

Muon Collider detector studies

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On behalf of the International Muon Collider Collaboration

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Design a detector at $\sqrt{s} = 1.5$ TeV



For detector studies we are currently using **ILCsoft**, which will be part of the common software for future colliders \rightarrow key4hep

Modified version of CLIC detector: we included two nozzles, we adapted the forward tracking station to them, we modified the Vertex detector geometry



Background in tracking system





- The Beam-induced background (BIB) produces high occupancies in the Vertex Detector (VXD).
- Occupancies are almost at the same level of CLIC in the Tracker stations.
- 5D sensors that can measure position energy and time are necessary to mitigate the BIB.
- The tracking in the VXD region is the real challenge.
- We are developing a combinatorial rejection strategy based on **dual layer sensors**.

Tracking performance









4

μI

2

0.6

0.4

0.2

- We are now studying the properties of the Conformal Tracking algorithm available in ILCsoft.
- Good tracking efficiencies and resolutions.
- Efficiency loss at low transverse momentum and in the forward region (near the nozzles).







Part of the background is **asynchronous** with respect to the signal

Background in calorimeter



Calorimeter Occupancy



Low occupancy in HCAL

ECAL barrel longitudinal coordinate



Longitudinal calorimeter segmentation can be exploited to reconstruct showers and reject the BIB

Jet reconstruction





- A rough jet reconstruction algorithm has been studied (with ILCroot):
- BIB is subtracted on a statistical basis from the calorimeter cells
- A cone algorithm with R=0.5 is used to cluster jets
 in the calorimeter
- A jet energy correction is applied



- We demonstrated that we are able to reconstruct jets with p_{τ} >40 GeV, with decent performance
- Fake-jet rate $\sim 15\% \rightarrow$ tagging is needed!
- We are now studying a Particle Flow based algorithm. Goal is to reconstruct jets with p₁>20 GeV.



 $H \rightarrow b \overline{b}$

background

√s = 1.5 TeV

b-jet tagging

D. 12 12

0.1

0.08 F

0.06

0.04

0.02



- Secondary vertices (SV) compatible with bhadron decays are reconstructed using tracks inside the jet cone.
- Further cuts can be applied on SV observables to remove fake tags from the BIB combinatorial.
- We are able to tag b-jets with a ~60% efficiency and 1-3% of mis-identification.
- Tagging algorithms based on Machine Learning are under study.



Open questions



• Tracking system where position, momentum and time resolution have to be pushed to the limit. What kind of technology is the most suited? What kind of shape and structure? Which R&D should we collaborate with? What should we use for the current simulation?

- **Calorimetry exploiting time information at least in the inner part is necessary**. What kind of technology? What kind of design? What should we use for the current simulation?
- **Muon system**: would it be possible to reconstruct and identify muons by using an integrated technique exploiting tracking + calorimeter and a "light" muon detector? What should we use for the current simulation?
- Design one detector or better, two with different specialization.



Backup



Backup