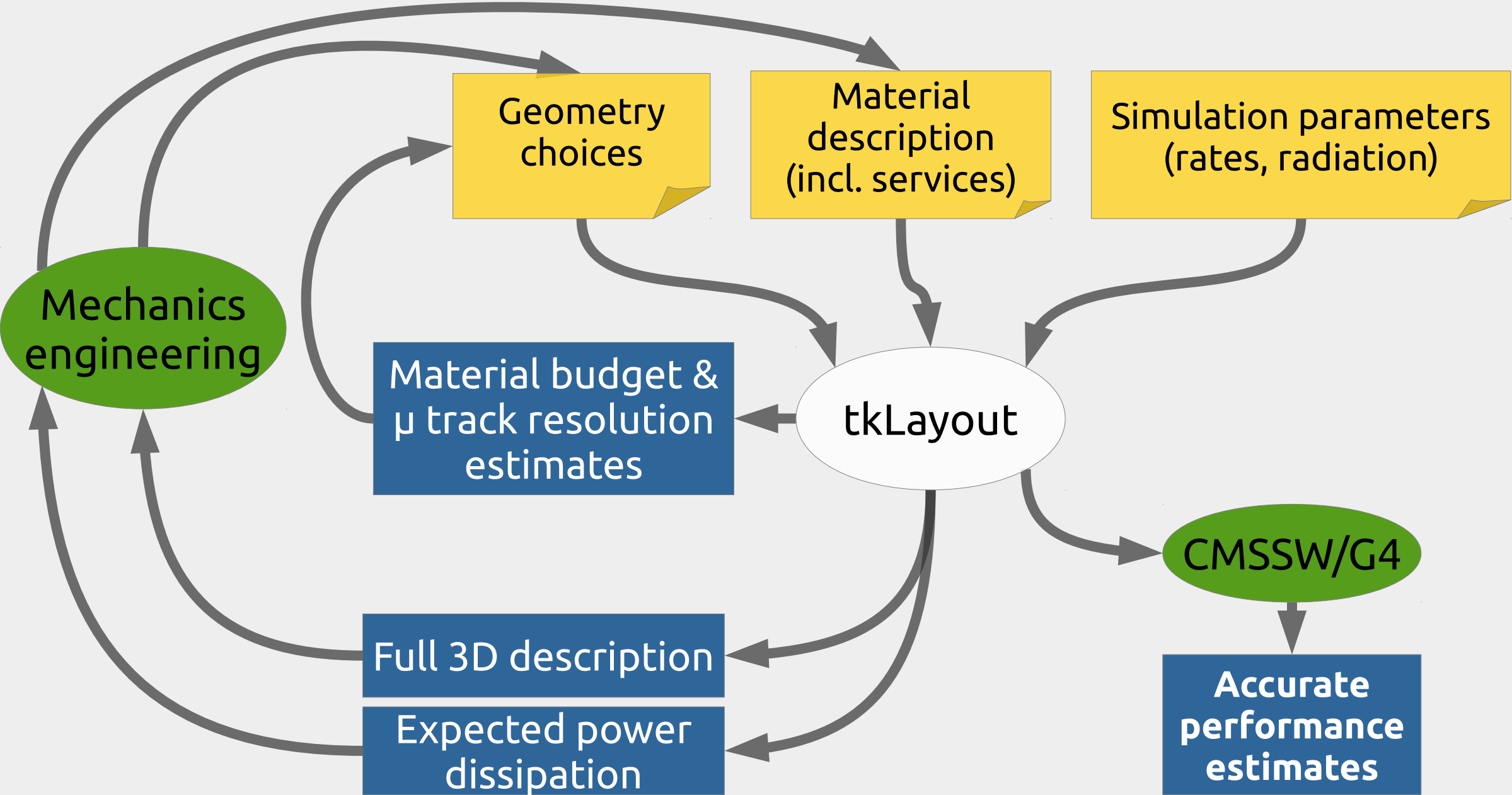
Design optimization work-flow



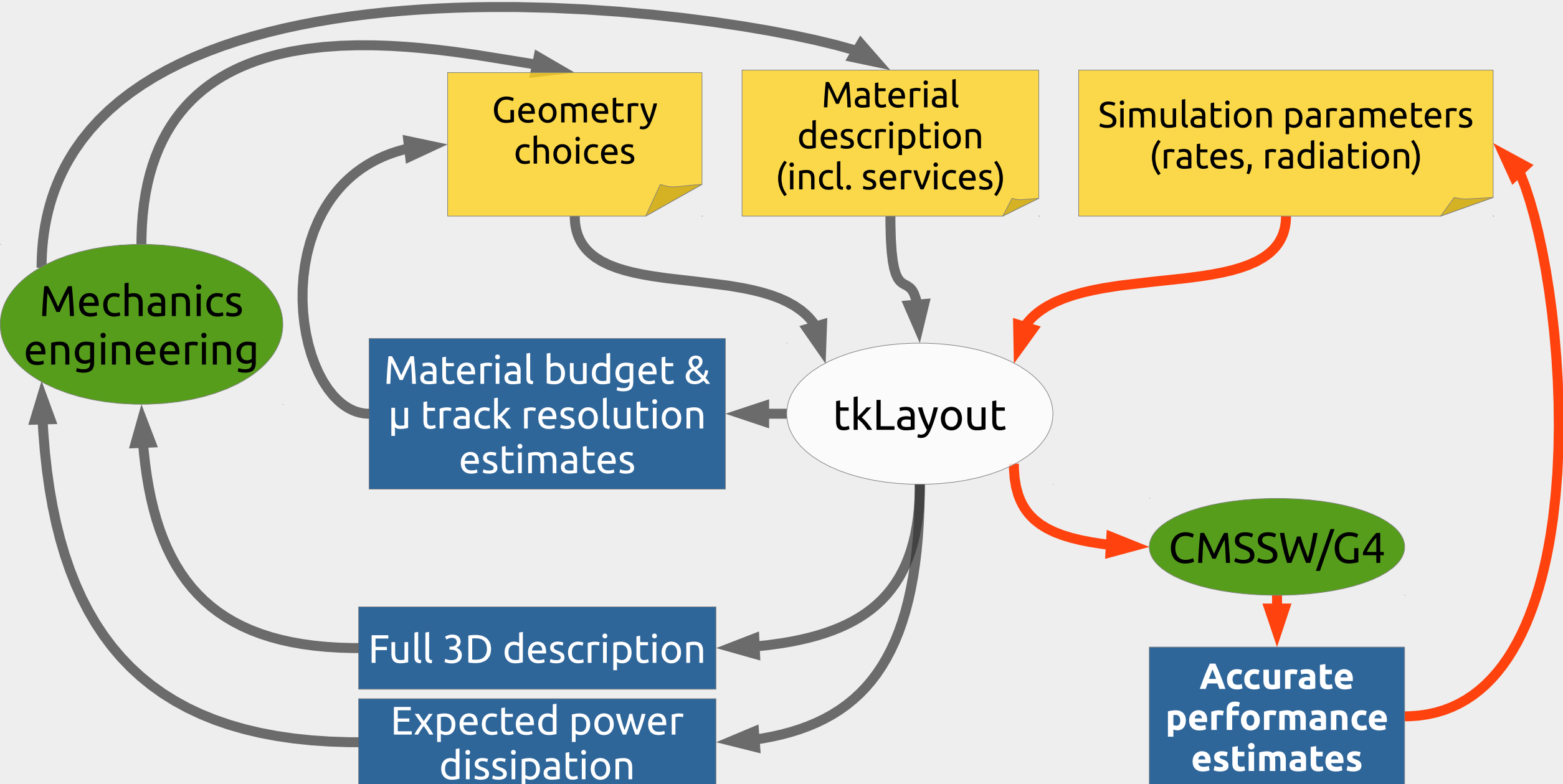
Design optimization work-flow



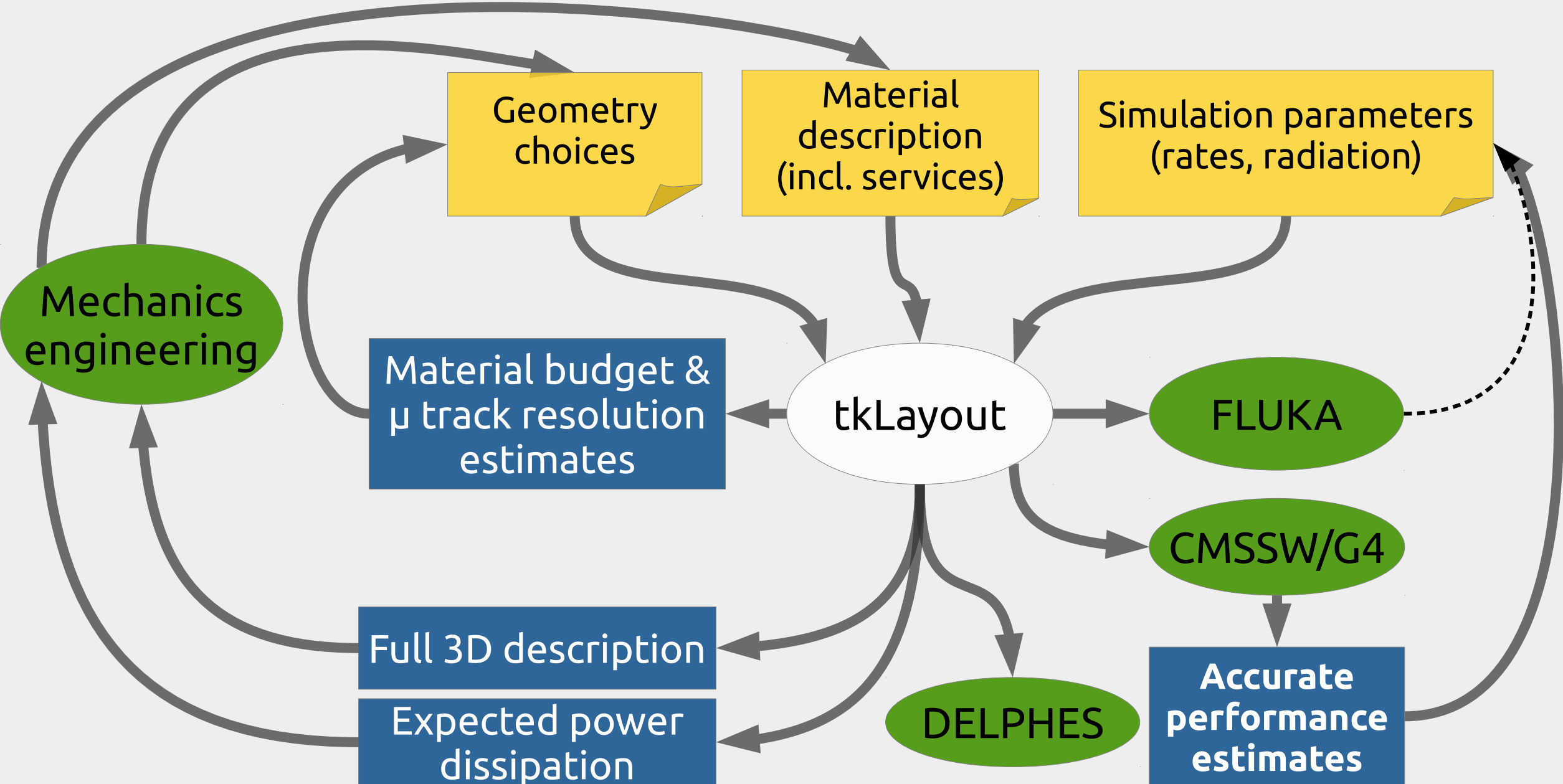
Design optimization work-flow



Design optimization work-flow



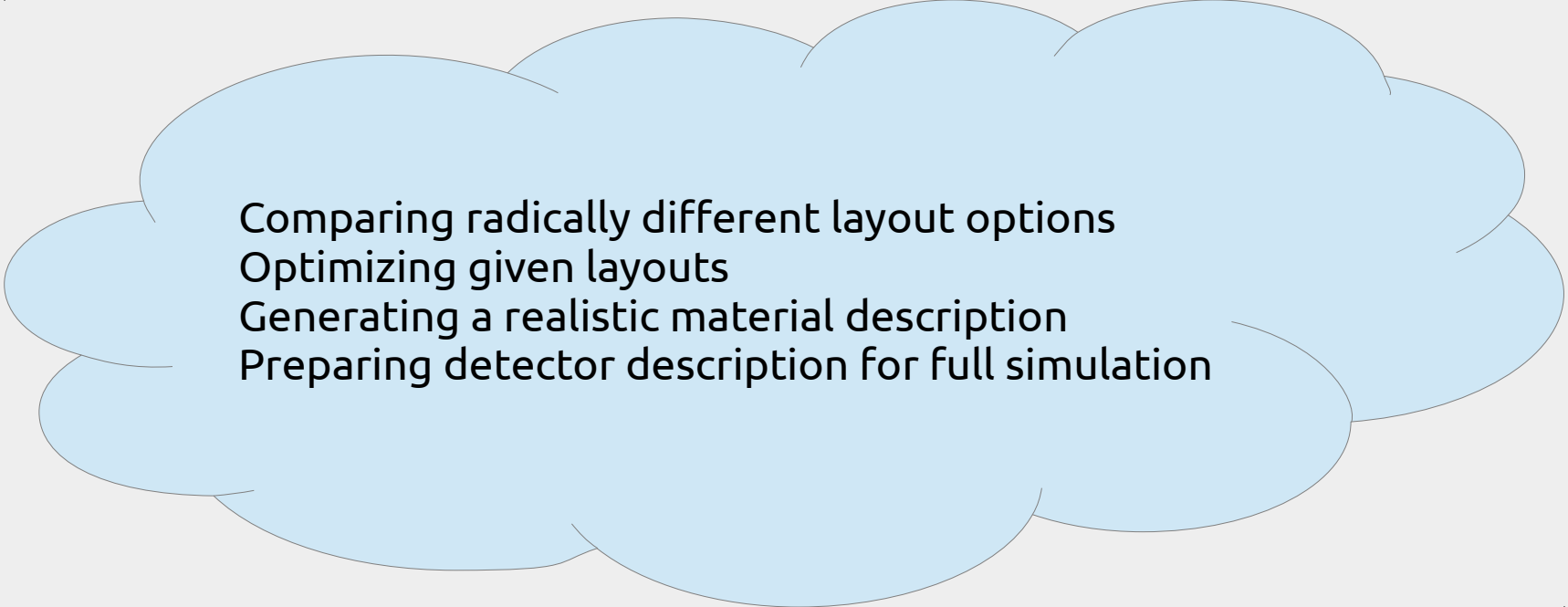
Design optimization work-flow



Results

Key tool for the design of two large detectors
(different level of development stage):

- CMS Tracker for HL-LHC
- Tracker for FCC-hh proposal



Comparing radically different layout options
Optimizing given layouts
Generating a realistic material description
Preparing detector description for full simulation

Software development

- **Master branch**

- Development for CMS
- Generic “principle”, but many detector-specific parts of the code
- Lots of features large development effort

- **Lite branch**

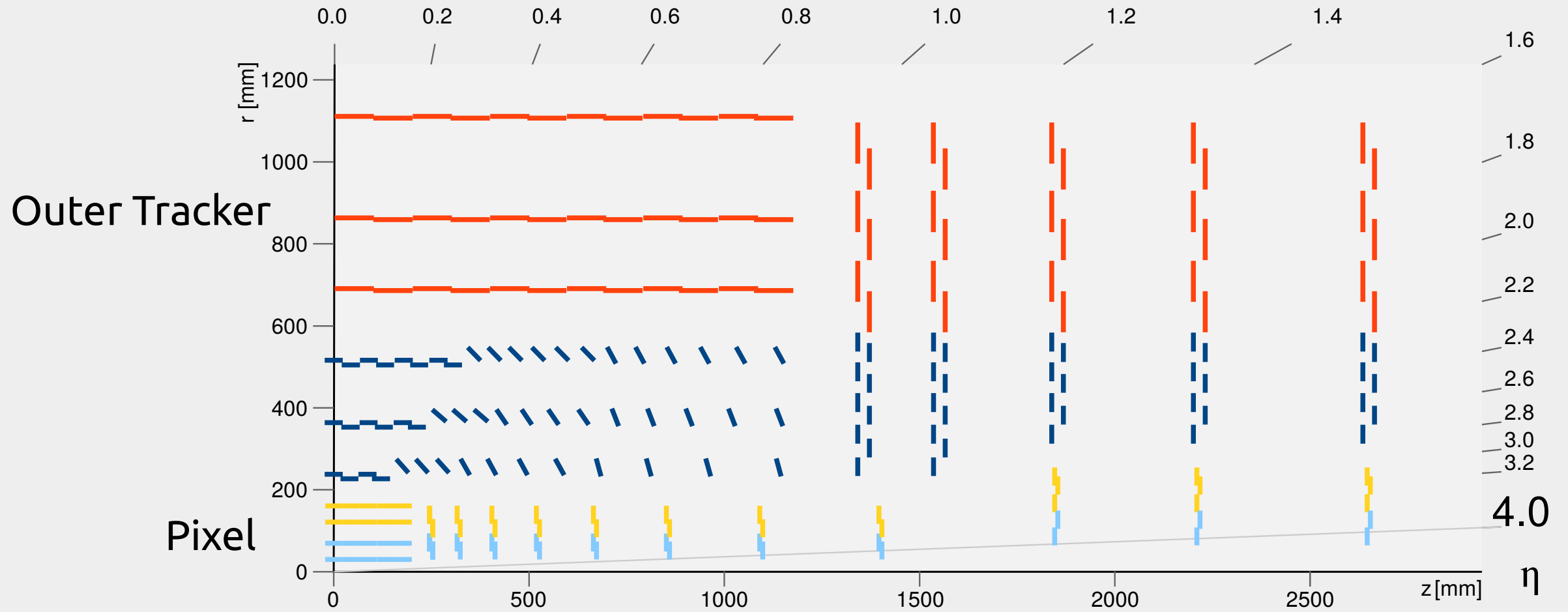
- Port for generic development → FCC-hh
- Quite generic in implementation
- Good code structure & quality
- Not all functionalities plugged in

- **Huge amount of integrated work & potential: it should be saved for the future.**
Proposed deliverables:

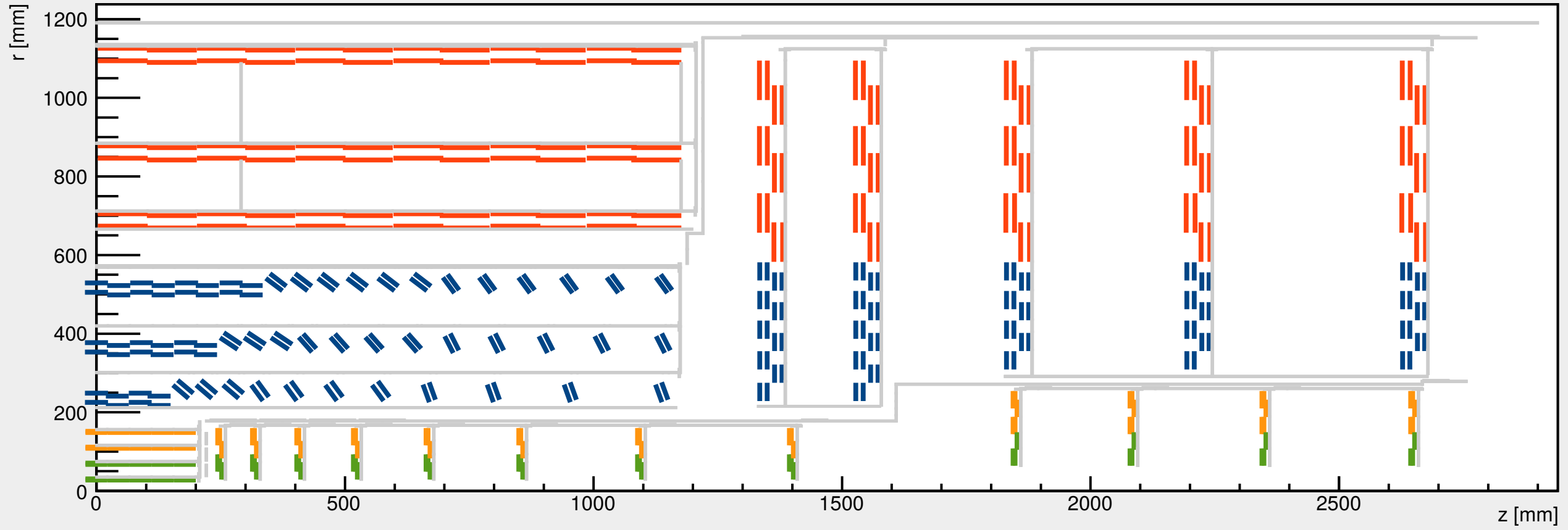
- **Create a completely detector-agnostic port**
- **Improve the code structure → more maintainable / extendible**
- **Add documentation**
- (possibly) new running environment? Web-based?
- (possibly) extend to different tracking detectors (e.g. smaller, but more common: telescopes)
- (possibly) study & implement new figures of merit

**Back-up:
just some random output :-)**

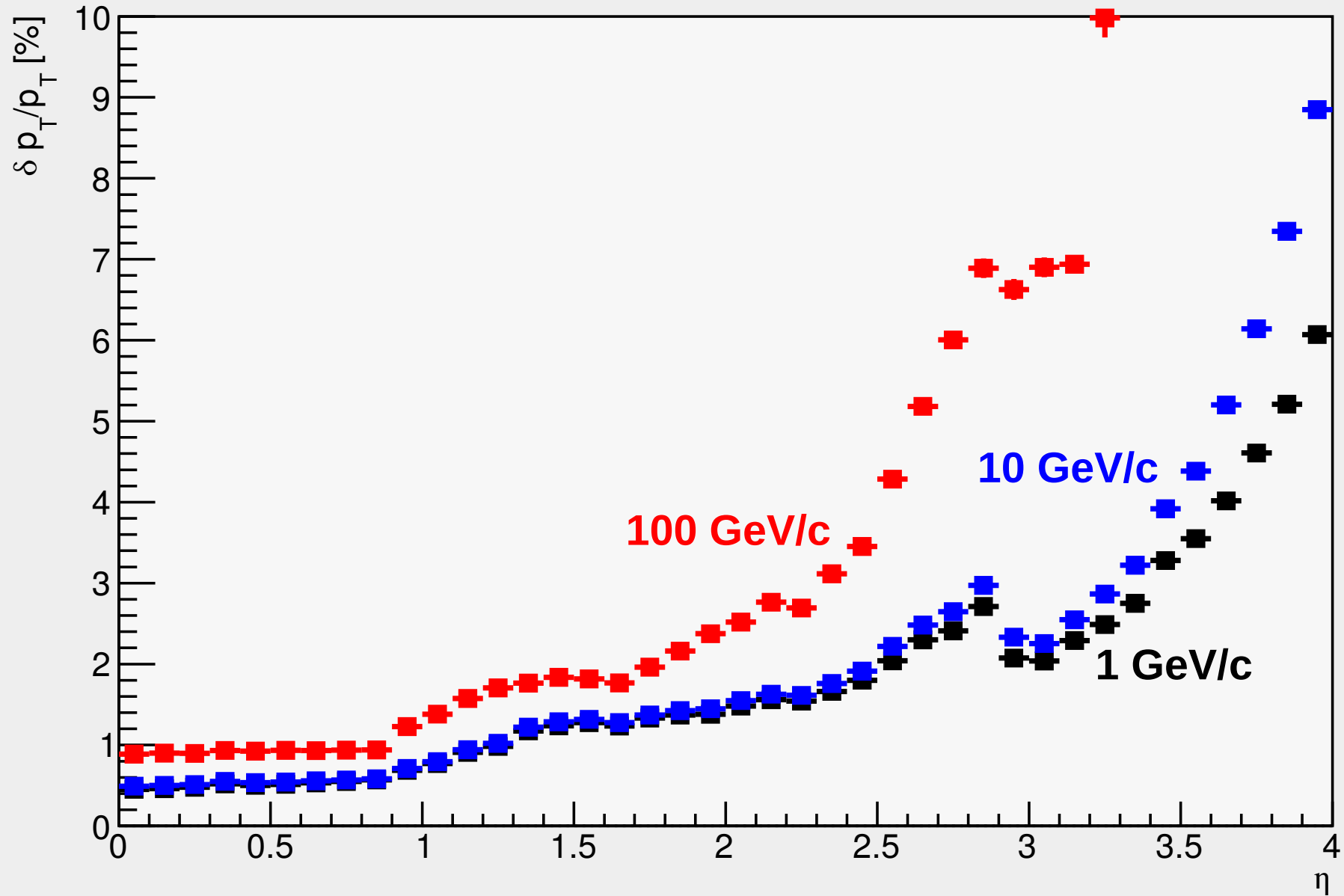
CMS HL-LHC layout



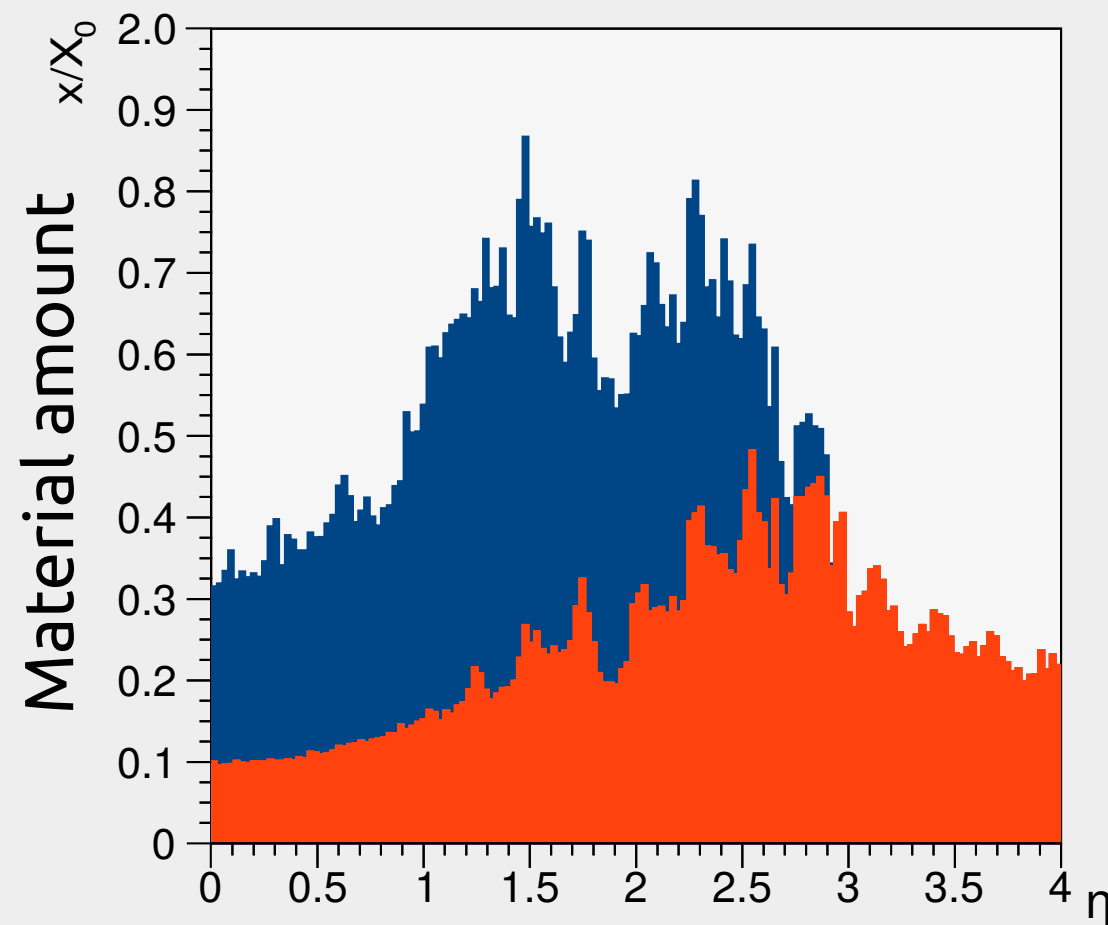
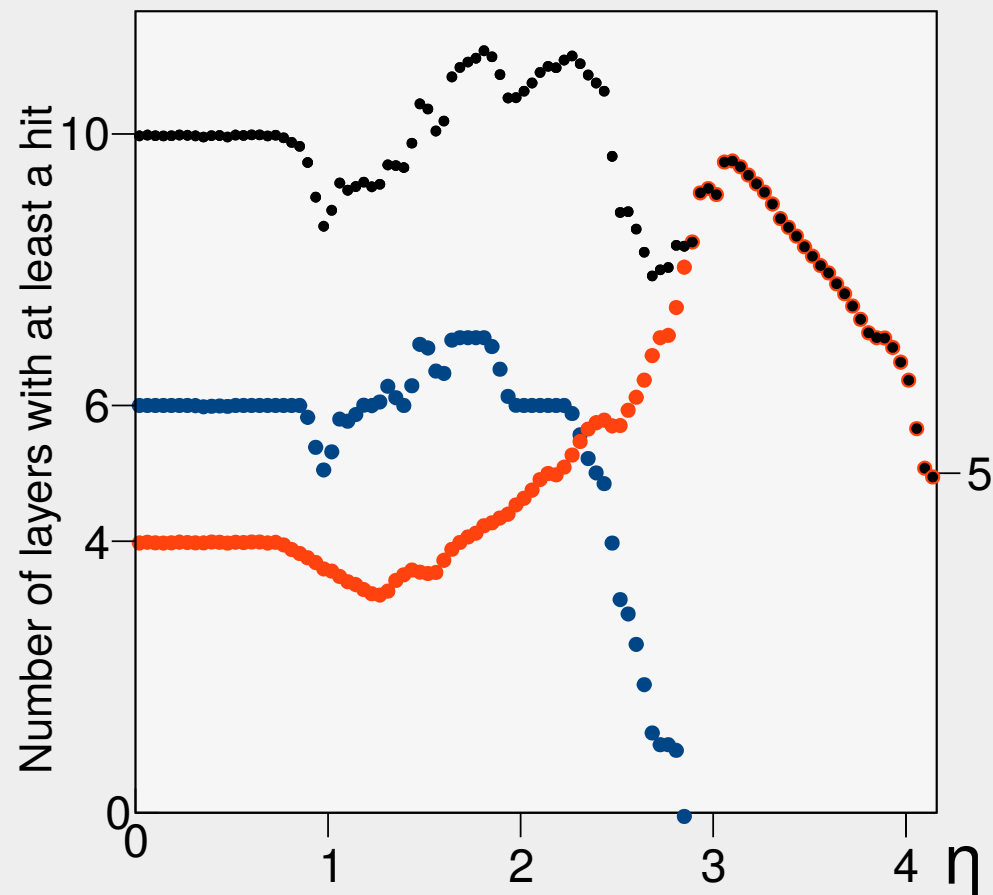
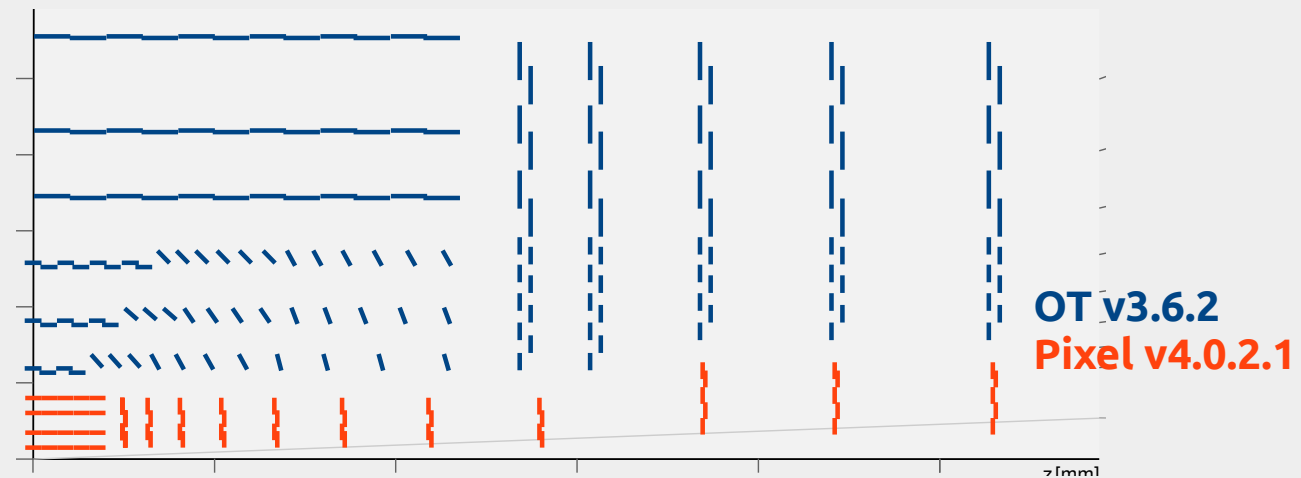
Service distribution



pT resolution

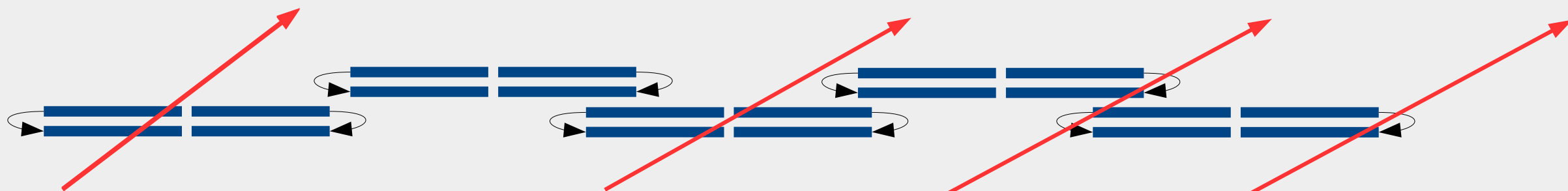
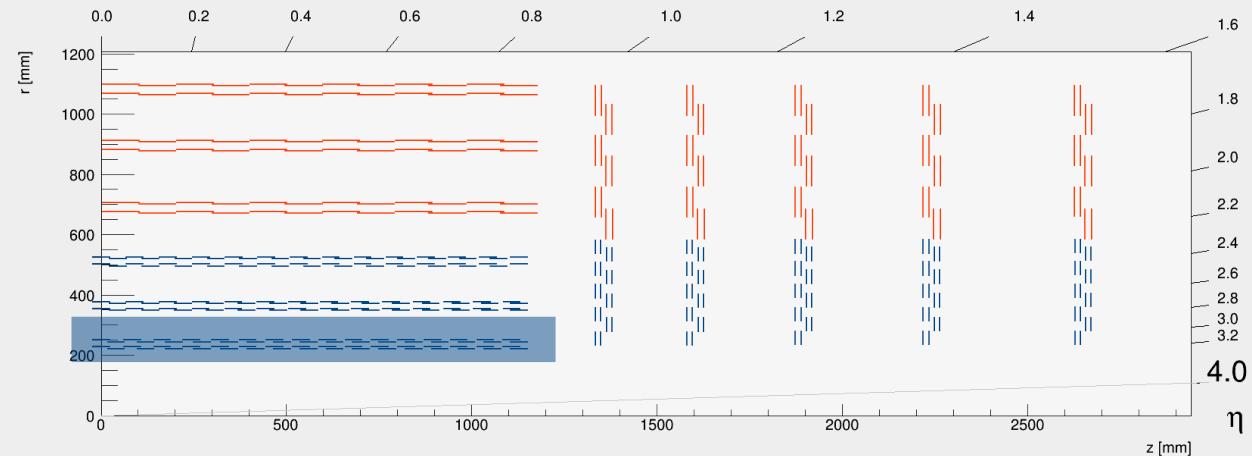


Material budget & layer coverage

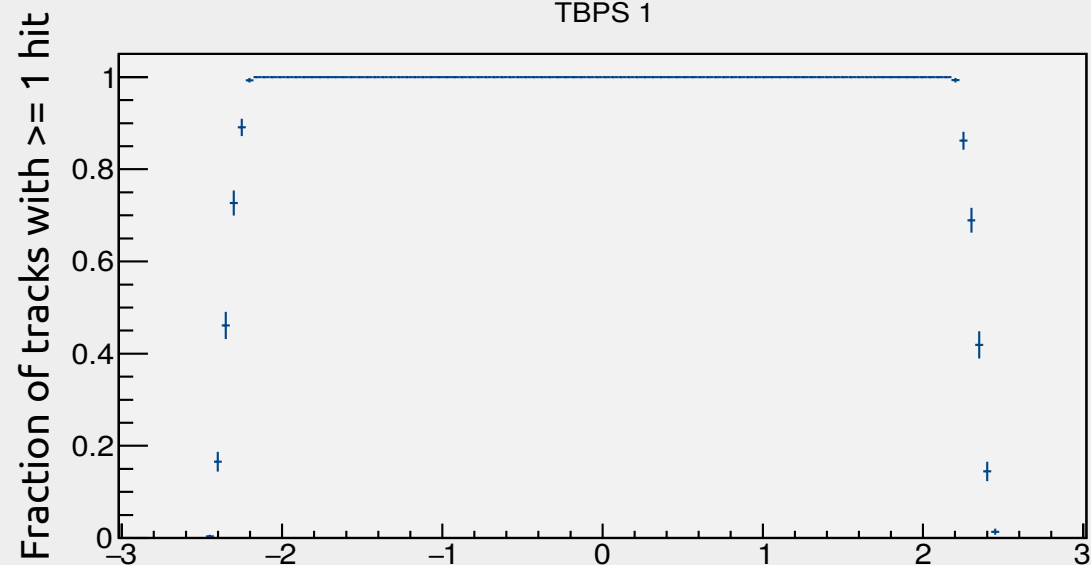


Layer hermeticity

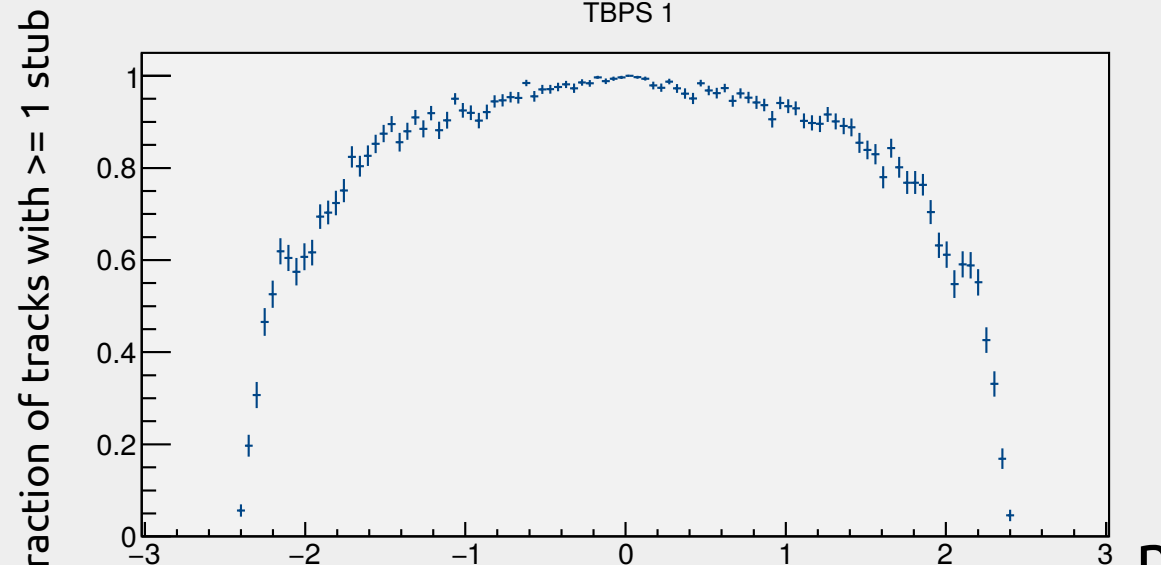
Hermetic coverage limited for
barrel-only geometry



TBPS 1

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TBPS 1

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