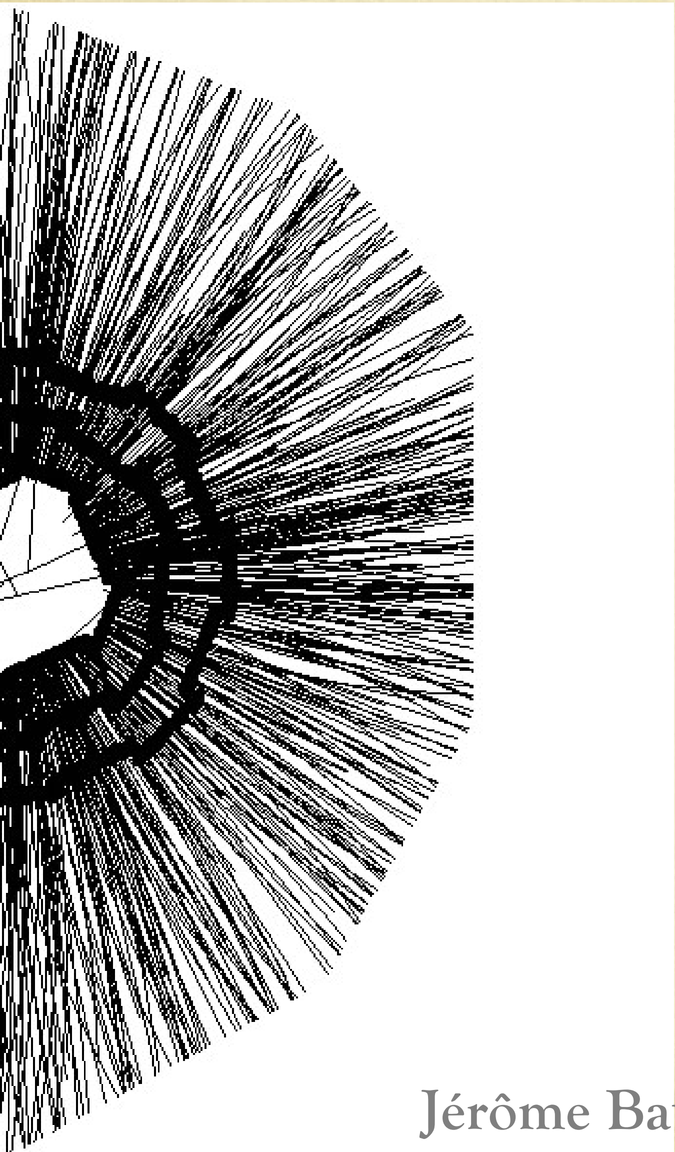
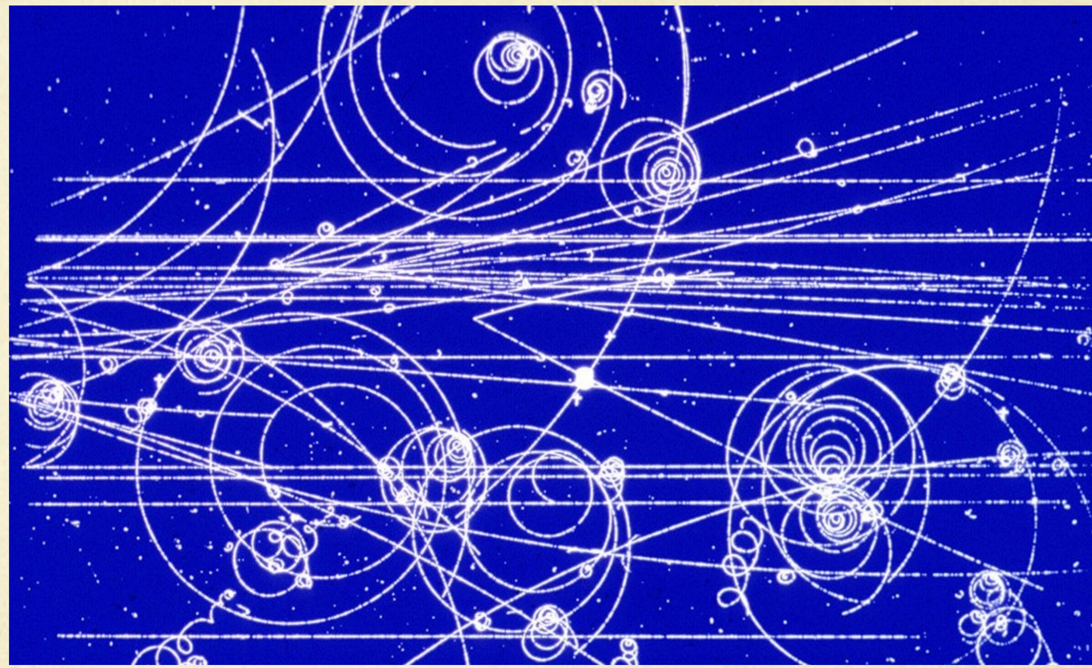
esipap...

European School of Instrumentation
in Particle & Astroparticle Physics

29-30 January 2020, Archamps





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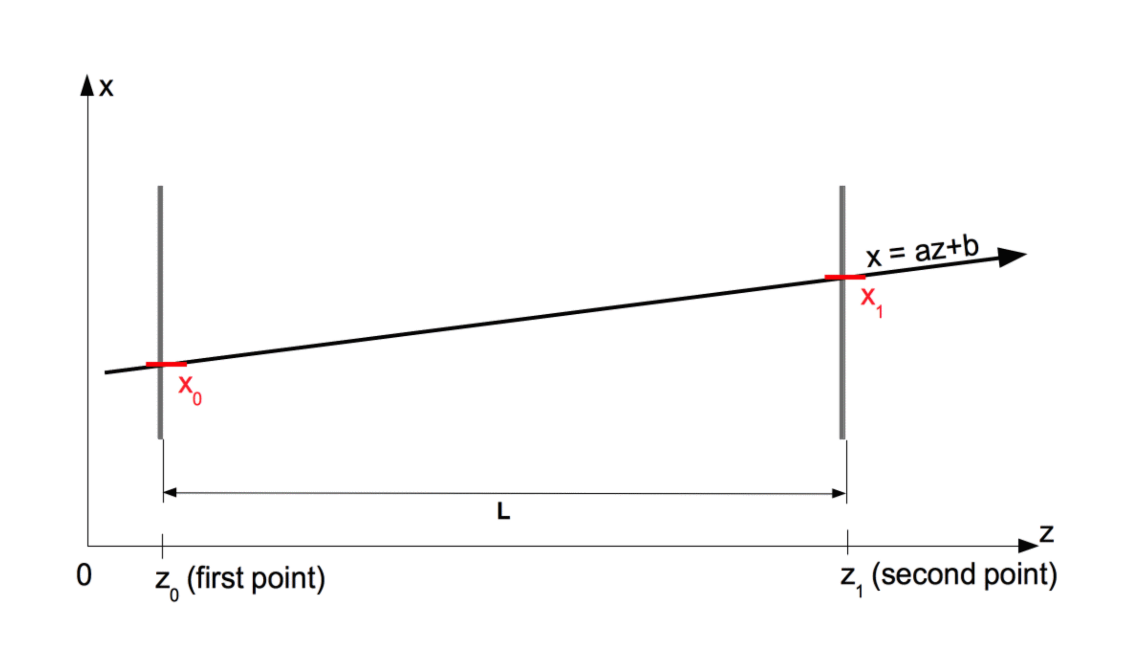
Tracking version 0.0

- **Hypothesis:**
  - Two sensors
    - perfect positions
    - Infinitely thin
  - 1 straight tracks
    - 2 parameters (a,b)



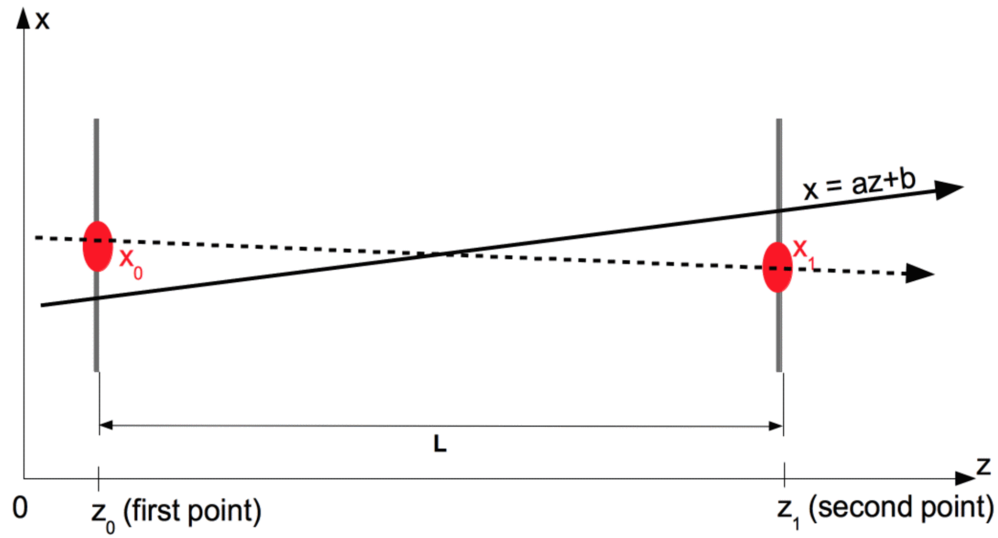
- **Estimation of track parameters**
  - Assuming track model is straight
  - No uncertainty !

$$a = \frac{x_1 - x_0}{z_1 - z_0} , \mathrm{b} = \frac{x_0 z_1 - x_1 z_0}{z_1 - z_0}$$

Tracking version 1.0

Hypothesis:

- Two sensors
  - Positions with UNCERTAINTY
  - Infinitely thin
- 1 straight tracks
  - 2 parameters (a,b)



Estimation of track parameters

- Assuming track model is straight

$$a = \frac{x_1 - x_0}{z_1 - z_0} \text{ , } b = \frac{x_0 z_1 - x_1 z_0}{z_1 - z_0}$$

- Uncertainties from error propagation

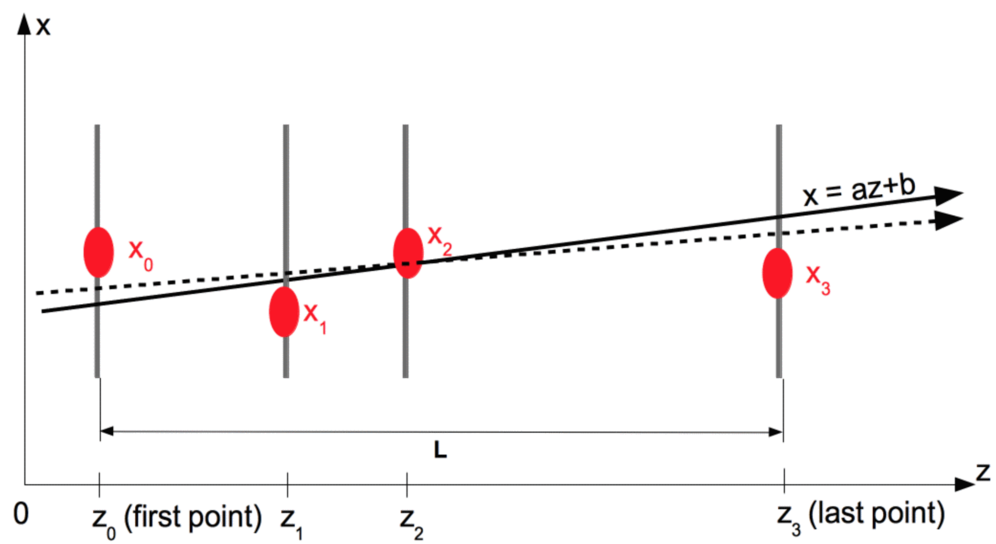
$$\sigma_a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{z_1 - z_0}\sigma_{\det} \text{ , } \sigma_b = \frac{\sqrt{z_1^2 + z_0^2}}{z_1 - z_0}\sigma_{\det}$$

$$\mathrm{cov}_{a,b} = -\frac{\sqrt{z_1 + z_0}}{z_1 - z_0}\sigma_{\det}$$

Tracking version 1.1

Hypothesis:

- More than two sensors
  - Positions with uncertainty σ_{det}
  - Infinitely thin
- 1 straight tracks
  - 2 parameters (a,b)



Estimation of track parameters

- Assuming track model is straight
  - Need FITTING PROCEDURE least square
  - Need covariance matrix of measurements (here diagonal)
- Uncertainties from error propagation
  - Detail depends on geometry
- ➡ Both estimation & uncertainties improve

$$a = \frac{S_1 S_{xz} - S_x S_z}{S_1 S_{z^2} - (S_z)^2} \;,\; b = \frac{S_x S_{z^2} - S_z S_{xz}}{S_1 S_{z^2} - (S_z)^2}$$

$$\sigma_a^2 = \frac{S_1}{S_1 S_{z^2} - (S_z)^2} \;,\; \sigma_b^2 = \frac{S_{z^2}}{S_1 S_{z^2} - (S_z)^2}$$

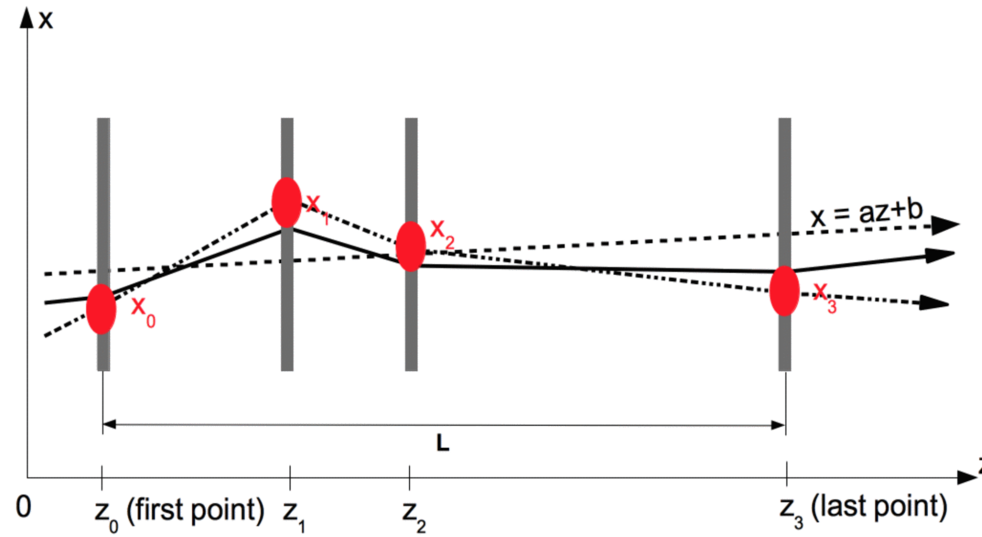
$$\mathrm{cov}_{a,b} = \frac{-S_z}{S_1 S_{z^2} - (S_z)^2}$$

See LSM on straight tracks later

Tracking version 2.0

Hypothesis:

- More than two sensors
  - Positions with uncertainty σ_{det}
  - With some THICKNESS
    ➞ physics effect
- 1 straight tracks
  - 2 parameters (a,b)



Estimation of track parameters

- Assuming track model is straight
  - Need fitting procedure least square
  - Need covariance matrix of measurements
    physics effect ➞ NON DIAGONAL terms
- Uncertainties from error propagation

➞ same estimators but increased uncertainties

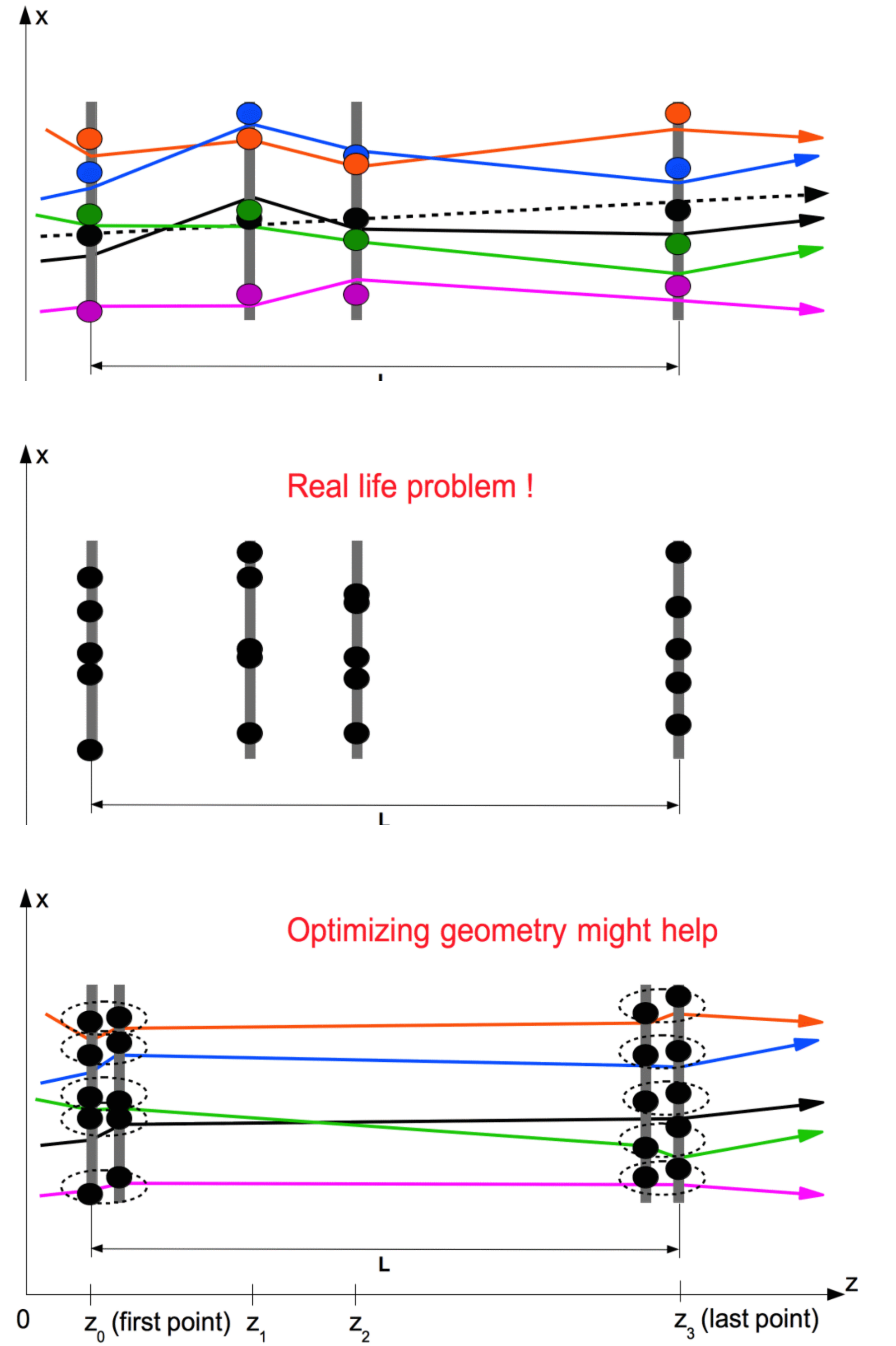
$$a = \frac{S_1 S_{xz} - S_x S_z}{S_1 S_{z^2} - (S_z)^2} \text{ , } b = \frac{S_x S_{z^2} - S_z S_{xz}}{S_1 S_{z^2} - (S_z)^2}$$

Complex covariant matrix expression

- correlation between sensors
- Various implemetations possible

What are we talking about?

- **Hypothesis:**
  - More than two sensors
    - Positions with uncertainty σ_{det}
    - With some thickness
  - MANY straight tracks
    - Still 2 parameters (a,b)…per track!
    - But may change along track path
- **New step = FINDING**
  - Which hits to which tracks ?
  - Strongly depends on geometry
- **Estimation of track parameters**
  - Happens after finder
  - Uncertainties involve correlation



Lecture outline

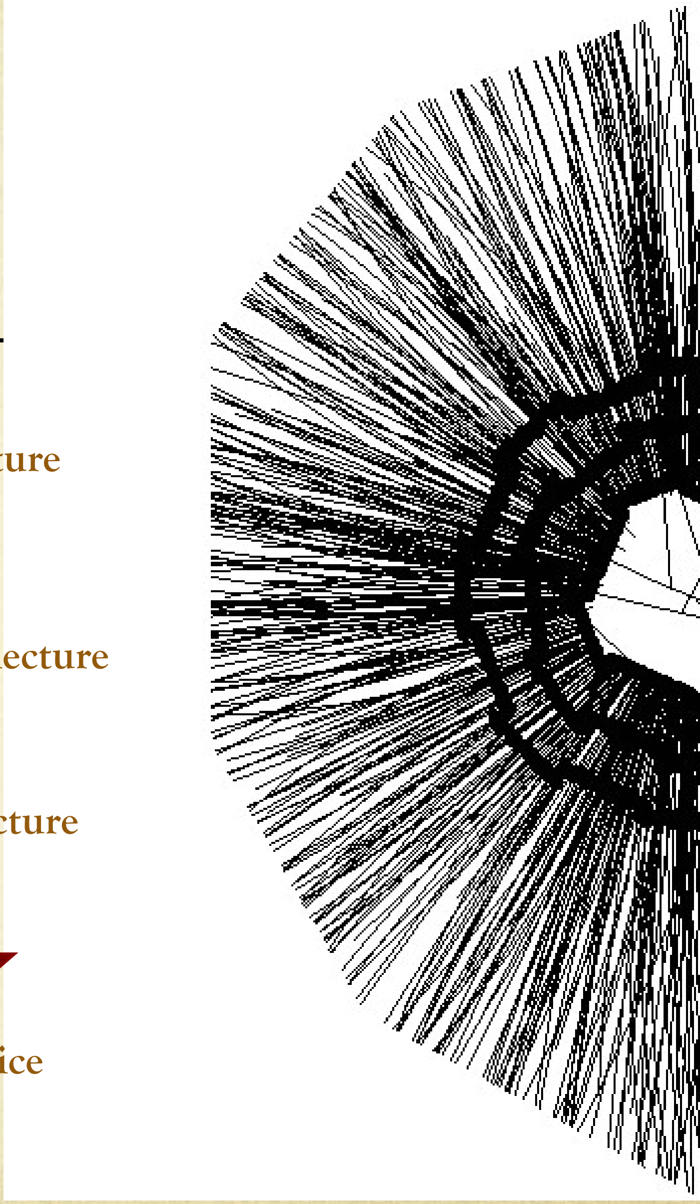
1. Basic concepts
2. Position sensitive detectors
3. Standard algorithms
4. Advanced algorithms
5. Optimizing a tracking system
6. References

first lecture (1–2)

second lecture (3–4)

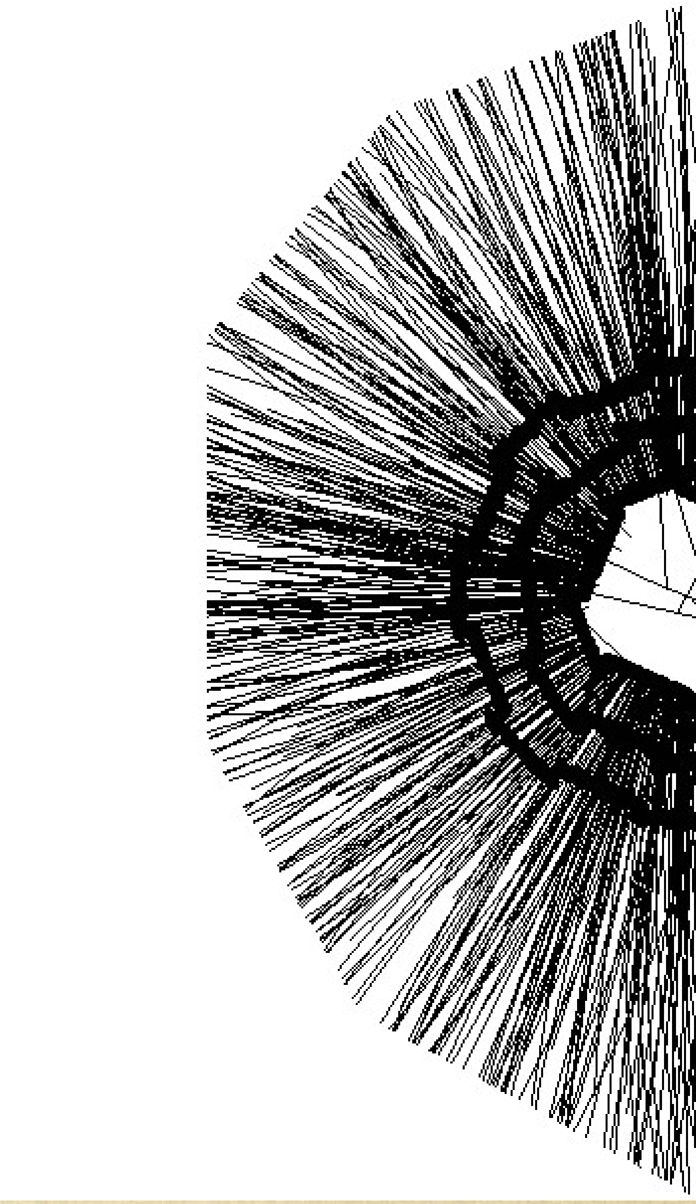
third lecture (4–5)

practice



1. Motivations & basic concepts

- Motivations
- Types of measurements
- The 2 main tasks
- Environmental considerations
- Figures of merit



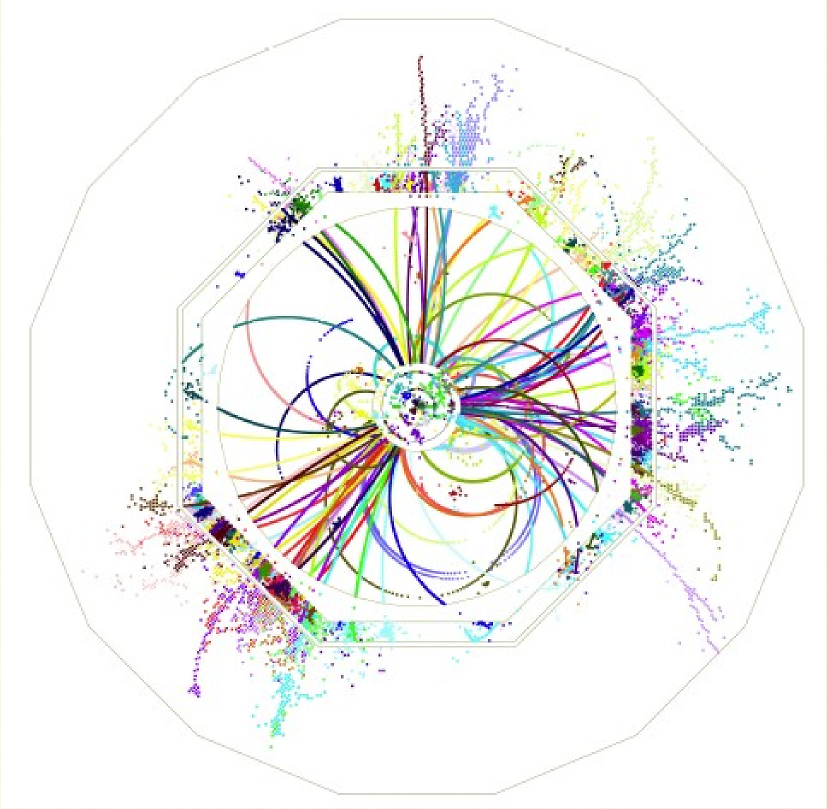
Motivations

Understanding an event

- Individualize tracks ≃ particles
- Measure their properties
- LHC: ~1000 particles per 25 ns "event"

Track properties

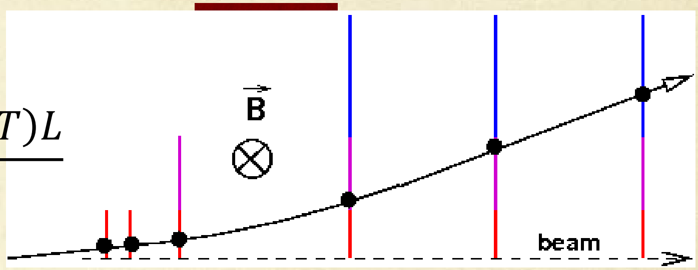
- Momentum ⇔ curvature in B field
  - Reconstruct invariant masses
  - Contribute to jet energy estimation
- Energy ⇔ range measurement
  - Limited to low penetrating particle
- Mass ⇔ dE/dx measurement
- Origin ⇔ vertexing (connecting track)
  - Identify decays
  - Measure flight distance
- Extension ⇔ particle flow algorithm (pfa)
  - Association with calorimetric shower



8 jets event (tt-bar h) @ 1 TeV ILC

Momentum measurement

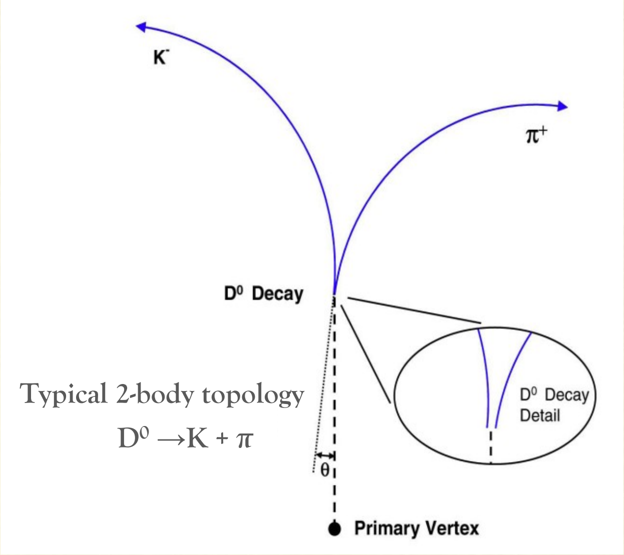
- **Magnetic field curves trajectories** $\frac{\mathrm{d}\vec{p}}{\mathrm{d}t} = q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$
  - In B=4T a 10 GeV/c particle will get a sagitta of 1.5 cm @ 1m
- **Fixed-target experiments**
  - Dipole magnet on a restricted path segment
  - Measurement of deflection (angle variation) $\frac{p_T}{q} = \frac{0.3 \,.\, B(T) L}{\Delta\alpha}$



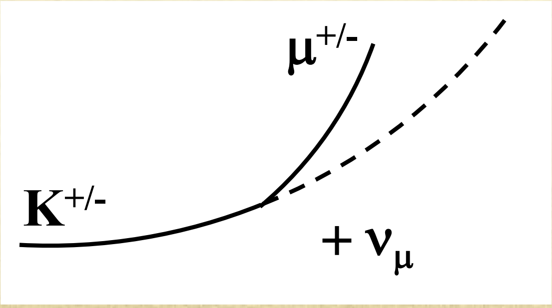
- **Collider experiment**
  - Barrel-type with axial B over the whole path
  - Measurement of curvature (sagitta) $\frac{p_T(\mathrm{GeV/c})}{q} = 0.3 \cdot B(\mathrm{T}) \cdot R(\mathrm{m})$
- **Other arrangements**
  - Toroidal B… not covered
- **Two consequences**
  - Position sensitive detectors needed
  - Perturbation effects on trajectories limit precision on track parameters

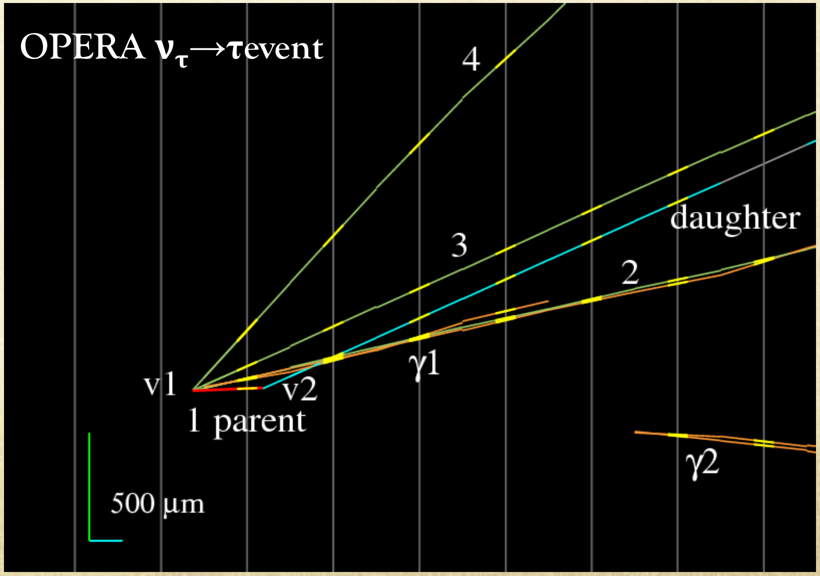
Vertex measurements 1/3

- **Identifying through topology**
  - Short-lived weakly decaying particles
    - Charm cτ~ 120 µm
    - Beauty cτ~ 470 µm
    - τ, strange (K_S,Λ)/charmed (D)/beauty (B) particles
- **Exclusive reconstruction**
  - Decay topology with secondary vertex
  - Exclusive = all particles in decay associated
- **Inclusive "kink" reconstruction**
  - Some particles are invisible (ν)



Typical 2-body topology
$D^0 \rightarrow K + \pi$

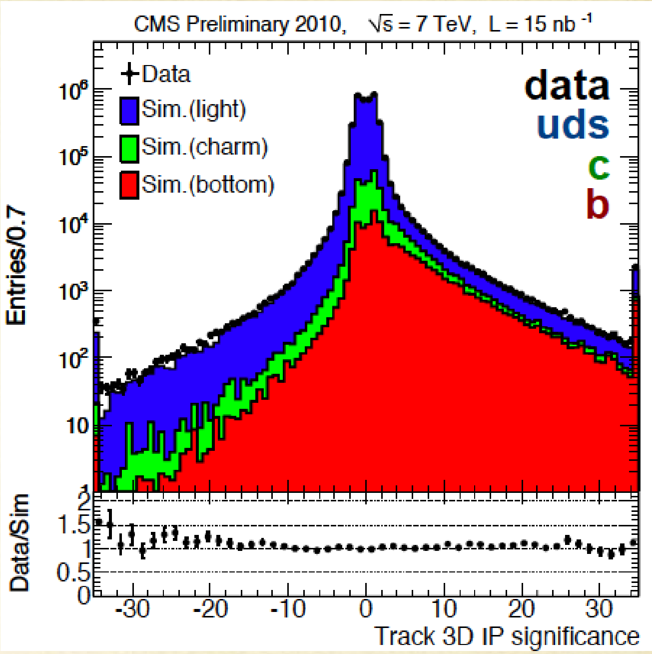




Vertex measurements 2/3

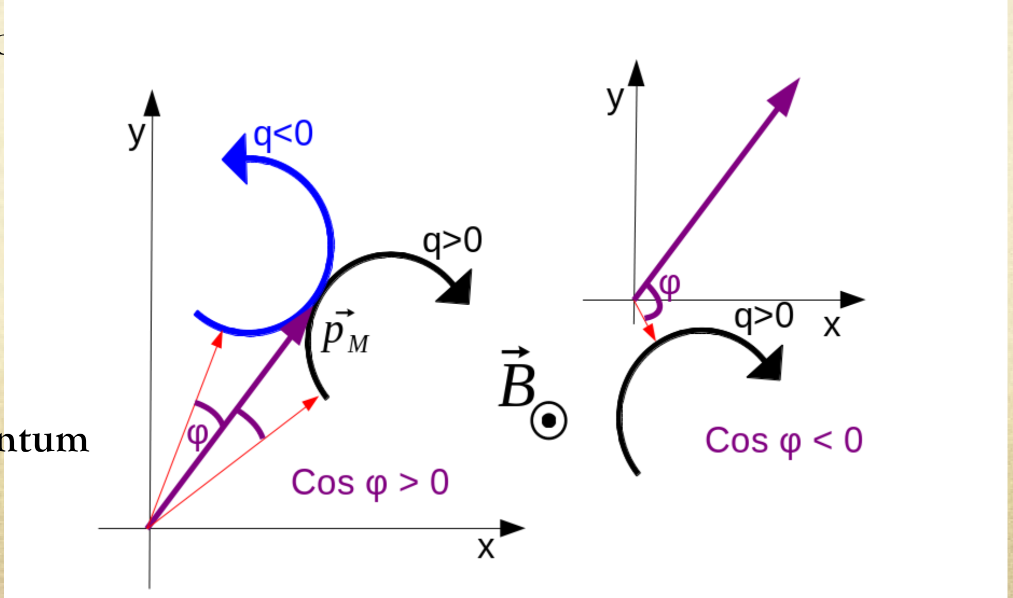
Inclusive reconstruction

- Selecting parts of the daughter particles = flavor tagging for high energy colliders
- based on impact parameter (IP)
- $\sigma_{IP} \sim$ 20-100 μm requested



Definition of impact parameter (IP)

- Also DCA = distance of closest approach from the trajectory to the primary vertex
- Full 3D or 2D (transverse plane d_ρ) +1D (beam axis z)
- Sign extremely useful for flavo

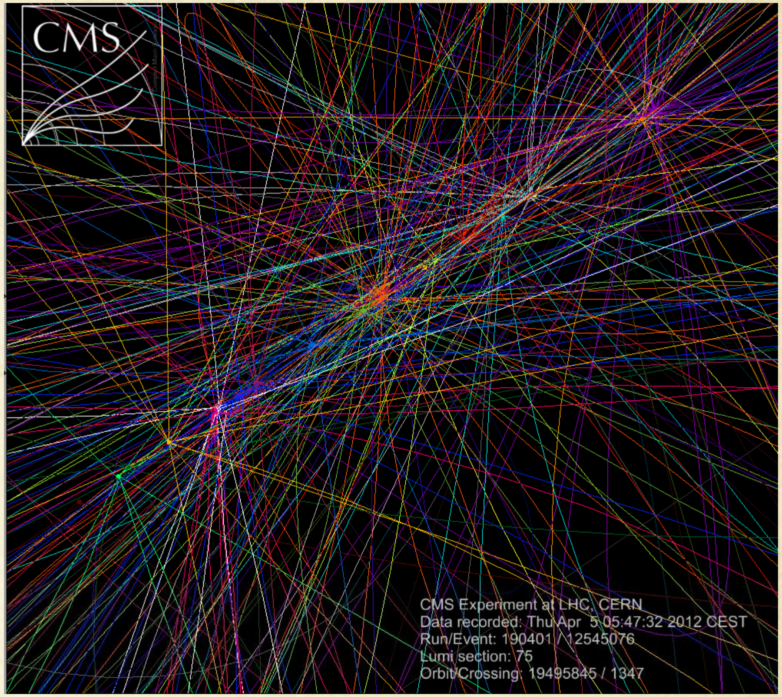


Sign defined by angle dca / jet momentum

Vertex measurements 3/3

Finding the event origin

- Where did the collision did occur?
  - = Primary vertex
- (life)Time dependent measurements
  - CP-asymmetries @ B factories ($\Delta z \simeq 60\text{-}120\ \mu m$)
- Case of multiple collisions / event
  - >> 10 (100) vertex @ LHC (HL-LHC)

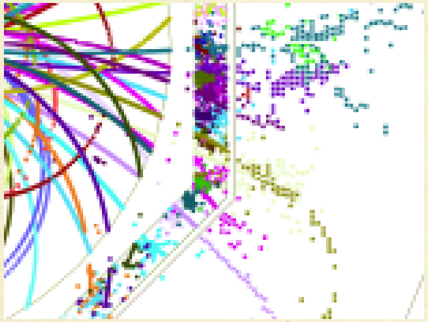


Remarks for collider

- Usually no measurement below 1-2 cm / primary vertex
  - Due to beam-pipe maintaining vacuum
- Requires extrapolation ➞ expect "unreducible" uncertainties

Energy measurement

- **Usually not a tracker task**
  - CALORIMETERs (see dedicated lecture)
  - Indeed calorimeters gather material to stop particles while trackers try to avoid material (multiple scattering)
  - however…calorimetry tries to improve granularity ⇒ track-cal are "trendy"
- **Particle flow algorithm**
  - Colliders (pp and ee)



- **Energy evaluation by counting particles**
  - Clearly heretic for calorimetry experts
  - Requires to separate $E_{deposit}$ in dense environment
- **Range measurement for low energy particles**
  - Stack of tracking layers
  - Modern version of nuclear emulsion

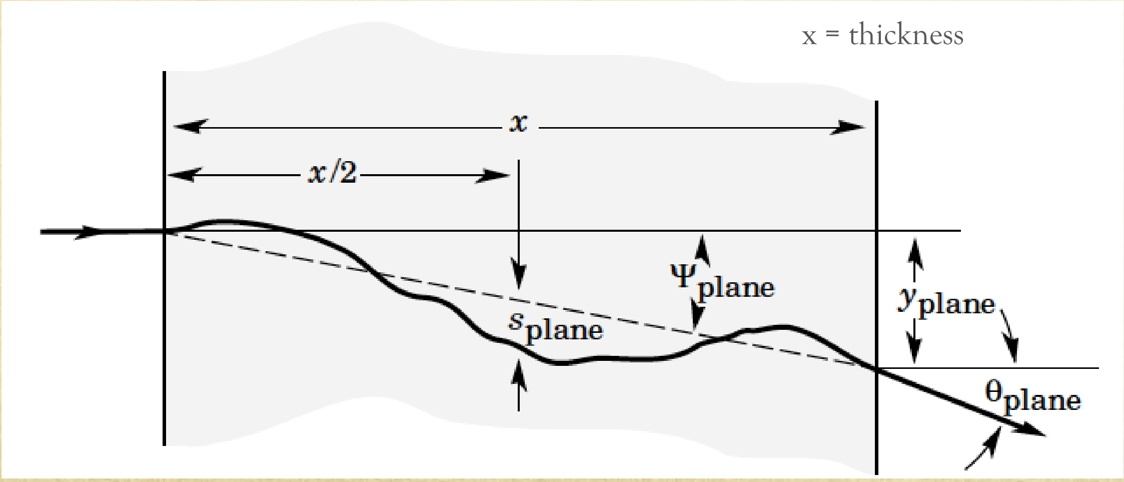
NOT COVERED

Multiple scattering - 1/4

- **Reminder on the physics (see other courses)**
  - Coulomb scattering mostly on nuclei
  - Molière theory description as a **centered** gaussian process
    - the thinner the material, the less true ➛ large tails

- **In-plane description (defined by vectors $\mathbf{p}_{in}$, $\mathbf{p}_{out}$)**
  - Corresponds to (φ, $\theta=\theta_{plane}$) with $\mathbf{p}_{in} = \mathbf{p}_z$ and $p_{out}^2 = p_{out,z}^2 + p_{out,T}^2$ $\begin{cases} p_{out}\cos\theta \approx p_{out,z} \\ p_{out,T} = p_{out}\sin\theta \approx p_{out}\theta \end{cases}$

Highland formula: $\sigma_\theta = \frac{13.6\ \text{(MeV/c)}}{\beta p} \cdot z \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\text{thickness}}{X_0}} \cdot \left[1 + 0.038\ \ln(\frac{\text{thickness}}{X_0})\right]$ (note: ϕ □ $[0, 2\pi]$ uniform
z = particle charge)

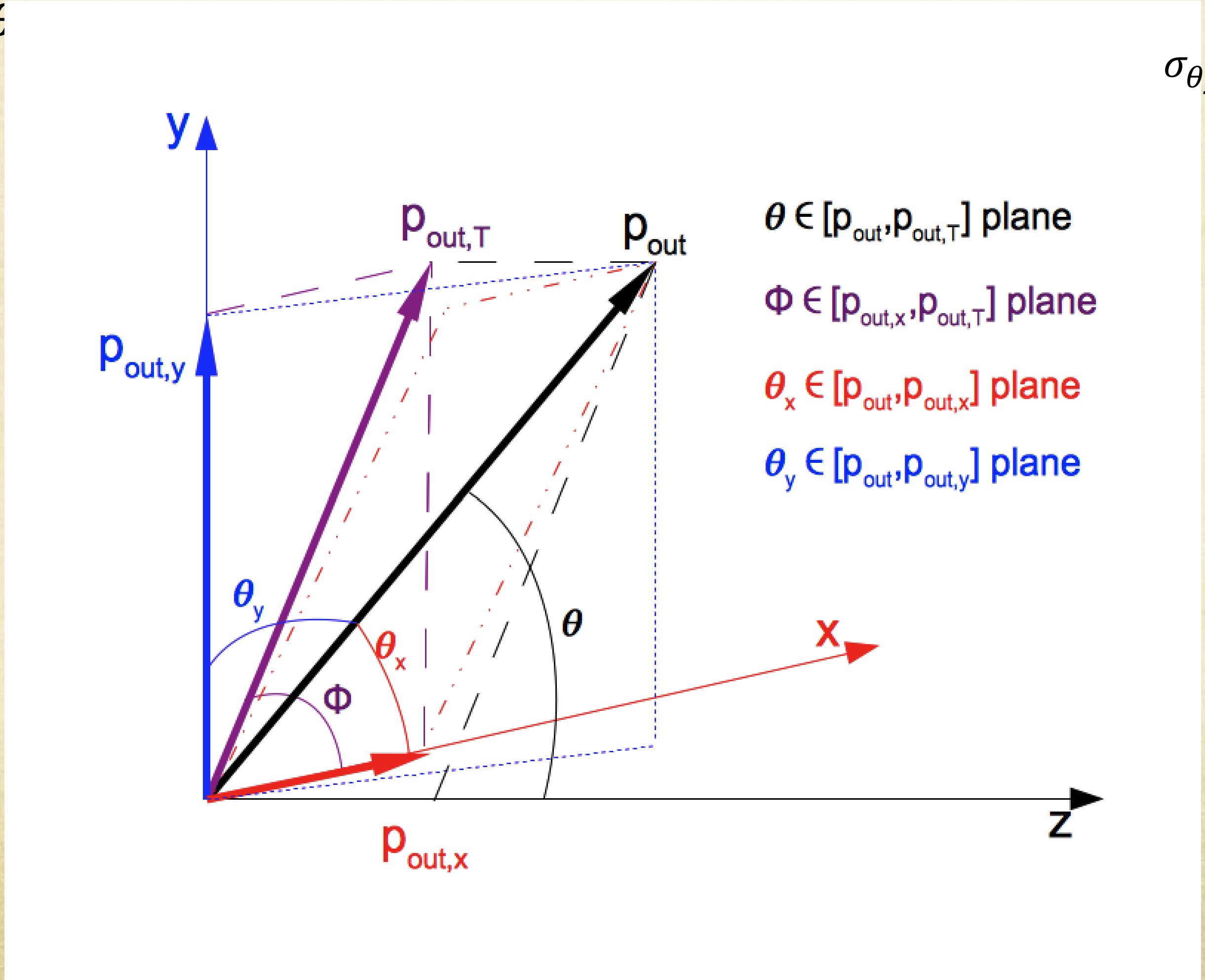


Xo = radiation length
Same definition as in calorimetry
... though this is accidental

Multiple scattering – 2/4

- **In-space** description (defined by fixed x/y axes)
  - Corresponds to $(\boldsymbol{\theta}_x, \boldsymbol{\theta}_y)$ with $p_{out,T}^2 = p_{out,x}^2 + p_{out,y}^2$ $\begin{cases} p_{out} \sin\theta_x \approx p_{out}\theta_x \\ p_{out} \sin\theta_y \approx p_{out}\theta_y \end{cases}$ → $\theta_{\text{plane}}^2 = \theta_x^2 + \theta_y^2$
  - $\boldsymbol{\theta}$x and $\boldsymbol{\theta}$

$$\sigma_{\theta_x} = \sigma_{\theta_y} = \frac{\sigma_{\theta_{plane}}}{\sqrt{2}}$$



Multiple scattering – 3/4

Important remark when combining materials

- Total thickness T = ΣT_i, each material (i) with $X_0(i)$
- Definition of effective radiation length ➞ $$X_{0,eff} = \frac{\sum T_i \cdot X_0(i)}{T}$$
- Consider single gaussian process $$\sigma_{eff} \propto \sqrt{\frac{T}{X_{0,eff}}}$$

and never do variance addition (which minimize deviation)

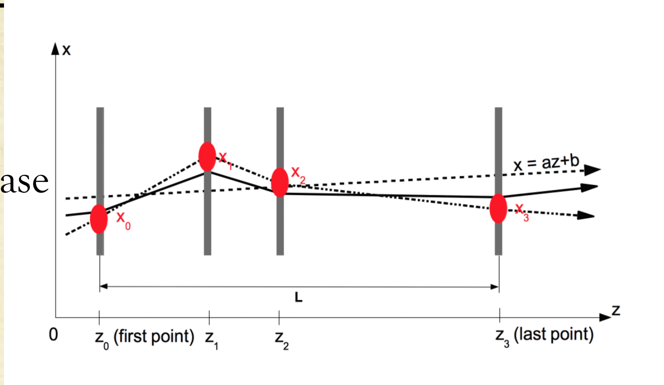
$$\sigma_{eff} = \sqrt{\sum \frac{T_i}{X_0(i)}}$$

Multiple scattering – 4/4

Impact on tracking algorithm

- The track parameters evolves along the track !
- May drive choice of reconstruction method

Remember this simple case

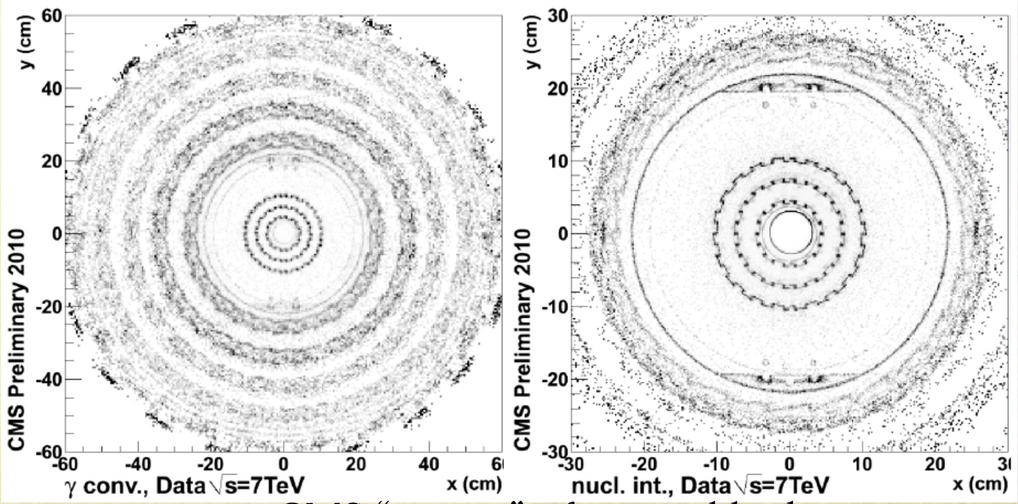


Photon conversion

- Alternative definition of radiation length
  probability for a high-energy photon to generate a pair over a path dx:

$$\text{Prob} = \frac{dx}{\frac{9}{7}X_0}$$

- $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$ = conversion vertex
- Generate troubles :
  - Additional unwanted tracks
  - Decrease statistics for electromagnetic calorimeter

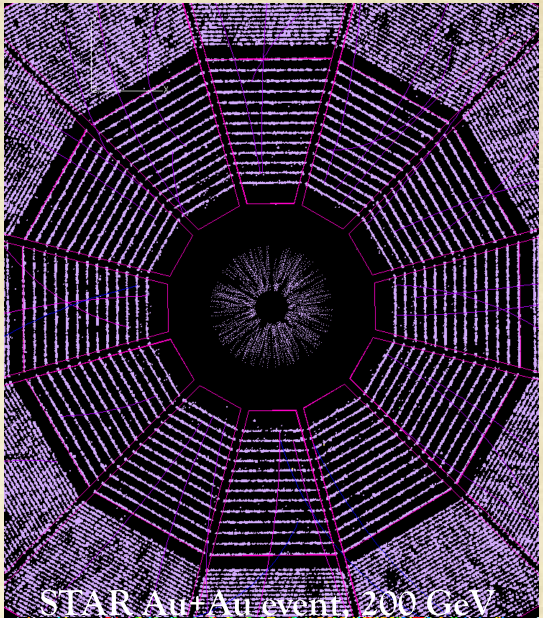


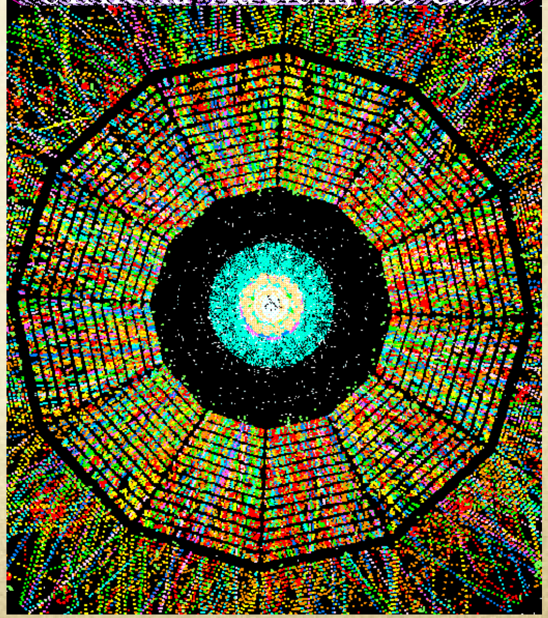
CMS "picture" of material budget through photon conversion vertices (silicon tracker only)

The two main tasks - 1/2

The collider paradigm

- **Basic inputs from detectors**
  - Succession of 2D or 3D points (or track segments)
    - ➞ Who's who ?
- **2 steps process**
  - Step 1: track identification = **finding** = pattern recognition
    - Associating a set of points to a track
  - Step 2: track **fitting**
    - Estimating trajectory parameters ➛ momentum
- **Both steps require**
  - Track model (signal, background)
  - Knowledge of measurement uncertainties
  - Knowledge of materials traversed (Eloss, mult. scattering)
- **Vertexing needs same 2 steps**
  - Identifying tracks belonging to same vertex
  - Estimating vertex properties (position + 4-vector)

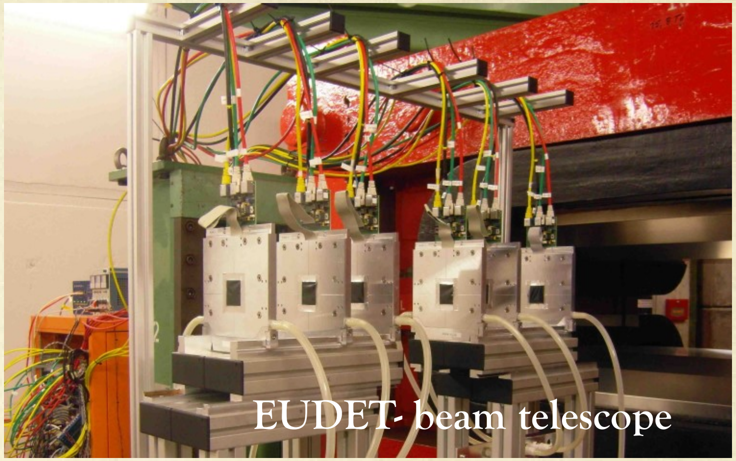




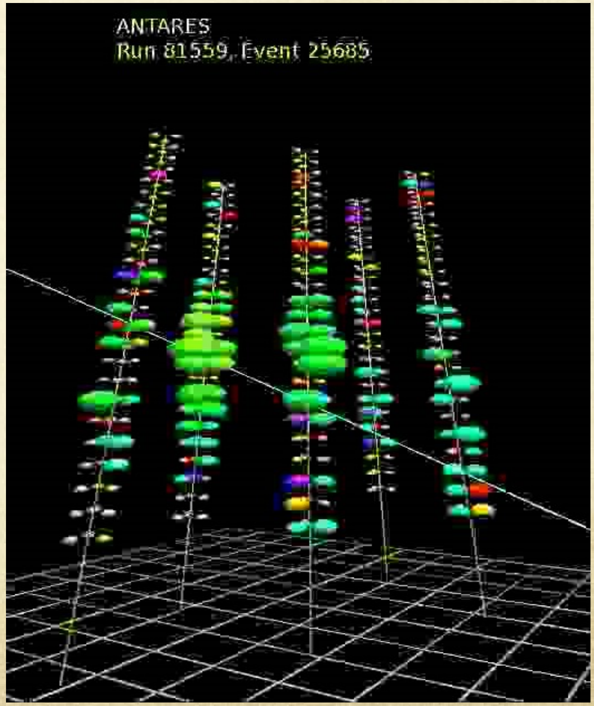
The two main tasks - 2/2

The Telescope mode

- Beam test
  - Single particle at a time
    - Sole nuisances = noise and material budget
  - Trigger from beam
    - Often synchronous
  - Goal = get the particle incoming direction



- The astroparticle way
  - Similar to telescope mode
  - No synchronous timing
  - Ex: deep-water ν telescopes



=> For 2 last cases: mostly a fitting problem

- Usually with straight track model

Environmental conditions – 1/2

Life in a real experiment is tough (*for detectors of course, students are welcome!*)

- Chasing small cross-sections ➞ large luminosity and/or energy
- Short interval between beam crossing (LHC: 25 ns)
- Pile-up of events (HL-LHC >100 collisions / crossing)
- Large amount of particles (could be > 10^8 part/cm^2/s)
  ➞ background, radiation

} ➞ Finding more complicated!
➞ Requirements on detectors:
- Fast timing
- High granularity

- Vacuum could be required (space, very low momentum particles (CBM, LHCb))

Radiation tolerance

- Two types of energy loss
  - Ionizing (generate charges): dose in Gy = 100 Rad
  - Non-ionizing (generate defects in solid): fluence in n_{eq}(1MeV)/cm^2
- The innermost the detection layer, the harder the radiation (radius^2 effect)
- Examples for most inner layers:
  - LHC: 10^{15} to $<10^{17}$ n_{eq}(1MeV)/cm^2 with 50 to 1 MGy
  - ILC: $<10^{12}$ n_{eq}(1MeV)/cm^2 with 5 kGy

Environmental conditions – 2/2

Timing consideration

- Integration time drives occupancy level (important for finding algorithm)
- Time resolution offers time-stamping of tracks
  - Tracks in one "acquisition event" could be associated to their proper collision event if several have piled-up
- Key question = triggered or not-triggered experiment?

Heat concerns

- Spatial resolution → segmentation → many channels
  Readout speed → power dissipation/channel
  } Hot cocktail!
- Efficient cooling techniques exist BUT
  add material budget and may not work everywhere (space)

Summary

→ Tracker technology driven by environmental conditions: hadron colliders (LHC)

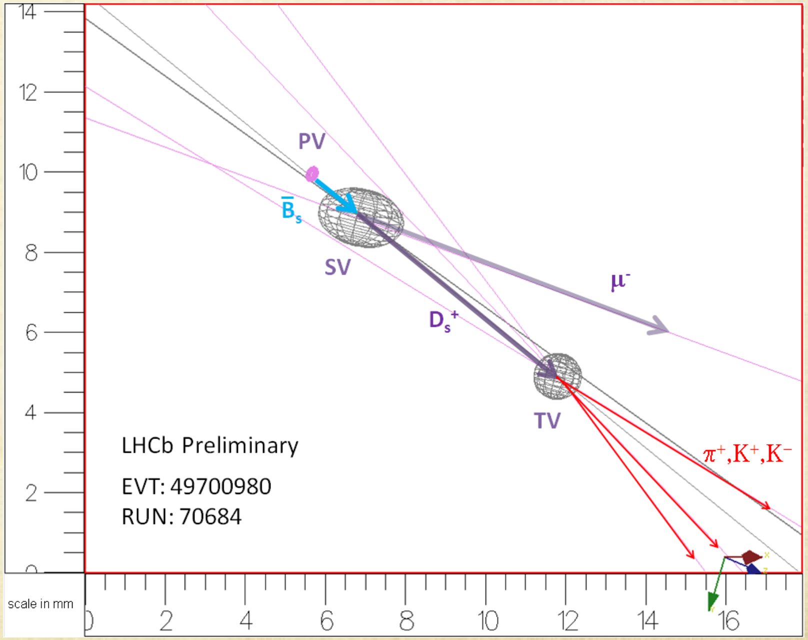
→ Tracker technology driven by physics performances: lepton colliders (B factories, ILC), heavy-ion colliders (RHIC, LHC)

→ Of course, some intermediate cases: superB factories, CLIC

Figures of Merit

- For detection layer
  - Detection efficiency
    - Mostly driven by Signal/Noise
    - Note: Noise = signal fluctuation ⊕ readout (electronic) noise
  - Intrinsic spatial resolution
    - Driven by segmentation (not only)
    - Useful tracking domain $\sigma < 1\text{mm}$
  - Linearity and resolution on dE/dx for PID
  - Material budget
  - "Speed" (time resolution, hit rate)
  - Radiation tolerance

- For detection systems (multi-layers)
  - Track finding efficiency & purity
  - Two-track resolution
    - Ability to distinguish two nearby trajectories
    - Mostly governed by signal spread / segments
  - Momentum resolution $\frac{\sigma(p)}{p}$
  - Impact parameter resolution
    - Sometimes called "distance of closest approach" to a vertex



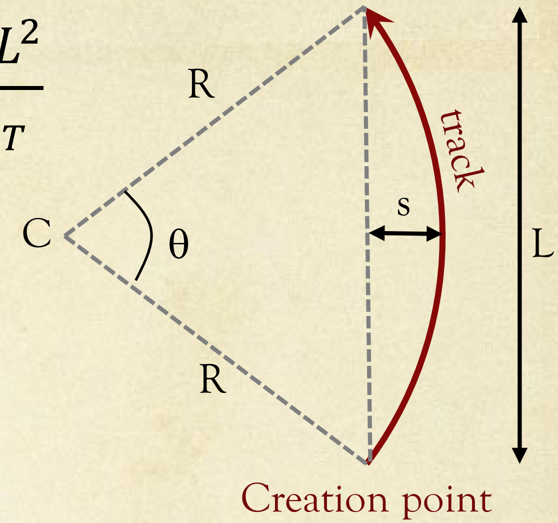
Figures of Merit: initial estimates

Momentum resolution

- Based on sagitta (s) measurement in collider geometry
- L = lever arm of measurements
- R = curvature radius $p_T/0.3B \gg L$

$$s \approx \frac{L^2}{8R} = 0.038\frac{BL^2}{p_T}$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{p_T}}{p_T} = \frac{\sigma_s}{s}$$



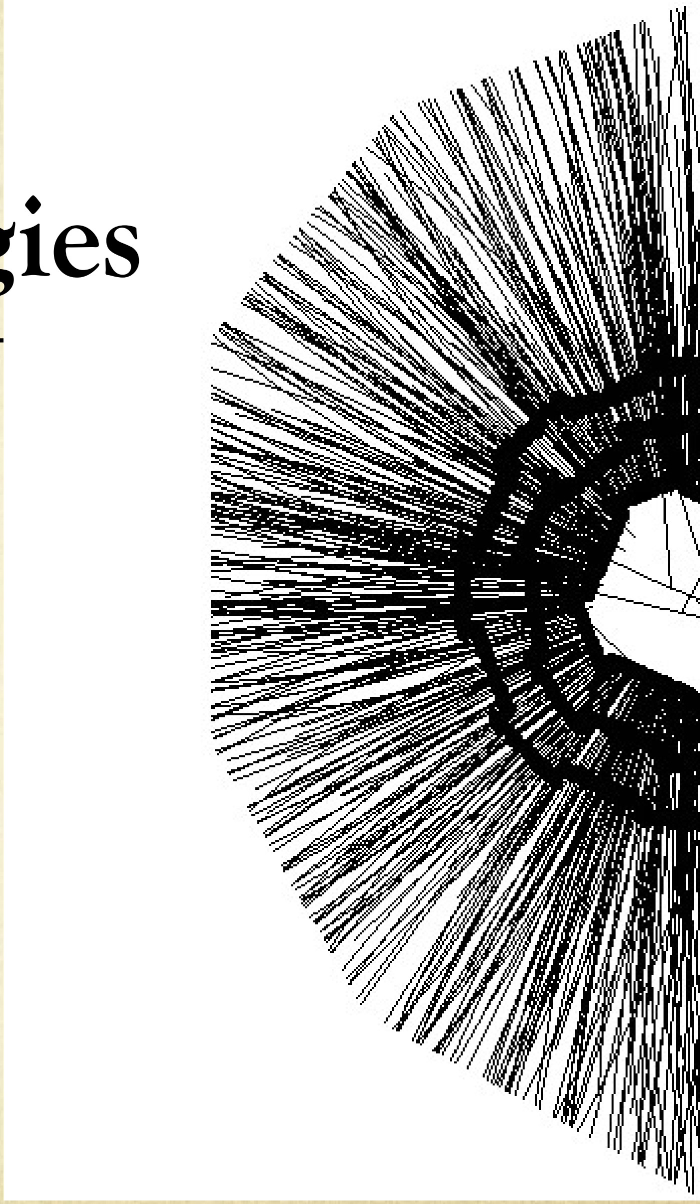
Impact parameter resolution

- Based on two layers measurements
- assume track straight over small distance: $R_{ext} \ll$ curvature
- Each layer with spatial resolution: σ_{int}, σ_{ext}
- Material budget → σ_θ
- Telescope equation:

$$\sigma_{IP} \propto \frac{\sqrt{R_{ext}^2\sigma_{int}^2 + R_{int}^2\sigma_{ext}^2}}{R_{ext} - R_{int}} \oplus \frac{R_{int}\sigma_{\vartheta(ms)}}{p\sin^{3/2}(\theta)}$$

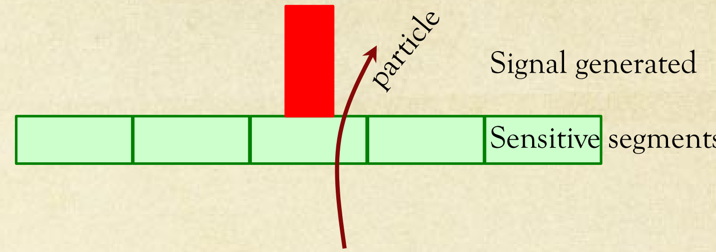
2. Detection technologies

- Spatial resolution
- Single layer systems
  - Silicon & gas sensors, scintillators
- Multi-layer systems
  - Drift chambers and Time projection chambers
- Tentative simplistic comparison
- Magnets
- Practical considerations
- Leftovers



Spatial resolution

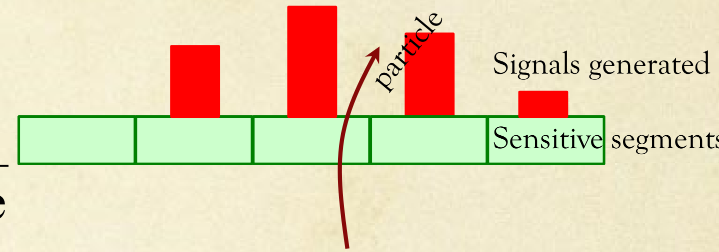
- Position measurement comes from segmentation
  - Pitch



- Digital resolution

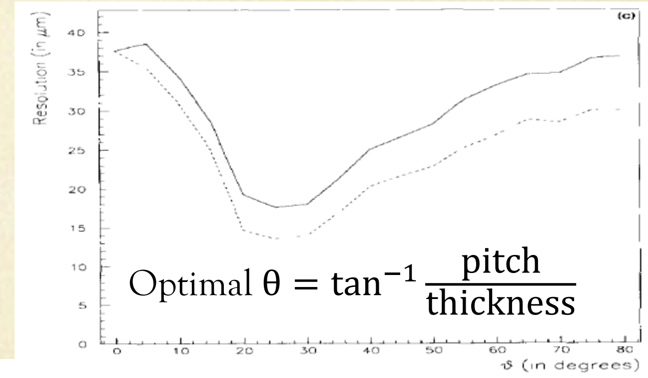
$$\sigma = \frac{\text{pitch}}{\sqrt{12}}$$

- Improvement from signal sharing
  - Position = charge center of gravity

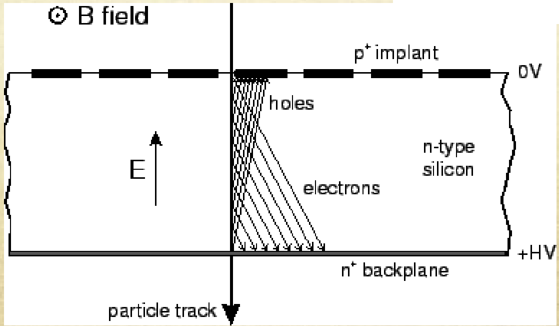


$$\sigma \propto \frac{\text{pitch}}{\text{signal/noise}}$$

  - Effects generated by
    - Secondary charges spread inside volume
    - Inclined tracks (however, resol. limited at large angles)



  - Potential optimization of segmentation / sharing
    - Work like signal sampling theory (Fourier transform)
  - Warnings:
    - Lorentz force from B mimic the effect
    - counterproductive / 2-track resolution

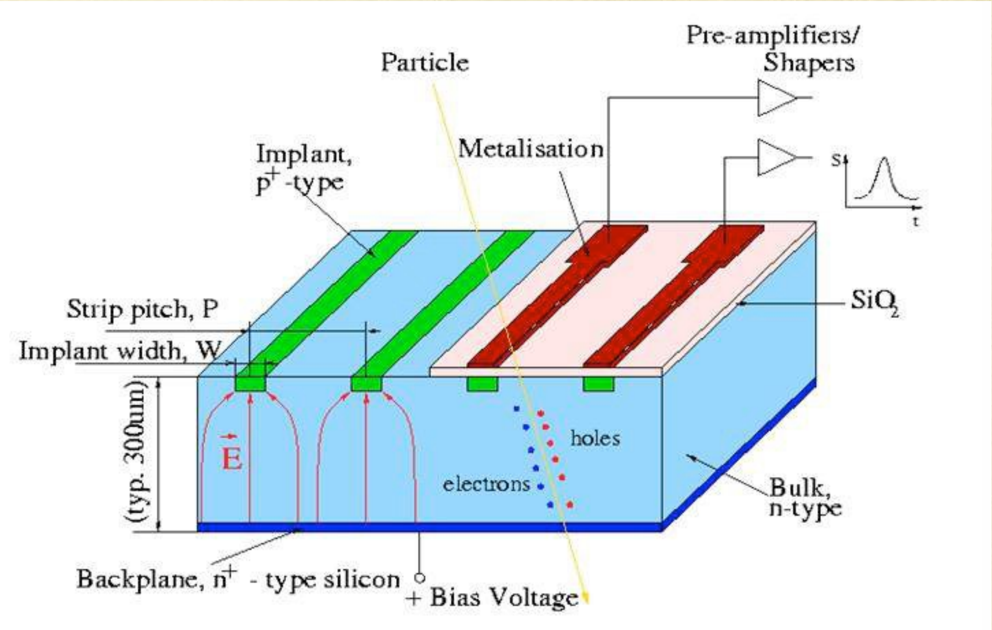


Detection with silicon sensor

Signal generation

- e-h pairs are generated by ionization in silicon
  - Average energy needed / e-h pair = 3.6 eV
  - 300 μm thick Si generates ~22000 charges for MIP BUT beware of Landau fluctuation
- Collection: P-N junction = diode
  - Full depletion (10 to 0.5 kV) generates a drift field (10^4 V/cm)
  - Collection time ~ 15 ps/μm

$$\text{depth}_{\text{depleted}} \propto \sqrt{\text{resistivity} \times V_{\text{bias}}}$$



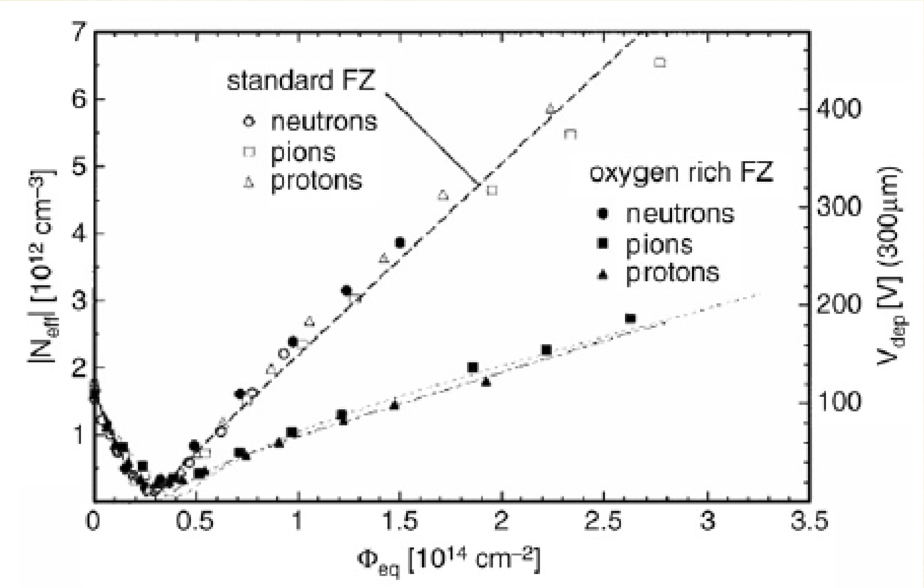
Radiation effects in silicon sensors

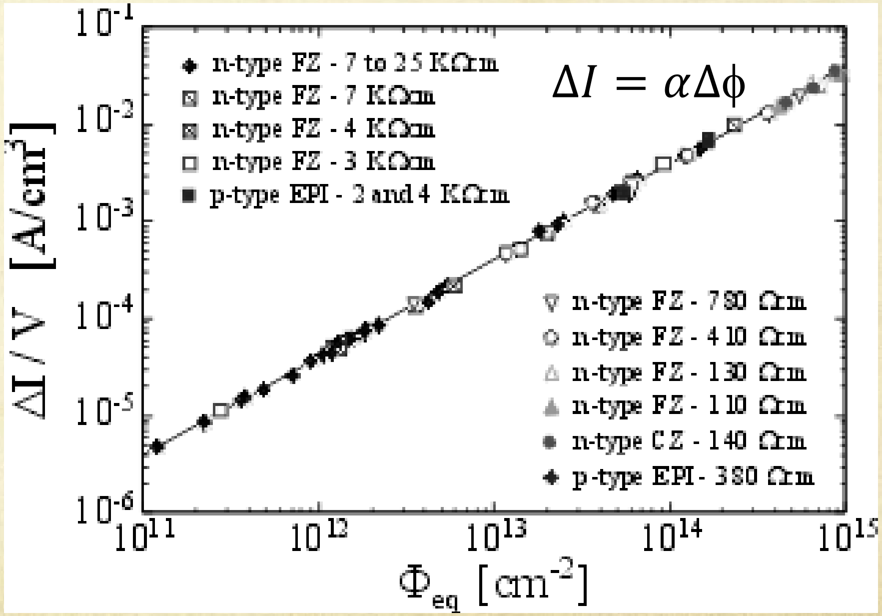
Non-ionizing energy loss

- Damage crystal network
  - Generates higher leakage current (noise)
  - Generates charge traps (lower signal)
- Modifies doping

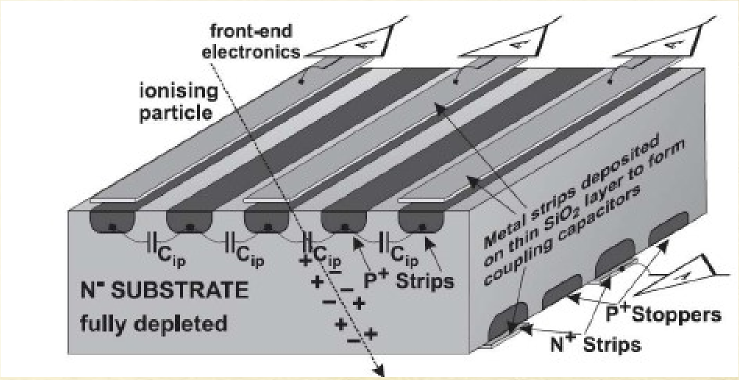
Cumulated ionizing dose

- Parasitic charges trapped at interface with oxides
  - Released randomly ⇒ Noise !



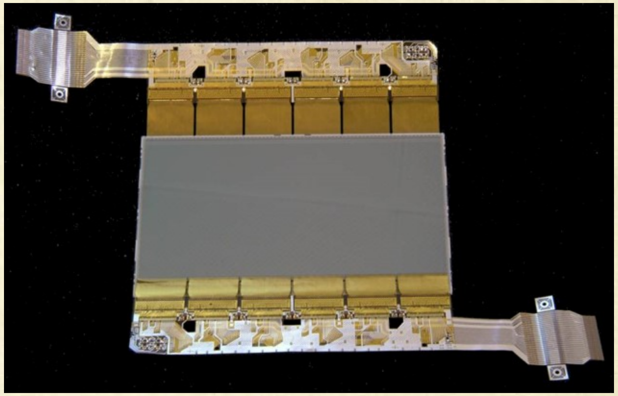


Silicon sensors: strips



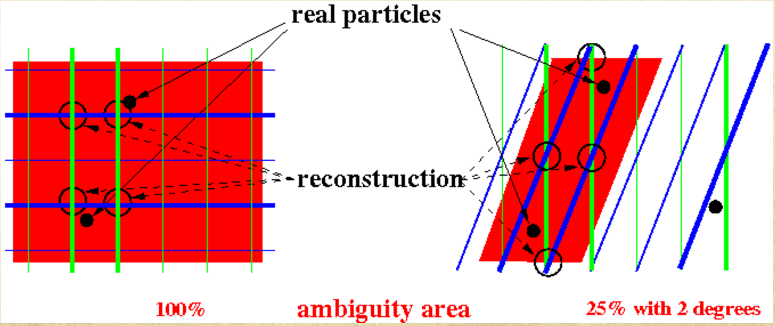
Concept

- Pattern P-N junction as collection electrodes
- Exploit silicon industry lithographic technique

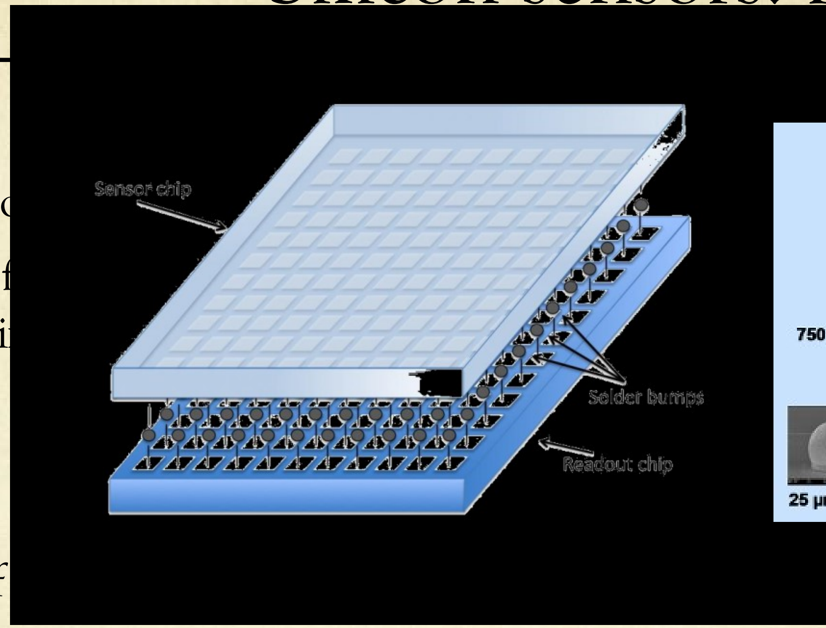


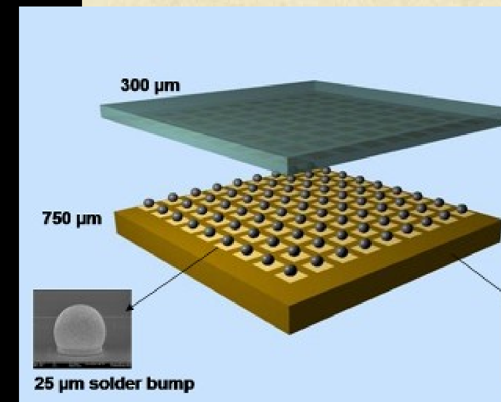
Silicon strip detectors

- Sensors “easily” manufactured with pitch down to ~ 25 μm
- 1D if single sided
- Pseudo-2D if double-sided
  - Stereo-angle useful against ambiguities
- Difficult to go below 100 μm thickness (low SNR)
- Speed and radiation hardness: LHC-grade



Silicon sensors: hybrid-pixels



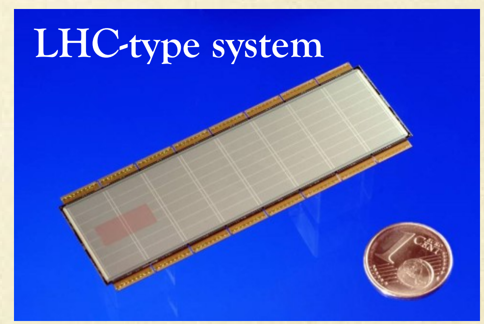


Concept

- Strips → pixels on sens
- One to one connection f
  electronic channels to pi

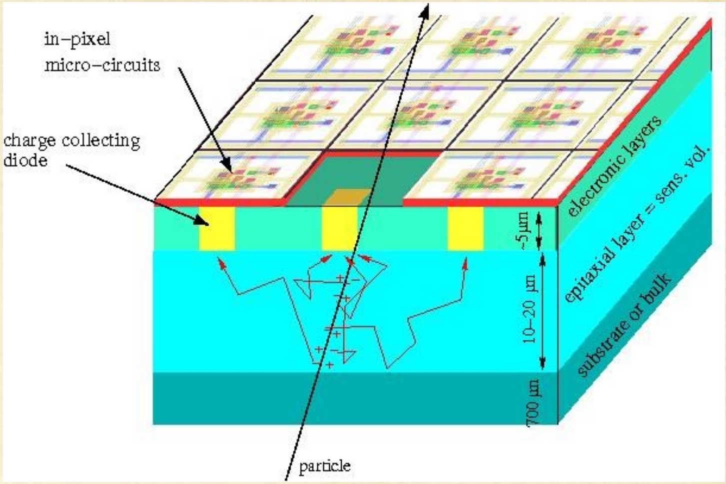
Performances

- Real 2D detector
  & keep performances of
  - Can cope with LHC rate (speed & radiation)
- Pitch size limited by physical connection and #transistors for treatment
  - minimal (today): 50x50 µm^2
    typical: 100x150/400 µm^2
  - spatial resolution about10 µm
- Material budget
  - Minimal(today): 100(sensor)+100(elec.) µm
- Power budget: 10 µW/pixel



Currently the only technology surviving LHC innermost layers environment

Silicon sensors: CMOS Pixel Sensors



Concept

- Use industrial CMOS process
  - Implement an array of sensing diode
  - Amplify the signal with transistors near the diode
- Benefit to
  - granularity: pixel pitch down to ~10 µm
  - material: sensitive layer thickness as low as 10-20 µm
- Known as Monolitic Active Pixel Sensors (MAPS)

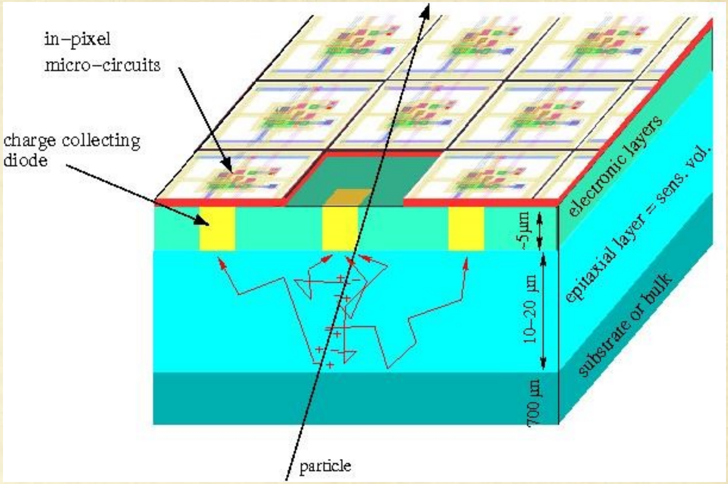
Sensitive layer

- If undepleted & thin (10-20 µm)
  - Slow (100 ns) thermal drift of charges
  - non-ionizing rad. tolerance $\lesssim 10^{13}\ n_{eq(1MeV)}/cm^2$
- If fully depleted (from 10 to 100 µm)
  - Fast (few ns) field-driven drift of charges
  - non-ionizing rad. tolerance > $10^{15}\ n_{eq(1MeV)}/cm^2$

CMOS Pixel Sensor

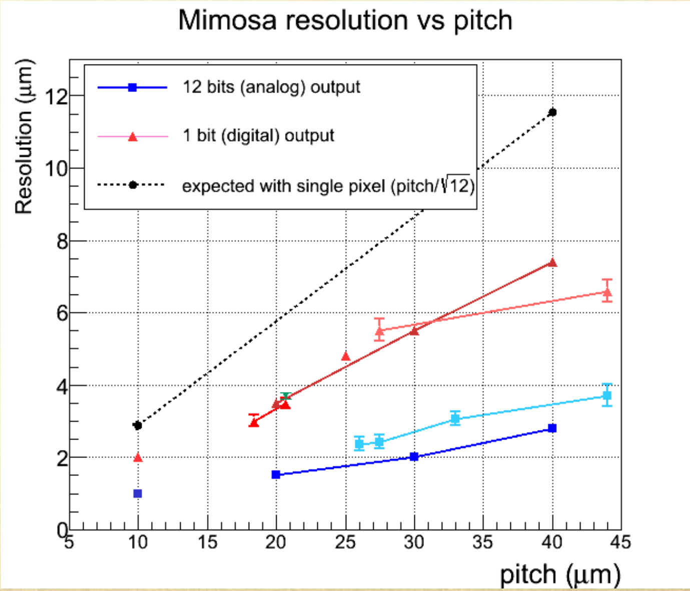
Concept

- Use industrial CMOS process
  - Implement an array of sensing diode
  - Amplify the signal with transistors near the diode
- Gain in granularity: pitch down to ~10 µm
- Gain in sensitive layer thickness ~ 10-20 µm
- For undepleted thin sensitive layer
  - Slow (100 ns) thermal drift of charges
  - non-ionizing rad. tolerance ≲ 10^{13} $n_{eq(1MeV)}/cm^2$
- For fully depleted thin to thick sensitive layer
  - Fast (few ns) field-driven drift of charges
  - non-ionizing rad. tolerance > 10^{15} $n_{eq(1MeV)}/cm^2$



Performances

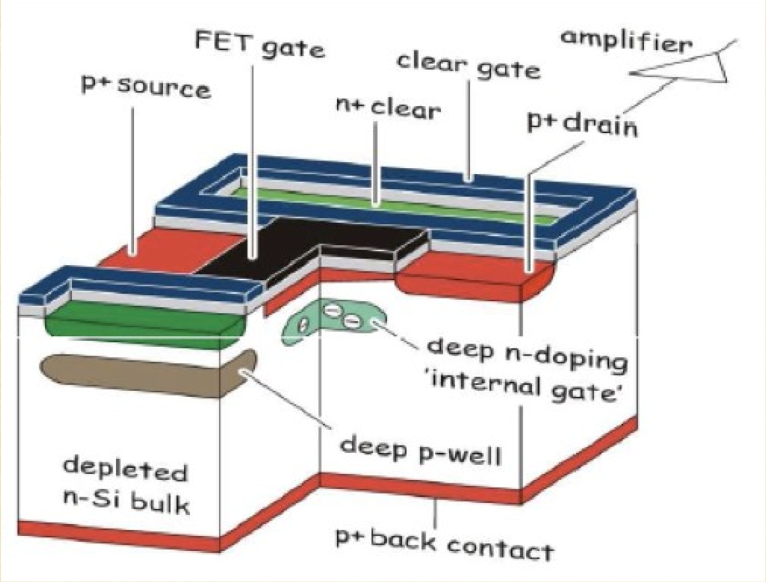
- Spatial resolution 1-10 µm (in 2 dimensions)
- Material budget: ≲ 50 µm
- Power budget: < µW/pixel
- Integration time ≃5-100 µs demonstrated
  - ~1 µs in development
- Timestamping @ ns level in development



Other active pixel sensors

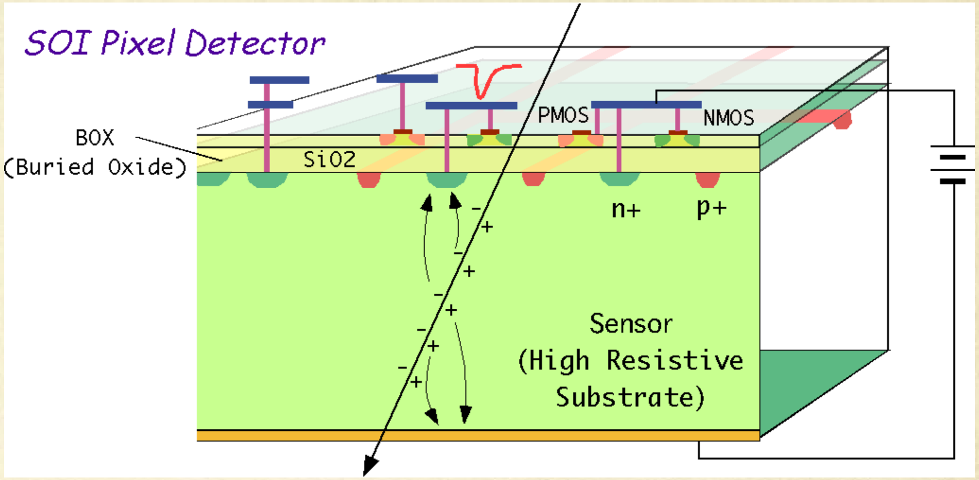
DEPFET

- Depleted p-channel FET



- Fully depleted sensitive layer
- Large amplification
- Still require some read-out circuits
  - Not fully monolithic
  - Possibly limited in read-out speed

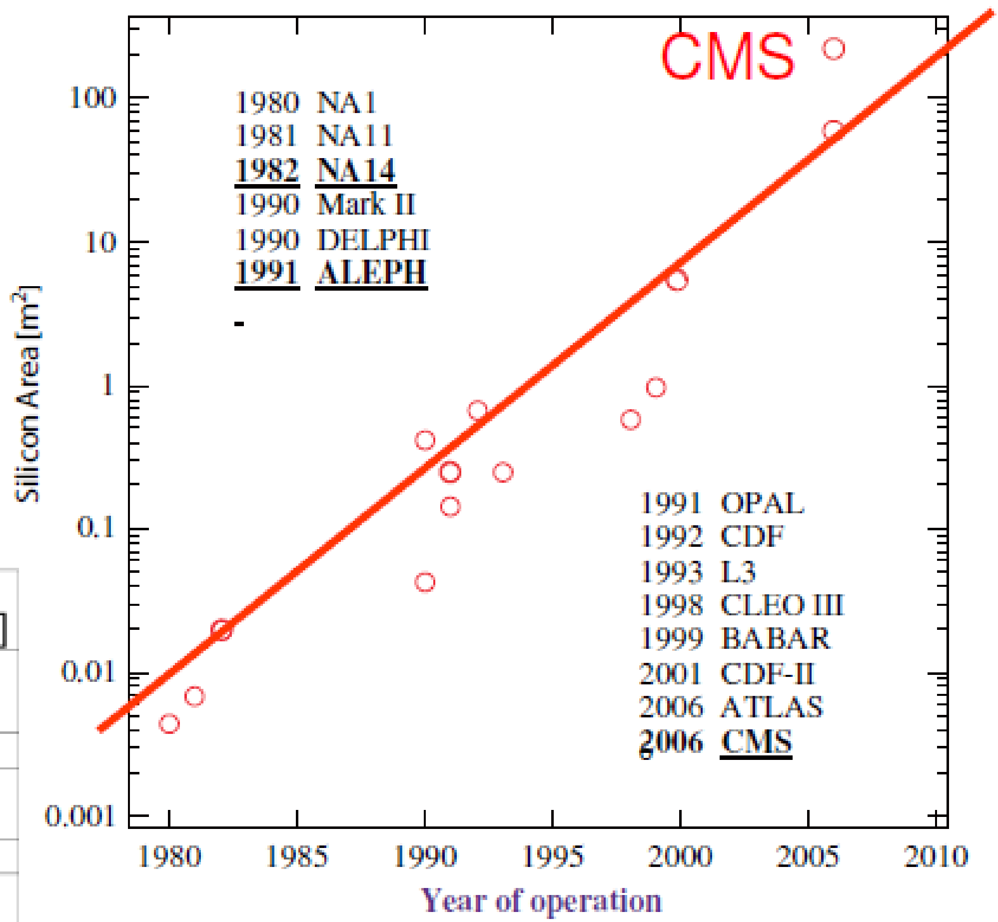
Silicon On Insulator (SOI)



- Fully depleted sensitive layer
- Fully monolithic
- Electronics similar to MAPS

Silicon sensors

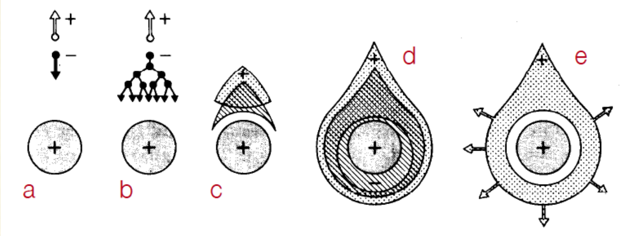
experiment	nb. of detectors	nb. of channels	silicon area [m^2]
CMS	15.95 k	10×10^6	223
ATLAS	16.0/2 k	6.15×10^6	60
AMS 2	2.3 k	196 k	6.5
DO 2		793 k	4.7
CDF SVX II	720	405 k	1.9
Babar		140 k	0.95
Aleph	144	95 k	0.49
L3	96	86 k	0.23



Wire chambers

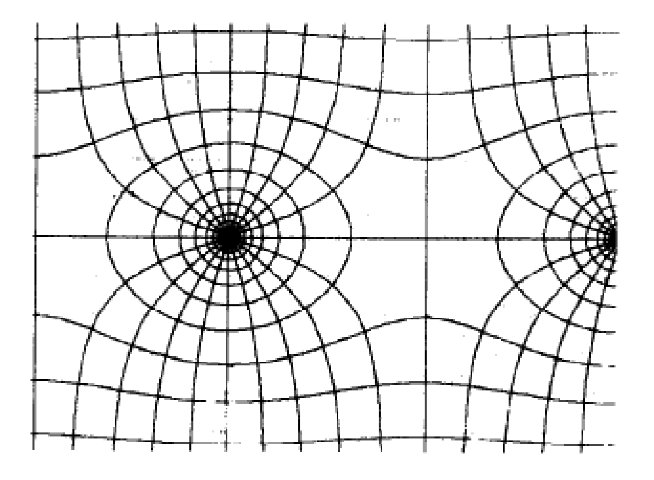
Basic sensitive element

- Metallic wire, 1/r effect generated an avalanche
- Signal depends on gain (proportional mode) typically 10^4
- Signal is fast, a few ns



Gas proportional counters

- Multi-Wire Proportional Chamber
  - Array of wires
  - 1 or 2D positioning depending on readout
  - Wire spacing (pitch) limited to 1-2 mm
- Straw or drift tube
  - One wire in One tube
  - Extremely fast (compared to Drift Chamber)
  - Handle high rate
  - Spatial resolution <200 μm
  - Left/right ambiguity

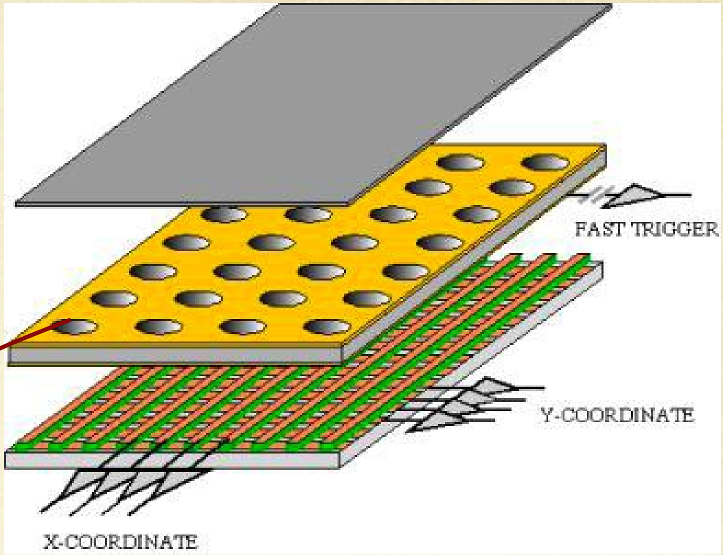


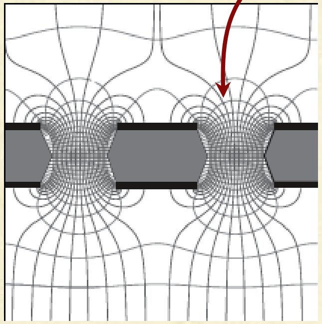
Electric fields line around anode wires

Wire chambers “advanced”

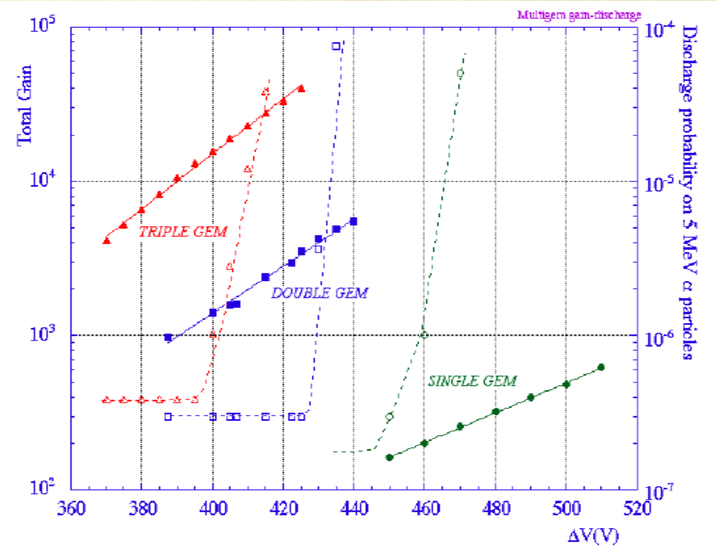
Micro-pattern gas multipliers

- MSGC
  - Replace wires with lithography micro-structures
  - Smaller anodes pitch 100-200 µm
  - BUT Ageing difficulties due to high voltage and manufacturing not so easy





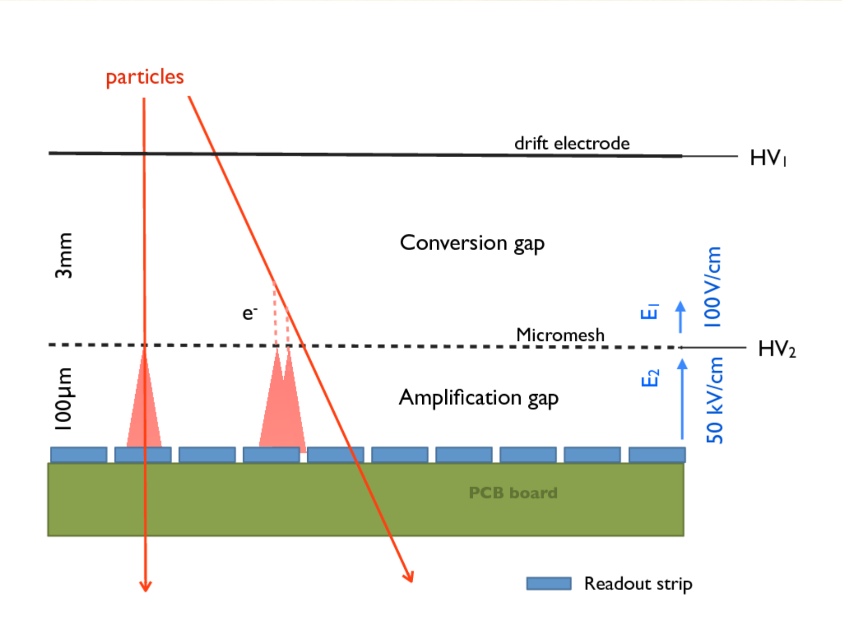
- GEM
  - Gain 10^5
  - Hit rate 10^6 Hz/cm2



Wire chambers "advanced"

Micro-pattern gas multipliers

- MSGC
  - Replace wires with lithography micro-structures
  - Smaller anodes pitch 100-200 µm
  - BUT Ageing difficulties due to high voltage and manufacturing not so easy
- GEM
  - Gain 10^5
  - Hit rate 10^6 Hz/cm2
- MICROMEGAS
  - Even smaller distance anode-grid
  - Hit rate 10^9 Hz/cm2
- More development
  - Electron emitting foil working in vacuum!

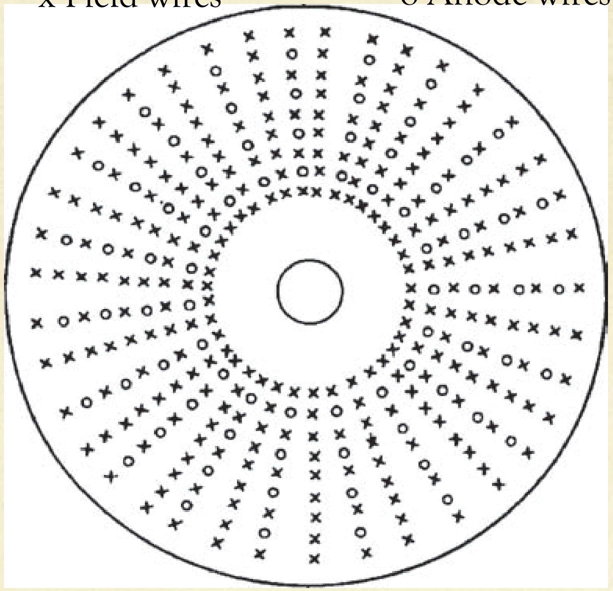


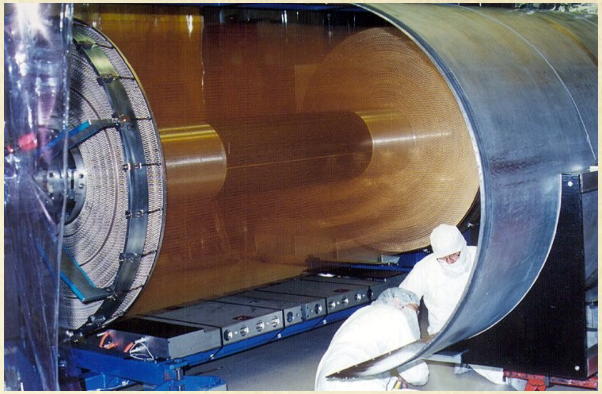
Drift chambers

Basic principle

- Mix field and anode wires
  - Generate a drift
- Pressurize gas to increase charge velocity (few atm)
- 3D detector
  - 2D from wire position
  - 1D from charge sharing at both ends

x Field wires o Anode wires





Belle II drift Chamber

Spatial Resolution

- Related to drift path

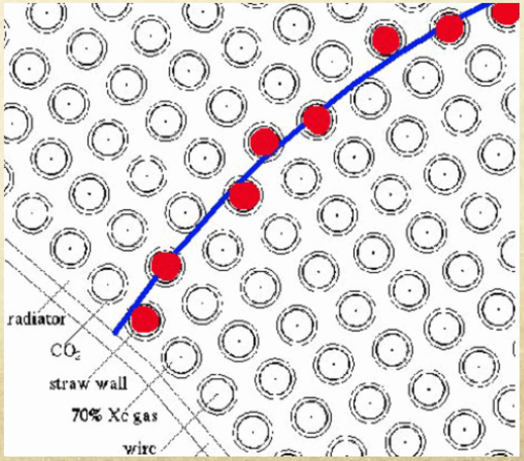
$$\sigma \propto \sqrt{\text{drift length}}$$

- Typically 100-200 µm

Remarks

- Could not go to very small radius

Same principle with straw tubes



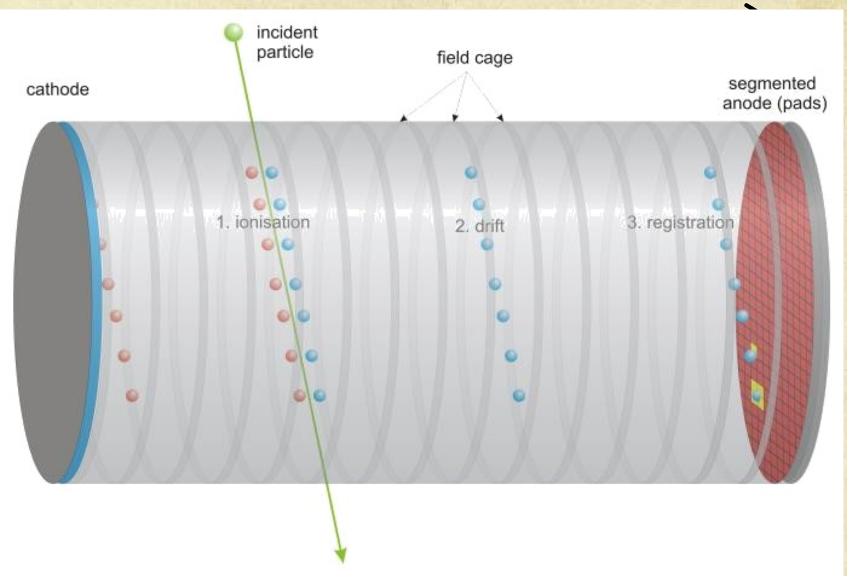
Time Projection Chambers 1/2

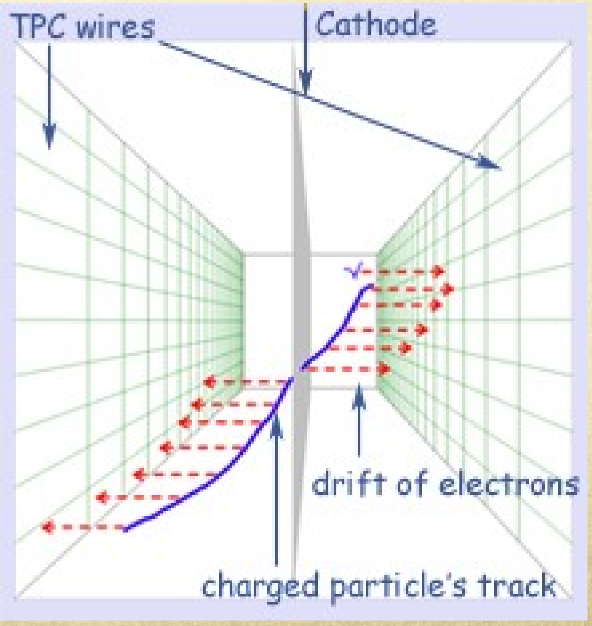
Benefits

- Large volume available
- Multi-task: tracking + Part. Identification

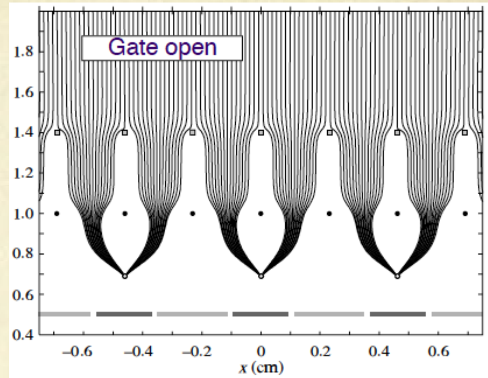
Basic operation principle

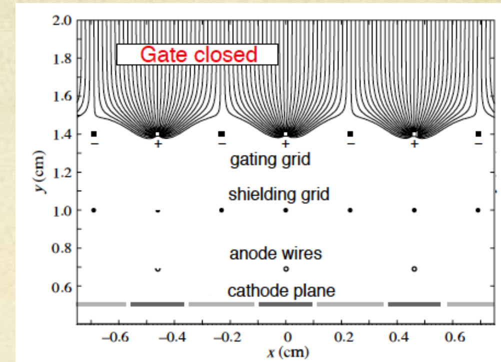
- Gas ionization → charges
- Electric field → charge drift along straight path
- Information collected
  - 2D position of charges at end-cap
  - 3rd dimension from drift time
  - Energy deposited from #charges
- Different shapes:
  - rectangles (ICARUS)
  - Cylinders (colliders)
  - Volumes can be small or very large





Time Projection Chambers 2/2



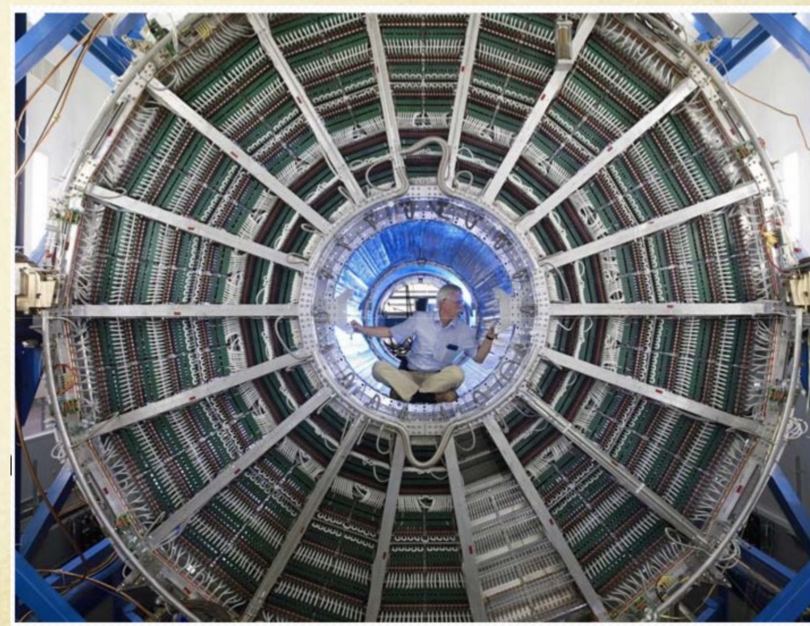


End cap readout

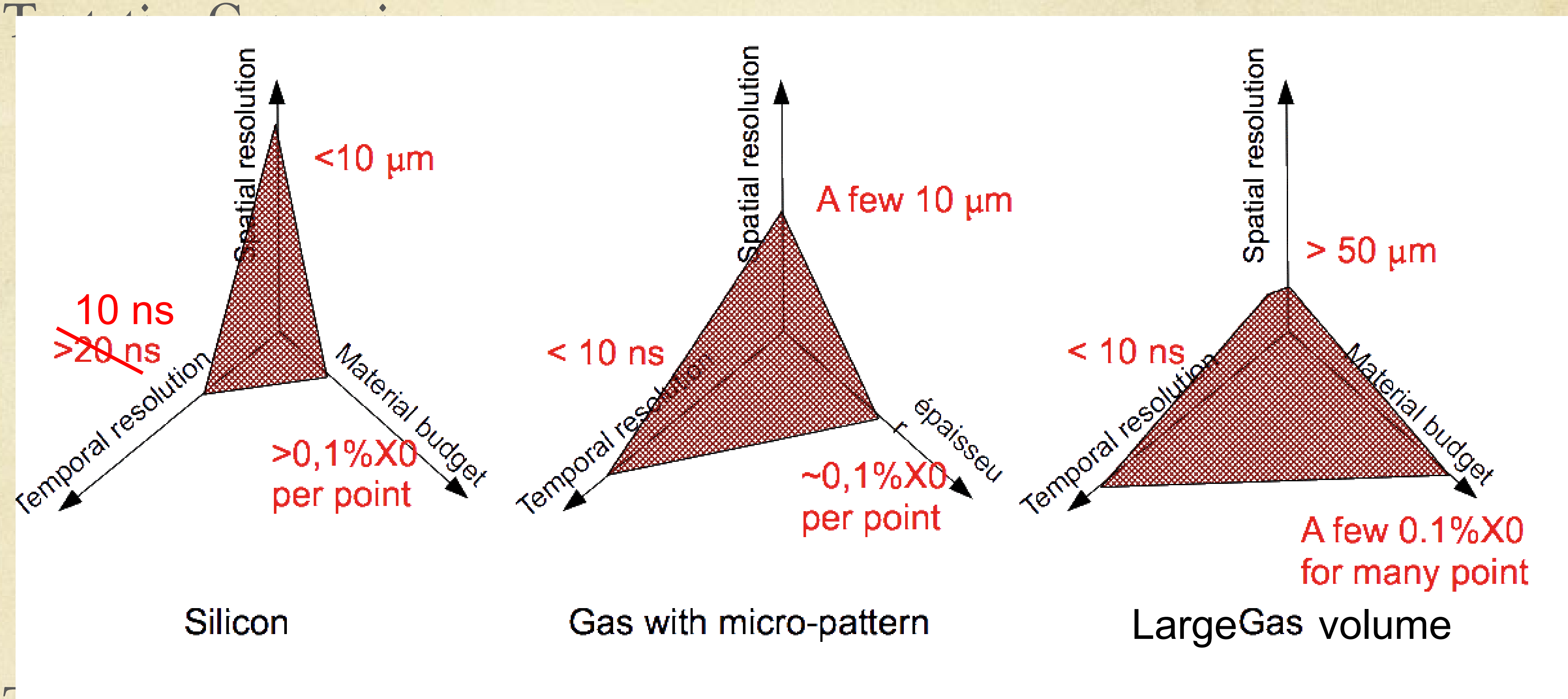
- Gas proportional counters
  - Wires+pads, GEM, Micromegas

Performances

- Two-track resolution ~ 1cm
- Transverse spatial resolution ~ 100 - 200 µm
- Longitudinal spatial resolution ~0.2 - 1 mm
- Longitudinal drift velocity: 5 to 7 cm/µs
  - ALICE TPC (5m long): 92 µs drift time
- Pro
  - Nice continuously spaced points along trajectory
  - Minimal multiple scattering (inside the vessel)
- Cons
  - Limiting usage with respect to collision rate



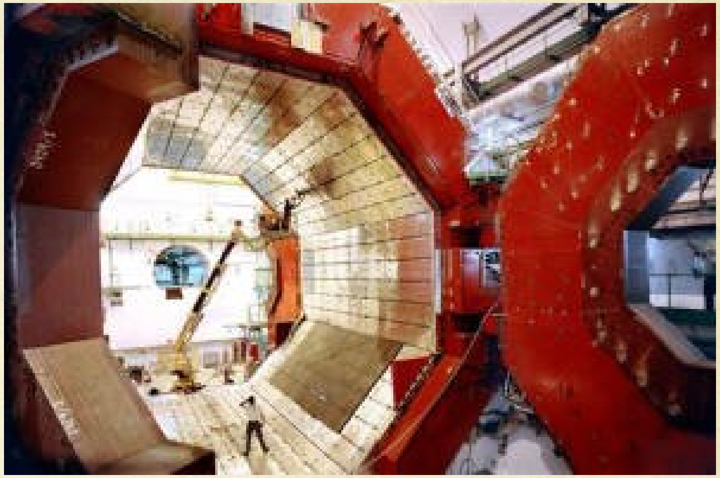
Conclusion on technologies



- Trend
  - Faster collision rates and higher particle multiplicities favour
    - Fast silicon sensors and micro-pattern gas chambers
    - pixelisation
    - Still large gas ensemble for
      BelleII (SuperKEKB) -> CDC and ILD (ILC) -> TPC

Magnets

Solenoid



- Field depends on current I, length L, # turns N
  - on the axis $$B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{\sqrt{L^2 + 4R^2}}$$
  - Typically: 1 T needs 4 to 8 kA
    ➛ superconducting metal to limit heat
- Field uniformity needs flux return (iron structure)
  - Mapping is required for fitting (remember B(**x**)?)
  - Usually performed with numerical integration
- Calorimetry outside ➛ limited material ➛ superconducting
- Fringe field calls for compensation

	Field (T)	Radius (m)	Length (m)	Energy (MJ)
ALICE	0.5	6		150
ATLAS	2	2.5	5.3	700
CMS	4	5.9	12.5	2700
ILC	4	3.5	7.5	2000

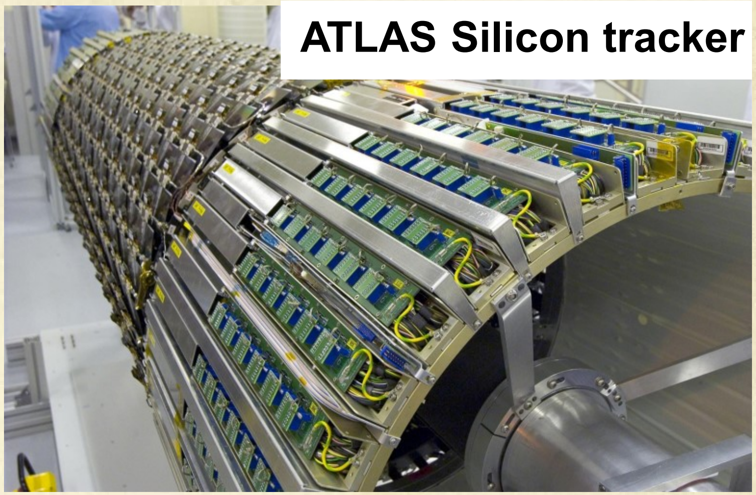
Superconduction

- cryo-operation ➛ quenching possible !
- Magnetic field induces energy: $$E \propto B^2 R^2 L$$
  - Cold mass necessary to dissipate heat in case of quench

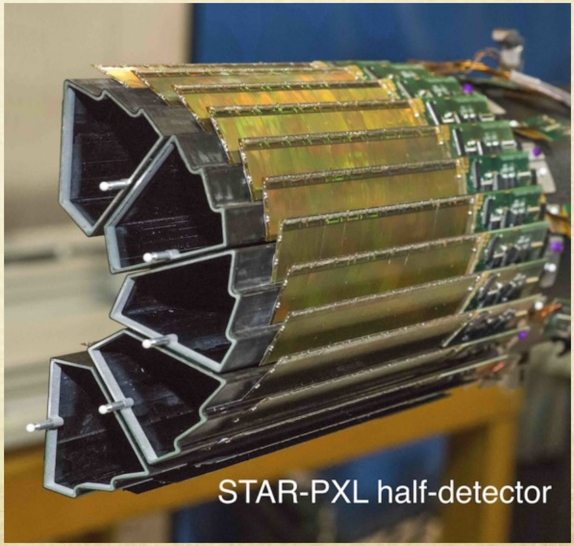
Practical considerations

From a detection principle to a detector

- Build large size or many elements
  - Manufacture infrastructures
  - Characterization capabilities
  - Production monitoring
  - New monolithic silicon pixel detector tend to replace silicon strip technology
- Integration in the experiment
  - Mechanical support
  - Electrical services (powering & data transmission)
  - Cooling (signal treatment dissipates power)
- Specific to trackers
  - Internal parts of multi-detectors experiment → limited space
  - Material budget is ALWAYS a concern
  - ⇨ trade-offs required



$400x10^6$ pixels over 16 cm



Leftovers

- **Signal generation**
  ➛ see Ramo's theorem

- **Silicon drift detectors**
  - Real 2D detectors made of strips
  - 1D is given by drift time

- **Diamond detectors**
  - Could replace silicon for hybrid pixel detectors
  - Very interesting for radiation tolerance

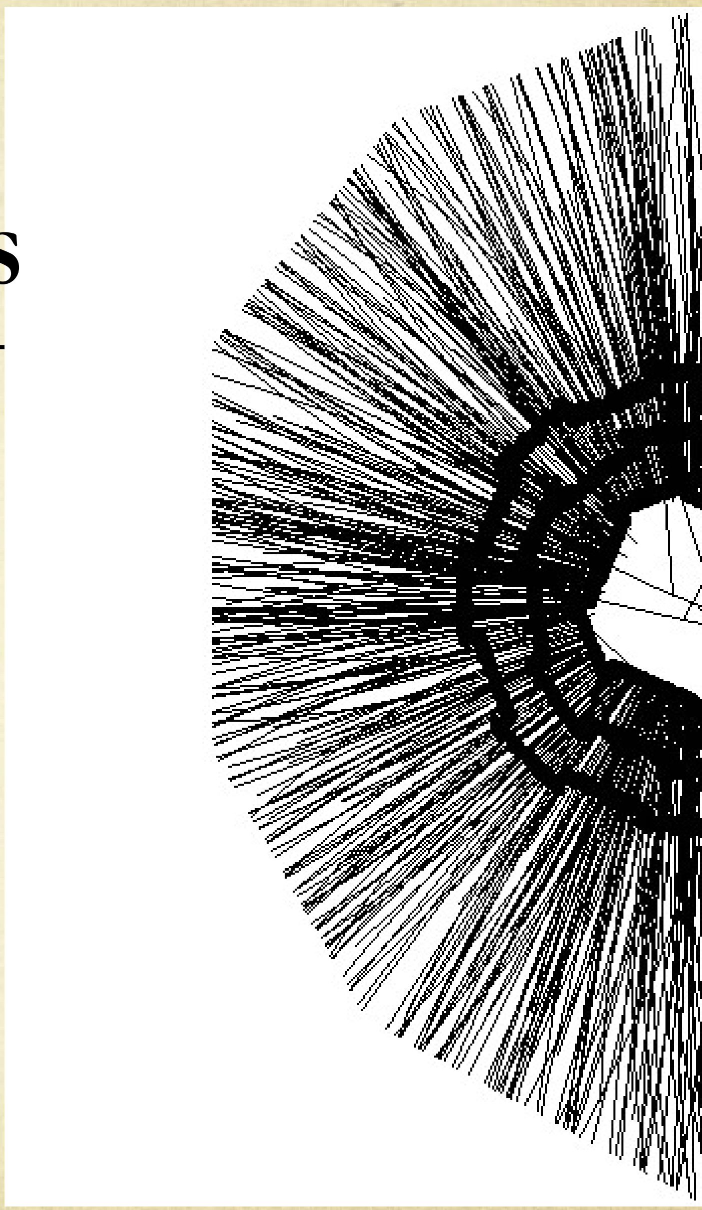
- **Charge Coupled Devices (CCD)**
  - Fragile/ radiation tolerance

- **Nuclear emulsions**
  - One of the most precise ~1µm
  - No timing information → very specific applications

- **Scintillators**
  - Extremely fast (100 ps)
  - Could be arranged like straw tubes
  - But quite thick (X_0 ~ 2 cm)

3. Standard algorithms

- Finders
- First evaluation of momentum resolution
- Fitters
- Alignment



FINDING : 2 strategies

Global methods

- Transform the coordinate space into pattern space
  - "pattern" = parameters used in track model
- Identify the "best" solutions in the new phase space
- Use all points at a time
  - No history effect
- Well adapted to evenly distributed points with same accuracy

Local methods

- Start with a track seed = restricted set of points
  - Could require good accuracy from the beginning
- Then extrapolate to next layer-point
  - And so on…iterative procedure
- "Wrong" solutions discarded at each iteration
- Possibly sensitive to "starting point"
- Well adapted to redundant information

FINDING drives
tracking efficiency
fake track rate

Track model

A simple example

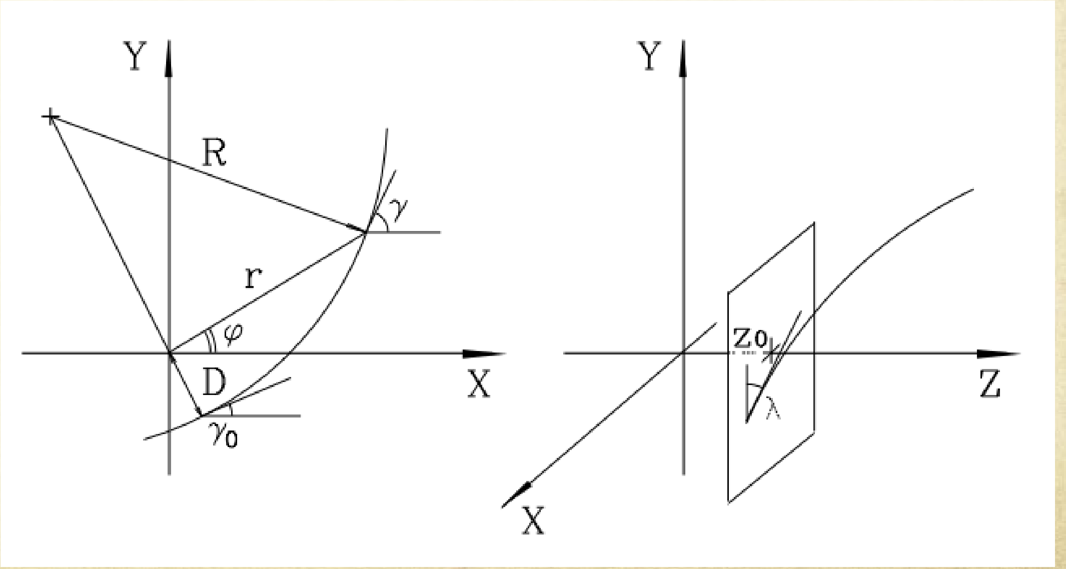
- Straight line in 2D: model is x = a*z + b
- Track parameters (a,b); N measurements x_i at z_i (i=1..N)

A more complex example

- Helix in 3D with magnetic field
- Track parameters (γ_0, z_0, D, $tan\lambda$, C=R)
- Measurements (r, φ, z)

$$\varphi(r) = \gamma_0 + asin\frac{C\,r\,(1+CD)D/r}{1+2CD}$$

$$z(r) = z_0 + \frac{\tan\lambda}{C}\,asin\left(C\sqrt{\frac{r^2-D^2}{1+2CD}}\right)$$



Generalization

- Parameters: P-vector **p**
- Measurements: N-vector **c**
- Model: function f ($\mathscr{R}^P \rightarrow \mathscr{R}^N$)

f(**p**) = **c** ↔ propagation

Helix model

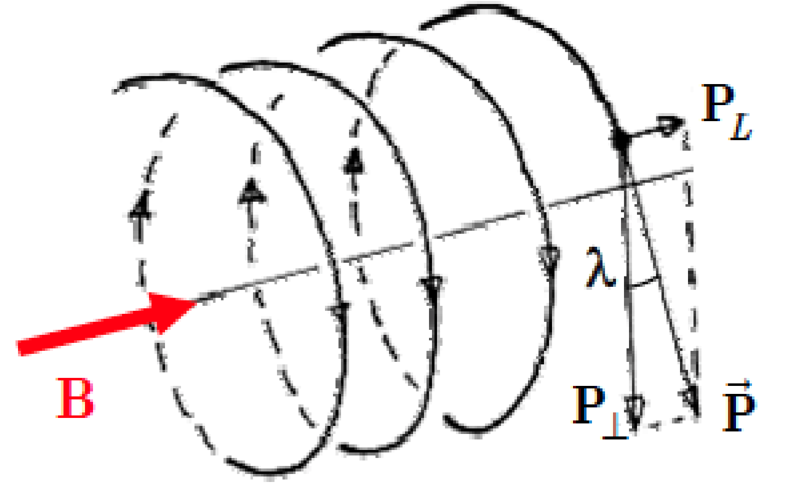
Another view of the helix

- s = track length
- h = rotation direction
- λ= dip angle
- Pivot point (s=0):
  - position (x_0, y_0, z_0)
  - orientation φ_0

$$x(s) = x_o + R\left[\cos\left(\Phi_o + \frac{hs\cos\lambda}{R}\right) - \cos\Phi_o\right]$$

$$y(s) = y_o + R\left[\sin\left(\Phi_o + \frac{hs\cos\lambda}{R}\right) - \sin\Phi_o\right]$$

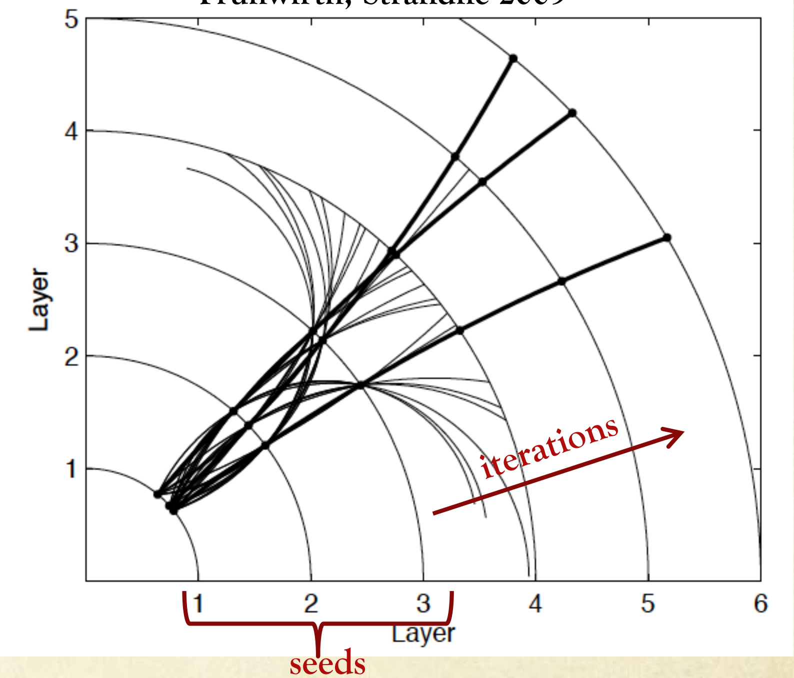
$$z(s) = z_o + s\sin\lambda$$



Local method 1/2

- **Track seed = initial segment**
  - Made of few (2 to 4) points
    - One point could be the expected primary vtx
  - Allows to initialize parameter for track model
  - Choose most precise layers first
    - usually inner layers
  - But if high hit density
    - Start farther from primary interaction @ lowest density
    - Limit mixing points from different tracks

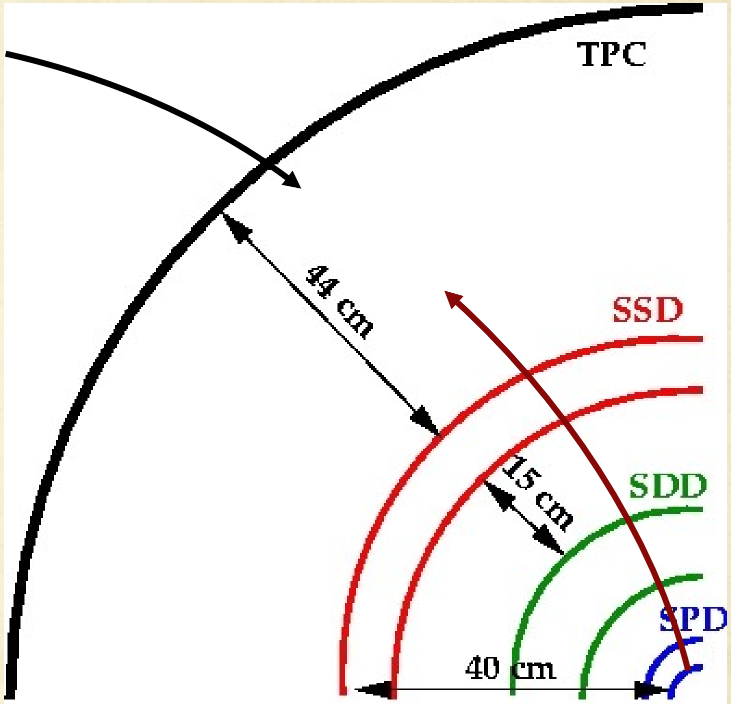
Frühwirth, Strandlie 2009



- **Extrapolation step**
  - Out or inward (=toward primary vtx) onto the next layer
  - Not necessarily very precise, especially **only local model** needed
    - Extrapolation uncertainty $\lesssim$ layer point uncertainty
    - Computation speed important
  - Match (associate) nearest point on the new layer
    - Might skip the layer if point missing
    - Might reject a point: if worst track-fit or if fits better with another track

Local method 2/2

- **Variant with track segments**
  - First build "tracklets" on natural segments
    - Sub-detectors, or subparts with same resolution
  - Then match segments together
  - Typical application:
    - Segments large tracker (TPC) with vertex detector (Si)
      ➛ layers dedicated to matching



- **Variant with track roads**
  - Full track model used from start

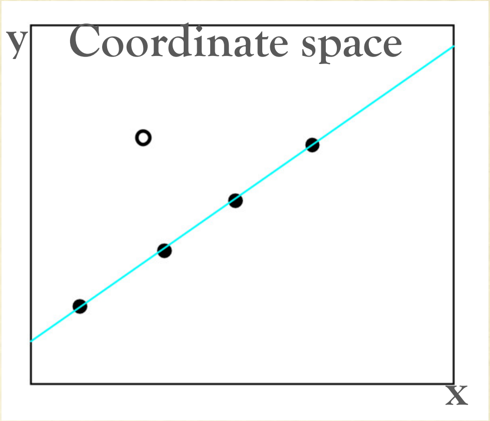
- **Variant with Kalman filter**
  - See later

- **Figure of merit** $\sigma_{eff,\phi} \times \sigma_{eff,z} \times \rho_{bckgrnd}$
  - σ_{eff} = σ(sensor) ⊕ σ(track extrapolation) = effective spatial resolution
  - ρ = background hit density

Global methods 1/2

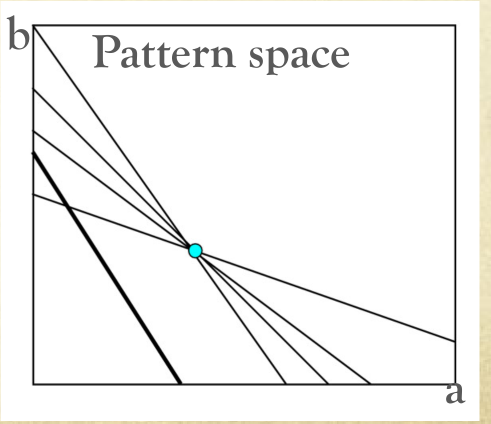
Brute force = combinatorial way

- Consider all possible combination of points to make a track
- Keep only those compatible with model
- Usually too time consuming…



Hough transform

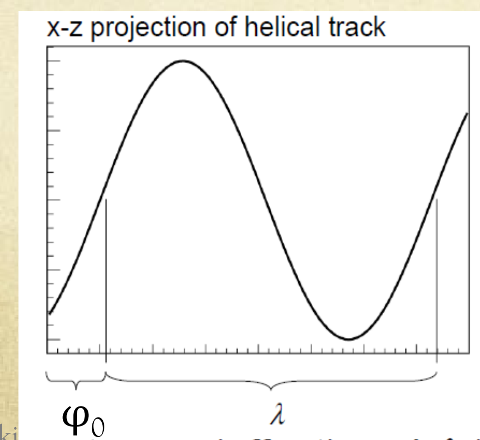
- Example straight track:
  - Coord. space y = a*x + b ⇔ pattern space b = y - x*a
  - Each point (y,x) defines a line in pattern space
  - All lines, from points belonging to same straight-track, cross at same point (a,b)
  - In practice: discretize pattern space and search for maximum
- Applicable to circle finder
  - needs two parameters as well (r,φ of center) if track is assumed to originate from (0,0)
- More difficult for more than 2 parameters…

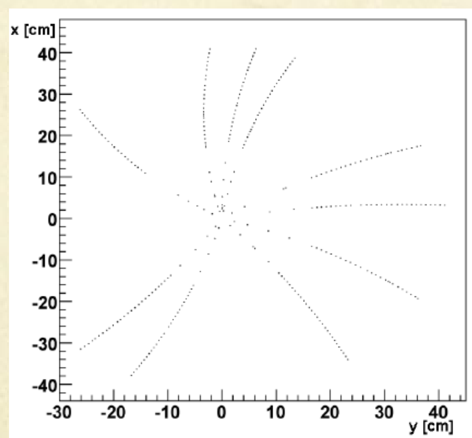


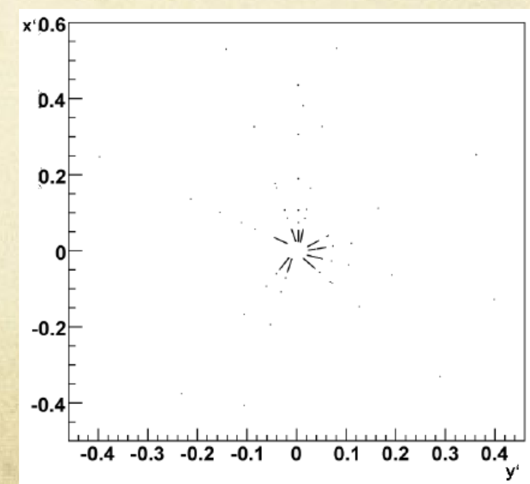
Global methods 2/2

Conformal mapping for helix

- (x_0,y_0,z_0) a (pivot) point on the helix with (a,b) the center of the projected circle of radius r
  - $(x\text{-}a)^2 + (y\text{-}b)^2 = r^2$
- Transforming to $x' = \frac{x-x_0}{r^2}$, $y' = \frac{y-y_0}{r^2}$ leads to $y' = -\frac{a}{b}x' + \frac{1}{2b}$ i.e. a line!
  - So all measured points (x,y) in circles are aligned in (x',y') plane
- Use Hough transform (x',y') → (r,θ) so that $r = x'\cos\theta + y'\sin\theta$
  - To find the lines corresponding to true circles with $a = r\cos\theta$ and $b = r\sin\theta$
- Repeat for different z_0
  - New Hough transforms
  - λ = dip angle
  - φ_0 = orientation of pivot point





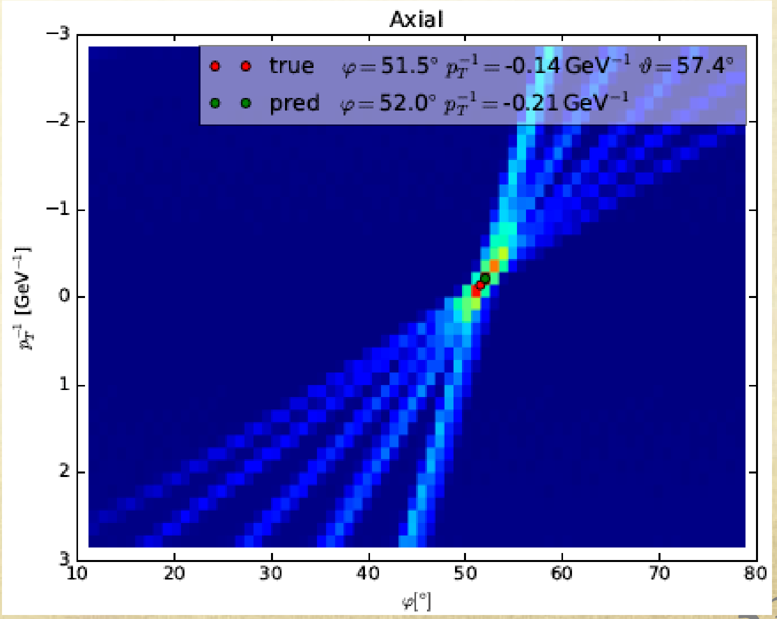


Global methods 2/2

Figure of merit

- Search precision in pattern space depends on bin-size in the pattern space
  - Such bin-size ~ uncertainty on the measurements

$$\sigma_{\phi}(sensor) \square \sigma_{z}(sensor) \square \rho_{bckgrnd}$$



FITTING

Why do we need to fit?

- Measurement error
- Multiple scattering error

Global fit

- Assume knowledge of:
  - all track points
  - full correlation matrix
    → difficult if $\sigma_{\text{mult. scatt.}} \gtrsim \sigma_{\text{meas.}}$
- Least square method

Iterative (local) fit

- Iterative process:
  - points included in the fit one by one
  - could be merged with finder step
- Kalman filter

FITTING drives track extrapolation & momentum res.

Nb of measured points to start?

The rule

- For the fit: nb of constraints > nb of free parameters in the track model

Measurements

- 1 point in 2D = 1 constraint ($x \leftrightarrow y$) or ($r \leftrightarrow \phi$)
- 1 point in 3D = 2 constraints ($x \leftrightarrow z$ & $y \leftrightarrow z$)

Models

- Straight track in 2D = 2 parameters
  - 1 position @ origin (z=0) , 1 slope
- Straight track in 3D = 4 parameters
  - 2 positions @ origin, 2 slopes
- Circle in 2D = 3 parameters
  - 2 position for center, 1 radius
- Helix in 3D = 5 parameters
  - , 1 radius, 1 dip angle

Minimal #points needed

- $\Leftarrow$ 2 points in 2D
- $\Leftarrow$ 2 points in 3D
- $\Leftarrow$ 3 points in 2D
- $\Leftarrow$ 3 points in 3D

Least Square Method (LSM)

"N measurements" means:
- K points (or layers)
- D coordinates at each point
- N = KxD

Linear model hypothesis

- P track parameters **p**, with N measurements **c**

$$\vec{c} = \vec{c}_s + A(\vec{p} - \vec{p}_s) + \vec{\varepsilon}$$

- $\mathbf{p_s}$ = known starting point (pivot), **A** = track model NxP matrix,
  ε = error vector corresponding to **V** = covariance NxN matrix

Sum of squares:

$$\square \frac{(\text{model} - \text{measure})^2}{\text{uncertainty}^2} \Rightarrow S(\vec{p}) = \left(\vec{c}_s + A(\vec{p} - \vec{p}_s) - \vec{c}\right)^T V^{-1}\left(\vec{c}_s + A(\vec{p} - \vec{p}_s) - \vec{c}\right)$$

Best estimator (minimizing variance)

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}S}{\mathrm{d}\underline{\vec{p}}}(\underline{\vec{p}}) = 0 \Rightarrow \underline{\vec{p}} = \vec{p}_s + \left(A^T V^{-1} A\right)^{-1} A^T V^{-1}\left(\vec{c} - \vec{c}_s\right)$$

- Variance (= uncertainty) of the estimator:

$$\underline{V_{\vec{p}}} = \left(A^T V^{-1} A\right)^{-1}$$

- Estimator p follows a χ^2 law with N-P degrees of freedom

Problem ⇔ inversion of a PxP matrix ($A^T V^{-1} A$)

- But real difficulty could be computing **V** (NxN matrix)
  ⬅ layer correlations if multiple scattering non-negligible if $\sigma_{\text{mult. scatt.}} \gtrsim \sigma_{\text{meas}}$

LSM on straight tracks

Straight line model

- 2D case → D=2 coordinates (z,x)
- 2 parameters: a = slobe, b = intercept at z=0

General case

- K+1 detection planes (i=0…k)
  - located at z_i
  - Spatial resolution $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_i$
- Useful definitions

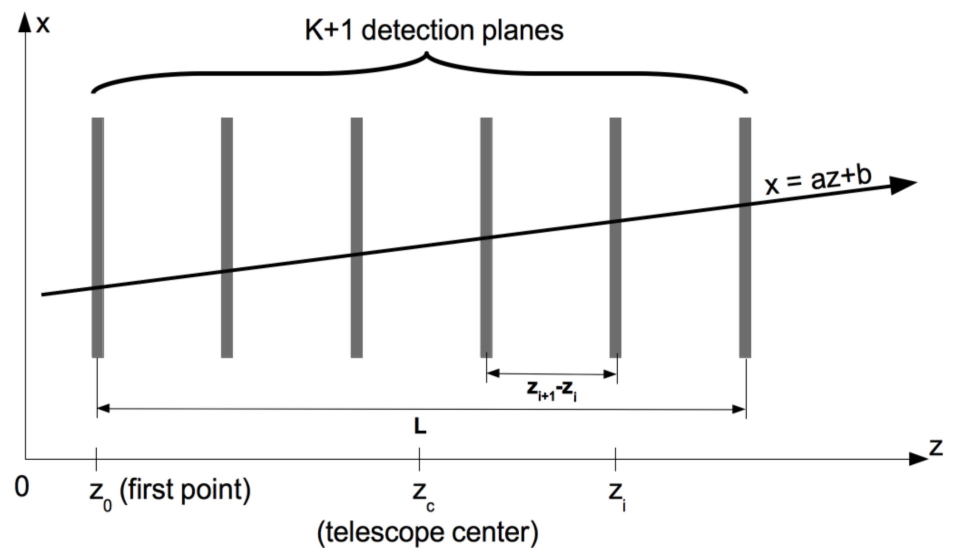
$$S_1 = \sum_{i=0}^{K} \frac{1}{\sigma_i^2} \ , \ S_z = \sum_{i=0}^{K} \frac{z_i}{\sigma_i^2} \ , \ S_{xz} = \sum_{i=0}^{K} \frac{x_i z_i}{\sigma_i^2} \ , \ S_{z^2} = \sum_{i=0}^{K} \frac{z_i^2}{\sigma_i^2}$$

- Solutions $a = \dfrac{S_1 S_{xz} - S_x S_z}{S_1 S_{z^2} - (S_z)^2}$, $b = \dfrac{S_x S_{z^2} - S_z S_{xz}}{S_1 S_{z^2} - (S_z)^2}$

- Uncertainties

$$\sigma_a^2 = \frac{S_1}{S_1 S_{z^2} - (S_z)^2} \ , \ \sigma_b^2 = \frac{S_{z^2}}{S_1 S_{z^2} - (S_z)^2}$$

! correlation $\mathrm{cov}_{a,b} = \dfrac{-S_z}{S_1 S_{z^2} - (S_z)^2}$



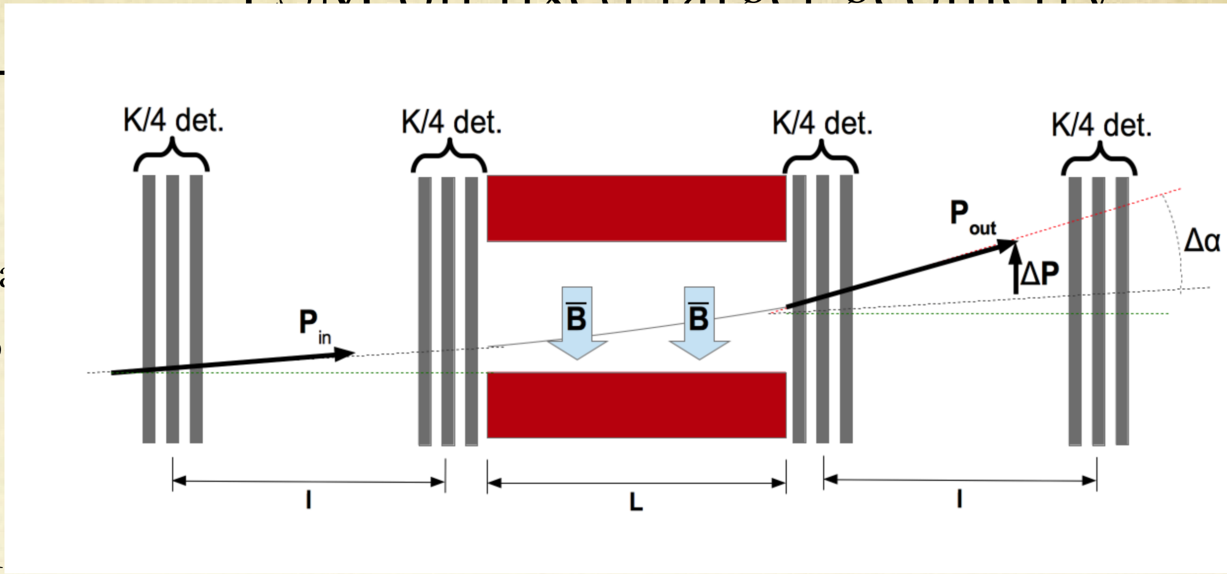
Case of uniformly distributed (K+1) planes

- $z_{i+1} - z_i$ = L/K et $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_i = \boldsymbol{\sigma}$ ∀i
- $S_z = 0$ → a,b uncorrelated

$$\sigma_a^2 = \frac{12K}{(K+2)L^2} \frac{\sigma^2}{K+1} \ , \ \sigma_b^2 = \left(1 + 12 \frac{K}{K+2} \frac{z_c^2}{L^2}\right) \frac{\sigma^2}{K+1}$$

- Uncertainties :
  - $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_a$ and $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_b$ improve with 1/√(K+1)
  - $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_a$ and $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_b$ improve with 1/L
  - $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_b$ improve with z_c

LSM on fixed target geometry



Hypothesis

- K detectors,
  each with σ single point accura
- Uniform field over L from dip
  - Trajectory: $\Delta\alpha = \left|\frac{0.3qBL}{p}\right|$
  - Bending: $\Delta p = p\,\Delta\alpha$
- Geometrical arrangement opti
  - Angular determination on input and output angle: $\sigma_\alpha^2 = \frac{16\,\sigma^2}{K\,l^2}$

Without multiple scattering

- Uncertainty on momentum

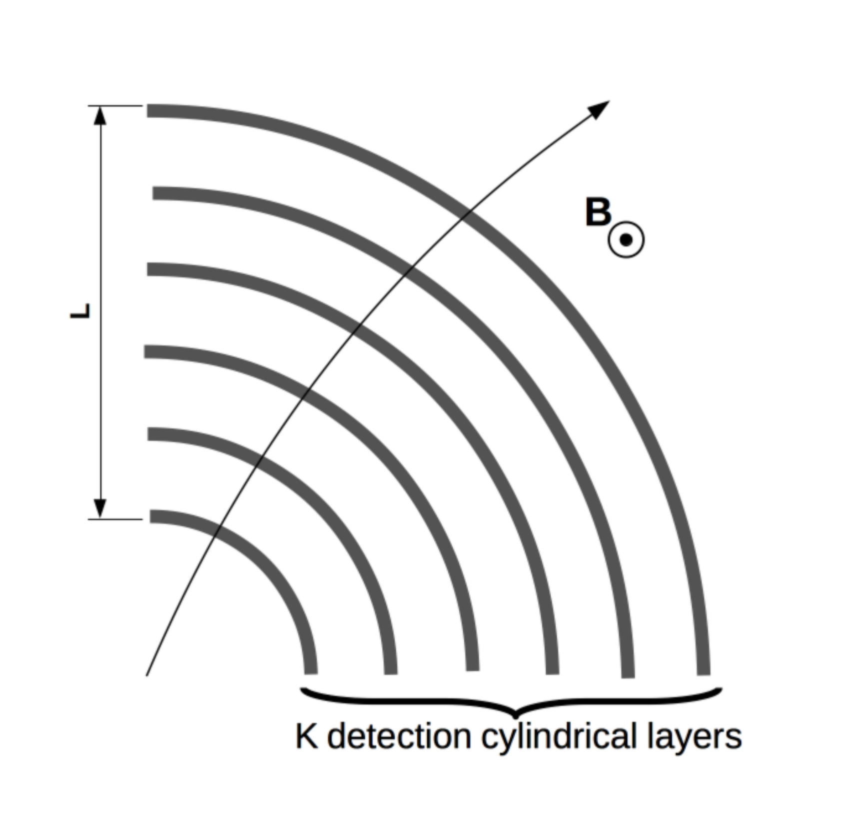
$$\frac{\sigma_p}{p} = \frac{8}{0.3q}\frac{1}{BL}\frac{\sigma}{l\sqrt{K}}\,p$$

- Note proportionality to p!

Multiple scattering contribution

- Bring additive term proportional to K and $\sigma_\theta = \frac{13.6\ (\mathrm{MeV/c})}{\beta p}\sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{thickness}}{X_0}}$

LSM on collider geometry



Hypothesis

- K detectors uniformly distributed each with σ single point accuracy
- Uniform field over path length L

Without multiple scattering

- Uncertainty on transverse momentum (Glückstern formula)

$$\frac{\sigma_{p_T}}{p_T} = \frac{\sqrt{720}}{0.3q} \frac{1}{BL^2} \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{K+6}} p_T$$

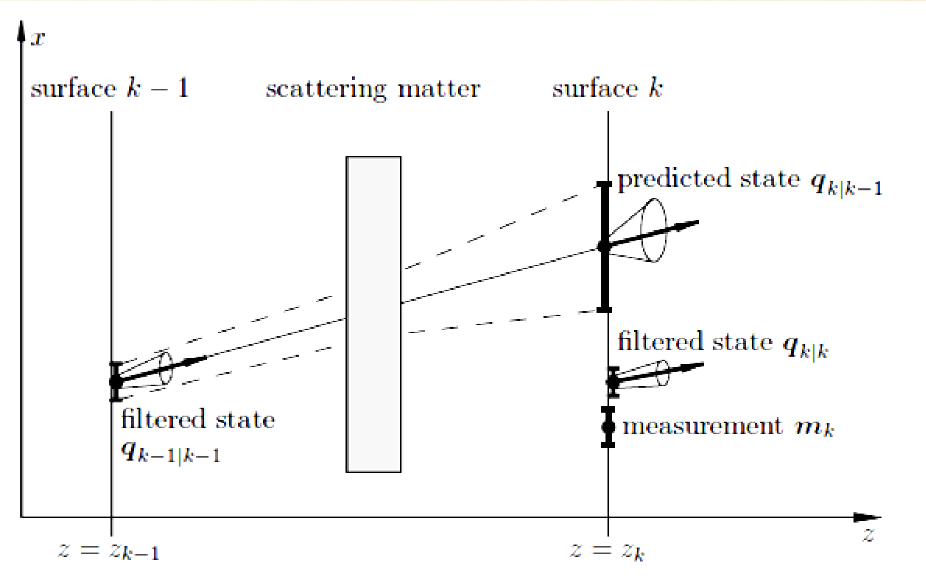
- Works well with large K > 20

Multiple scattering contribution

- Brings additive contribution

$$\frac{\sigma_{p_T}}{p_T} = \frac{1.43}{0.3q} \frac{1}{BL} \frac{13.6\ (\mathrm{MeV/c})}{\beta p} \sqrt{\frac{\mathrm{thickness}}{X_0}}$$

Kalman filter 1/2



Dimensions

- P parameters for track model
- D "coordinates" measured at each point (usually D<P)
- K measurement points (# total measures: N = KxD)

Starting point

- Initial set of parameters: first measurements
- With large uncertainties if unknowns

Iterative method

- Propagate to next layer = prediction
  - Using the system equation $\vec{p}_k = G\,\vec{p}_{k-1} + \vec{\omega}_k$
  - G = PxP matrix, ω = perturbation associated with covariance PxP matrix V_ω
  - Update the covariance matrix with additional uncertainties (ex: material budget between layers) $V_{k|k-1} = V_{k-1} + V_{\omega_k}$
- Add new point to update parameters and covariance, using the measure equation $\vec{m}_k = H\,\vec{p}_k + \vec{\varepsilon}_k$
  - H=DxP matrix, **ε**= measure error associated with diagonal covariance DxD matrix V_m
  - Weighted means of prediction and measurement using variance ⇔χ^2 fit
- Iterate…

$$\vec{p}_k = \left(V_{k|k-1}^{-1}\vec{p}_{k|k-1} + H^T V_{m_k}^{-1}\vec{m}_k\right)\cdot\left(V_{k|k-1}^{-1} + H^T V_{m_k}^{-1} H\right)^{-1}$$

Kalman filter 2/2

Forward and backward filters

- Forward estimate of p_k: from 1➛k-1 measurements
- Backward estimate of p_k: from k+1➛K measurements
- Independent estimates ➞combination with weighted mean = smoother step

Computation complexity

- only PxP, DxP or DxD matrices computation (≪NxN)

Mixing with finder

- After propagation step: local finder
- Some points can be discarded if considered as outliers in the fit (use χ^2 value)

Include exogenous measurements

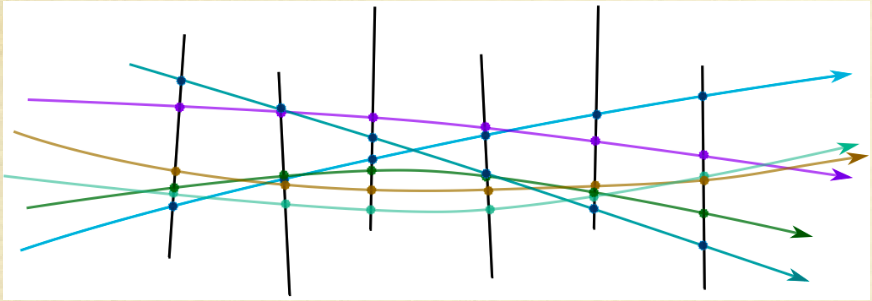
- Like dE/dx, correlated to momentum
- Additional measurement equation $\vec{m}'_k = H' \, \vec{p}_k + \vec{\varepsilon}'_k$

$$\vec{p}_k = \left(V_{k|k-1}^{-1} \vec{p}_{k|k-1} + H^T V_{m_k}^{-1} \vec{m}_k + H'^T \, V_{m'_k}^{-1} \vec{m}'_k \right) \cdot \left(V_{k|k-1}^{-1} + H^T V_{m_k}^{-1} H + H'^T \, V_{m'_k}^{-1} H' \right)^{-1}$$

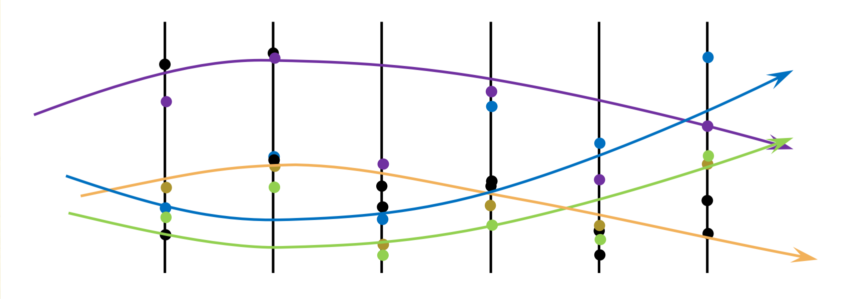
Need for Alignment

- Let's come back to one initial & implicit hypothesis
  - "We know were the point are located."
  - True to the extent we know were the detector is!
  - BUT, mechanical instability (magnetic field, temperature, air flow...) and also drift speed variation (temperature, pressure, field inhomogeneity...) limit our knowledge
  - Periodic determination of positions and deformations needed = alignment

True tracks & True detector positions



Initial assumption for detector positions & tracks built from these assumptions



Note hit position relative to detector are the same tracks reconstructed are not even close to reality... and this assuming hits can be properly associated together!

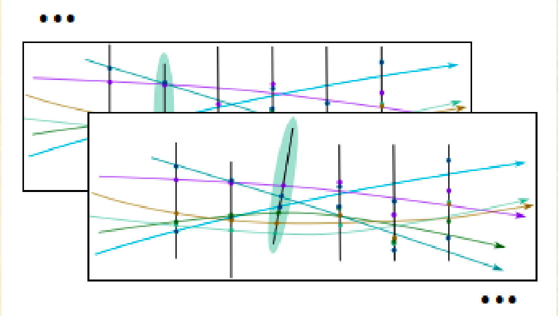
Alignment strategy 1/2

Alignment parameters

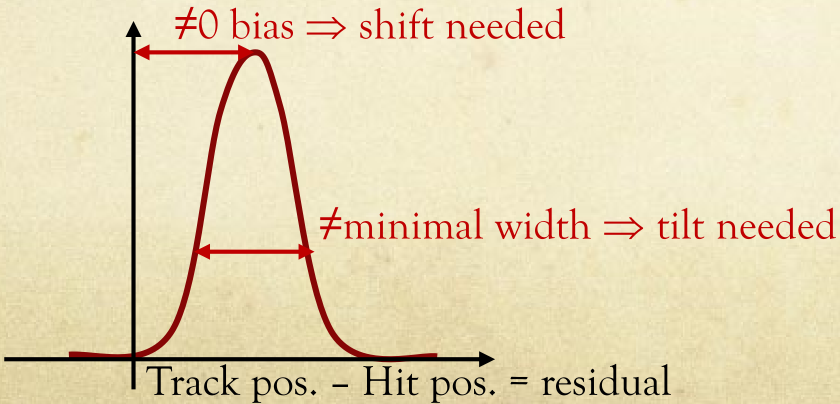
- Track model depends on additional "free" parameters, i.e. the sensor positions

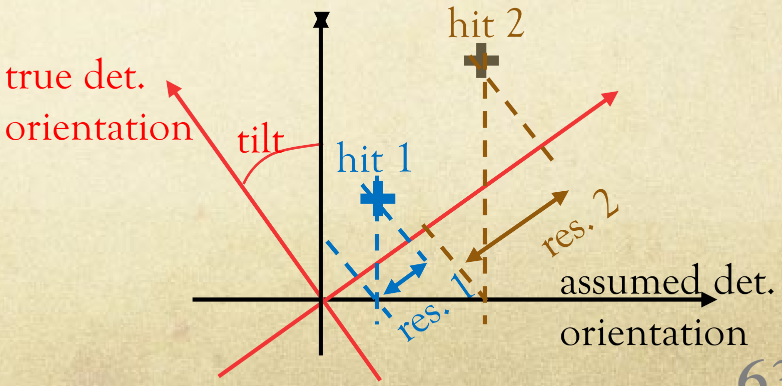
Methods to find the relative position of individual sensors

- Global alignment:
  - Fit the new params. to minimize the overall χ^2 of a set of tracks
  - Beware: many parameters could be involved (few 10^3 can easily be reached) → Millepede algo.



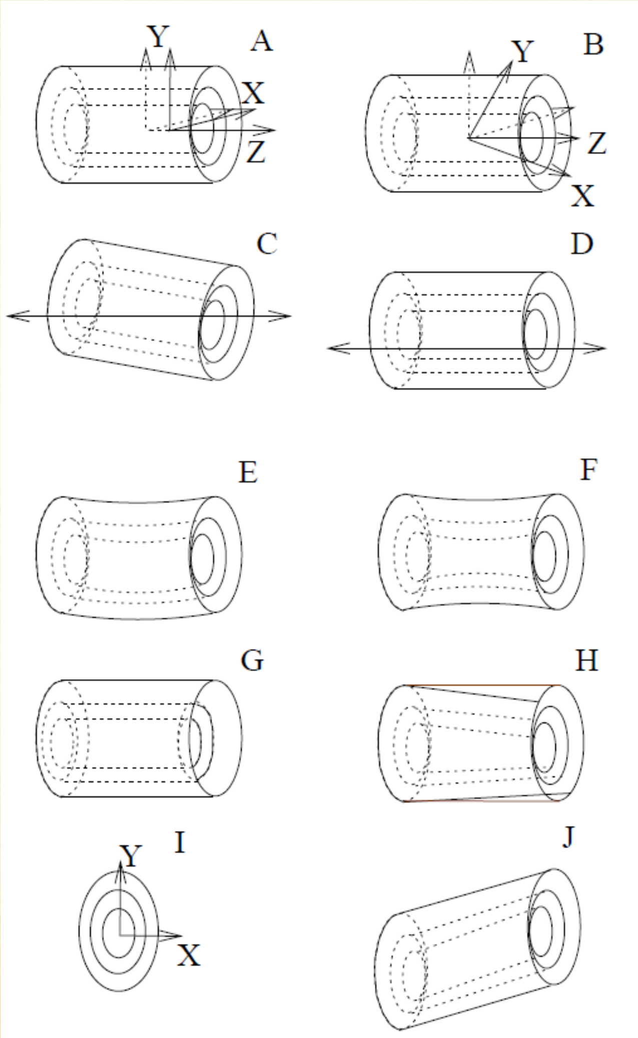
- Local alignment:
  - Use tracks reconstructed with reference detectors
  - Align other detectors by minimizing the "residual" (track-hit distance) width





Alignment strategy 2/2

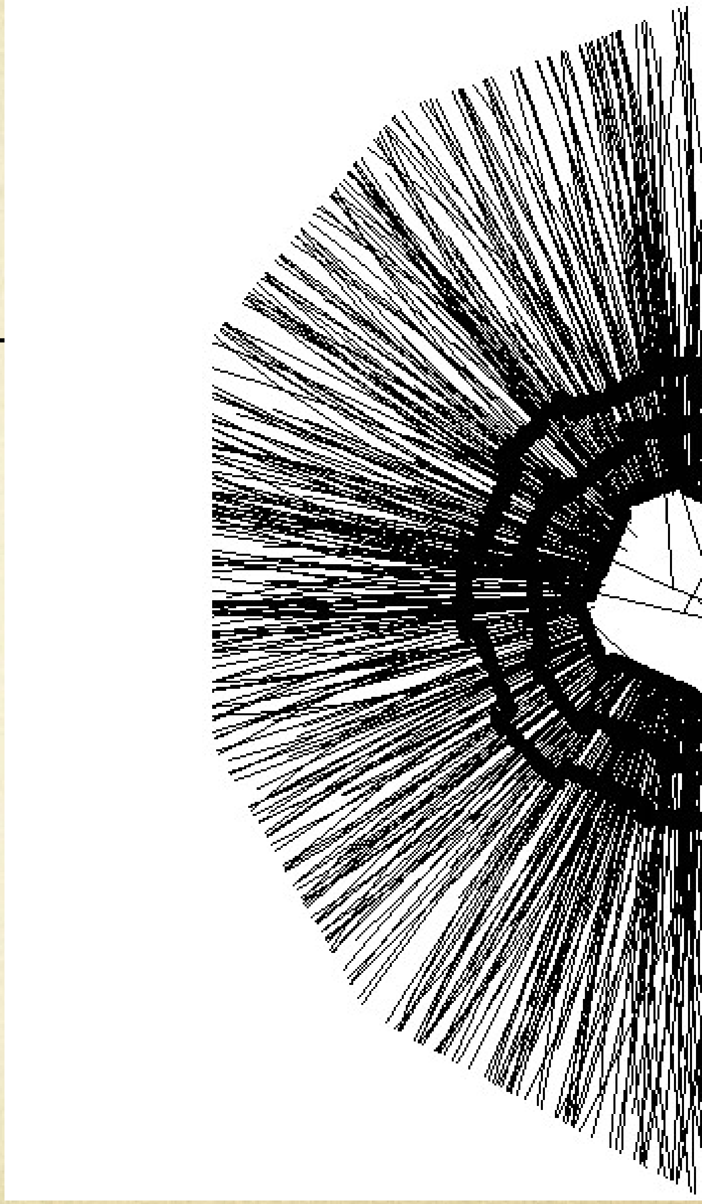
- **In both methods (global or local alignment)**
  - Use a set of well know tracks and tracking-”friendly” environment to avoid bias
    - Muons (very traversing) and no magnetic field
    - Low multiplicity events



- **Global deformations also possible**
  - affect overall positions & momentum
  - Corrected through observing
    - Mass peak positions
    - Systematic differences at various track angles or detector positions

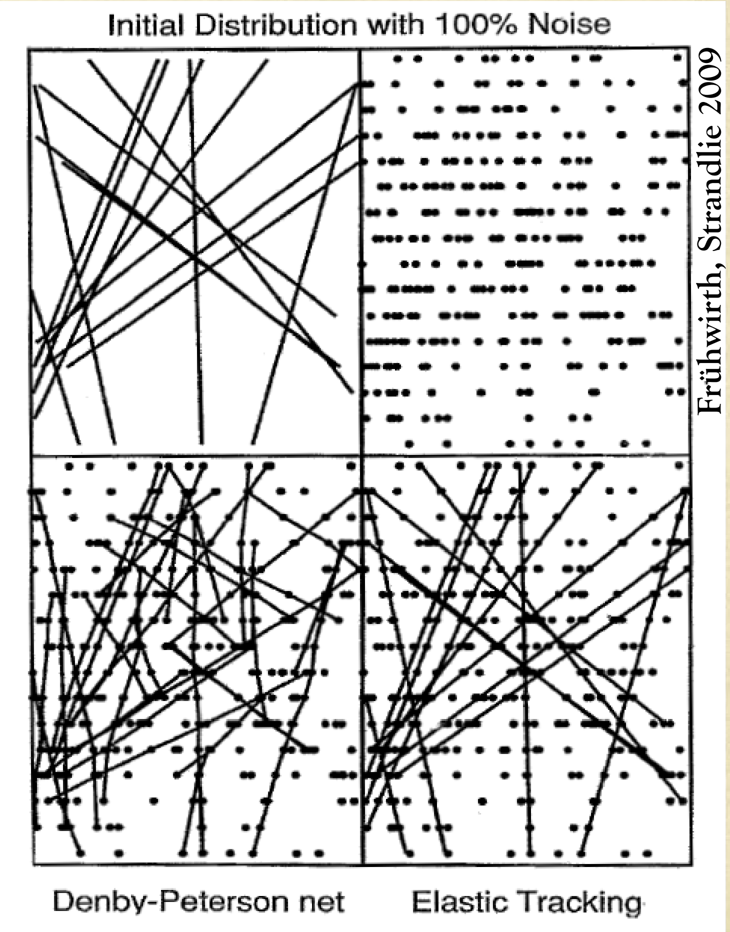
4. Advanced methods
(brief illustrations)

- Why ?
- Neural network
- Cellular automaton



Adaptive methods

- Shall we do better?
  - Higher track/vertex density, less efficient the classical method
  - Allows for many options and best choice
- Adaptive features
  - Dynamic change of track parameters during finding/fitting
  - Measurements are weighted according to their uncertainty
    - Allows to take into account several "normally excluded" info
  - Many hypothesis are handled simultaneously
    - But their number decrease with iterations (annealing like behavior)
  - Non-linearity
  - Often CPU-time costly (is that still a problem?)



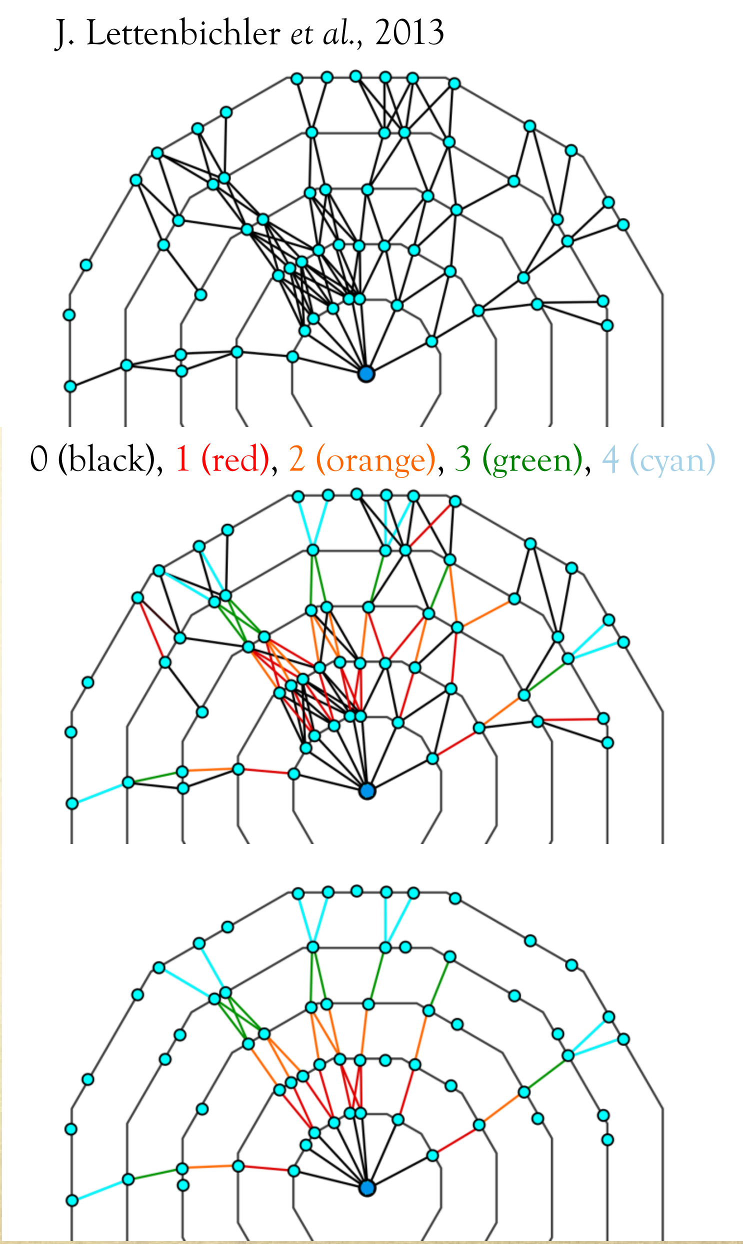
Frühwirth, Strandlie 2009

- Examples
  - Neural network, Elastic nets, Gaussian-sum filters, Deterministic annealing, Cellular automaton

Cellular automaton

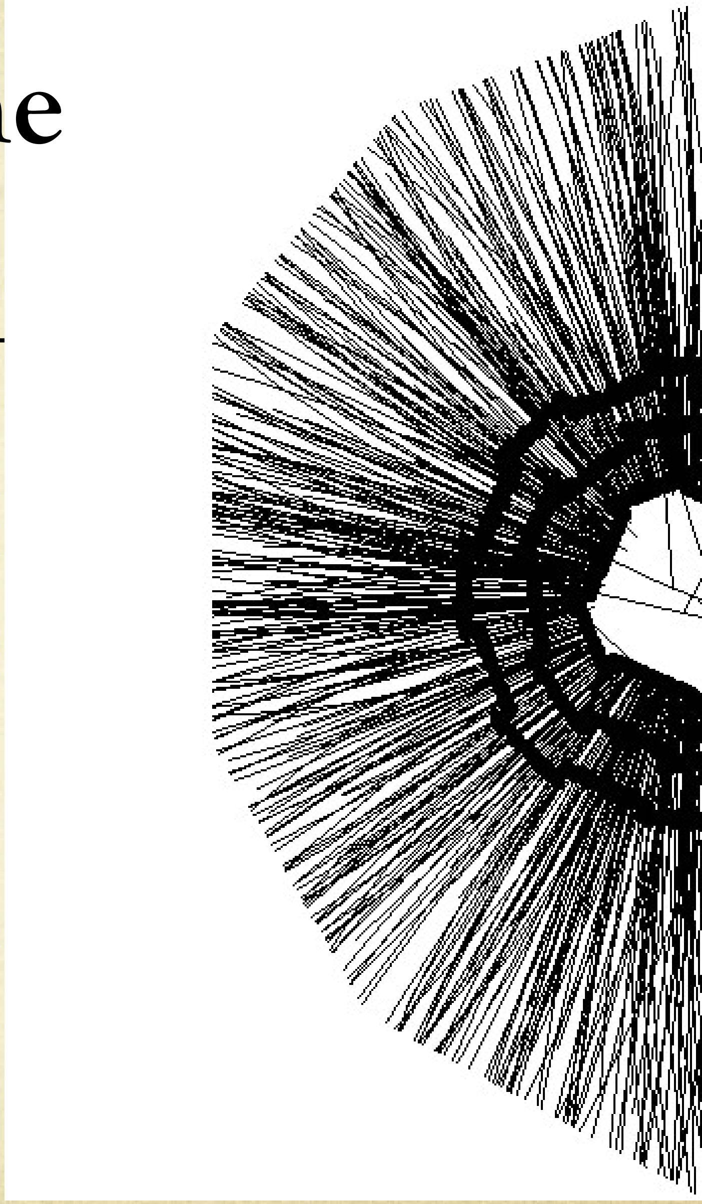
Cellular automaton

- Initialization
  - built any cell (= segment of 2 points)
- Iterative step
  - associate neighbour cells (more inner)
  - Raise "state" with associated cells
  - Kill lowest state cells



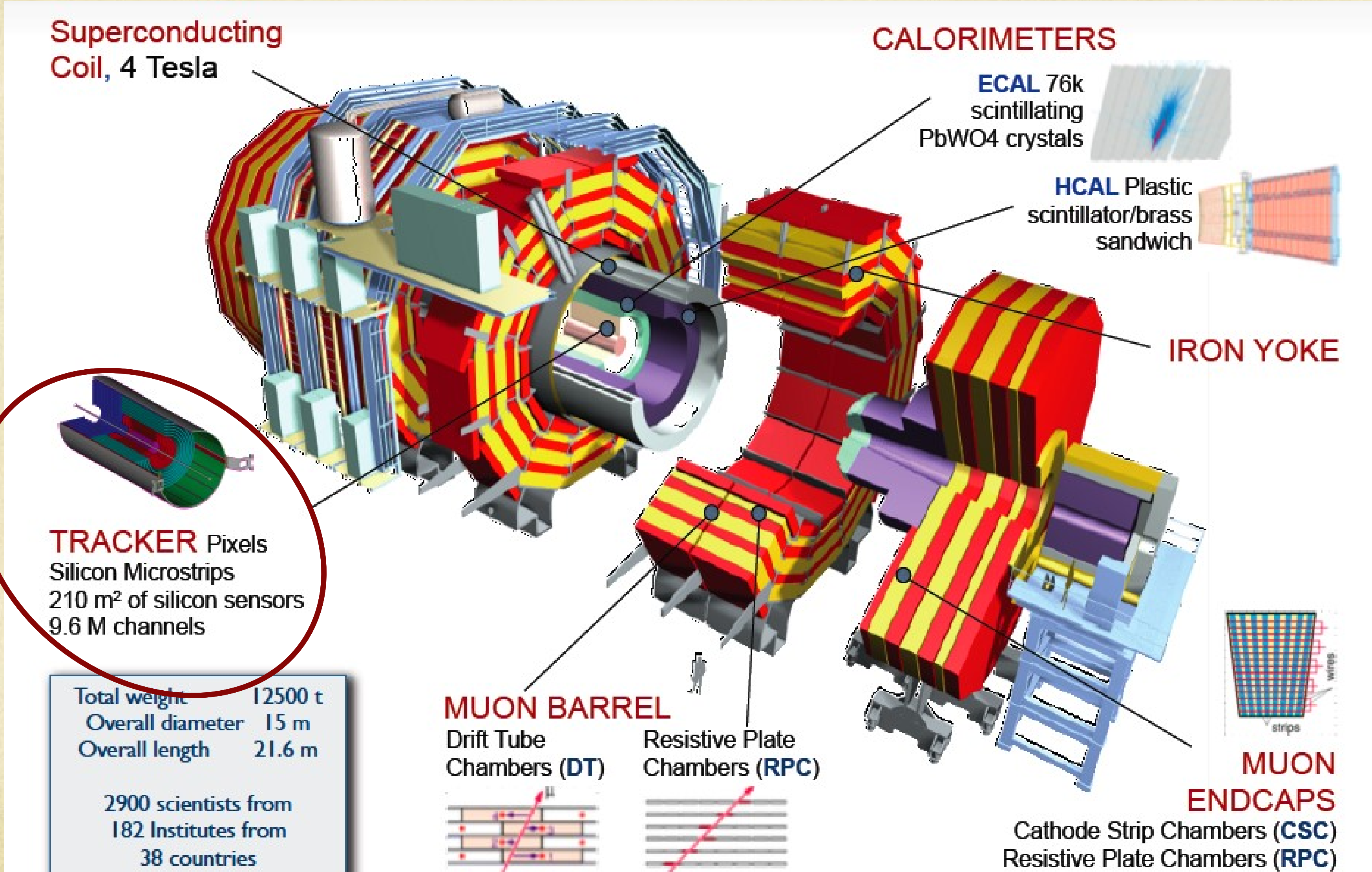
5. Deconstructing some tracking systems

- CMS (colliders)
- AMS, ANTARES (telescopes)



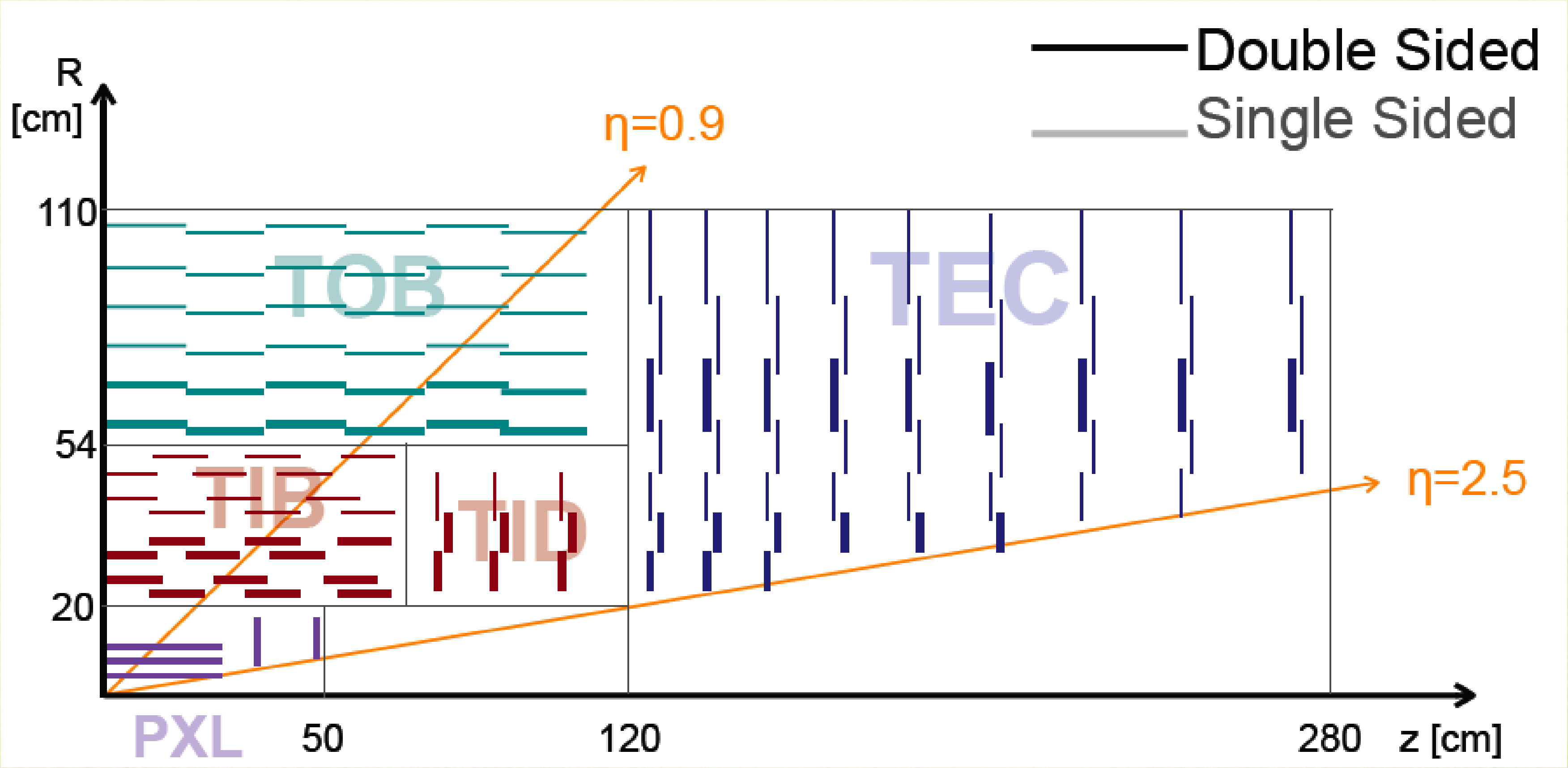
5. Some tracking systems:

CMS

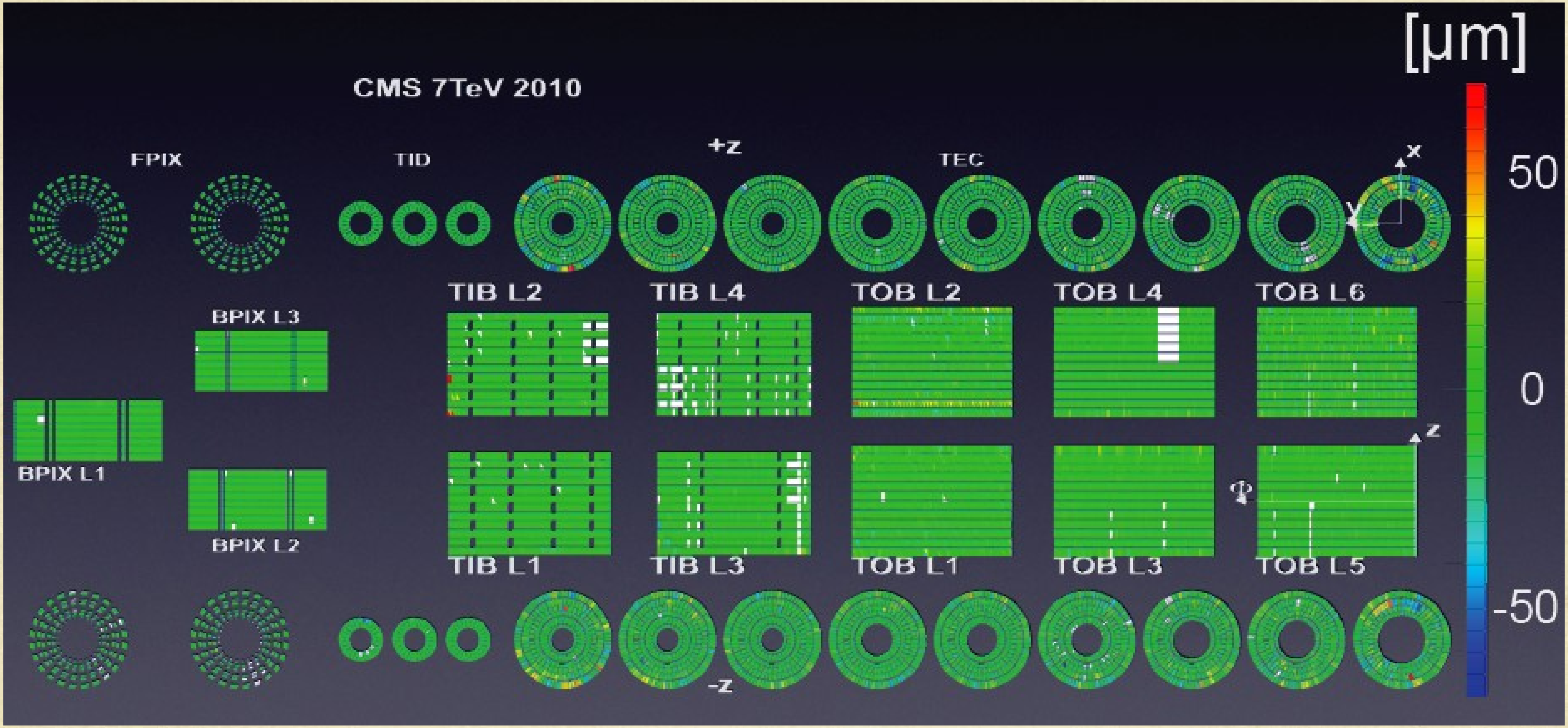


CMS

- The trackerS

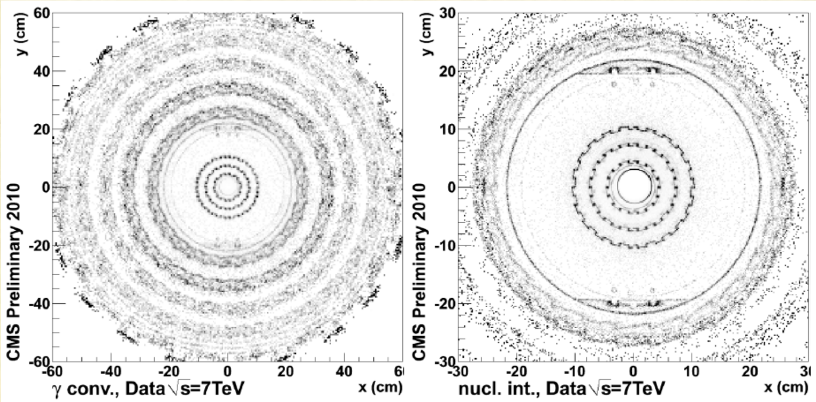


- Alignment residual width

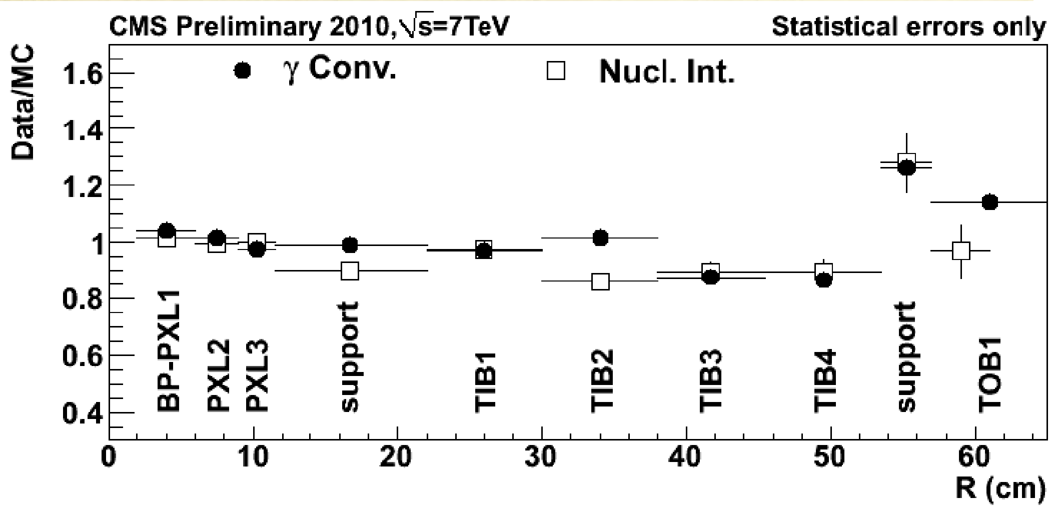


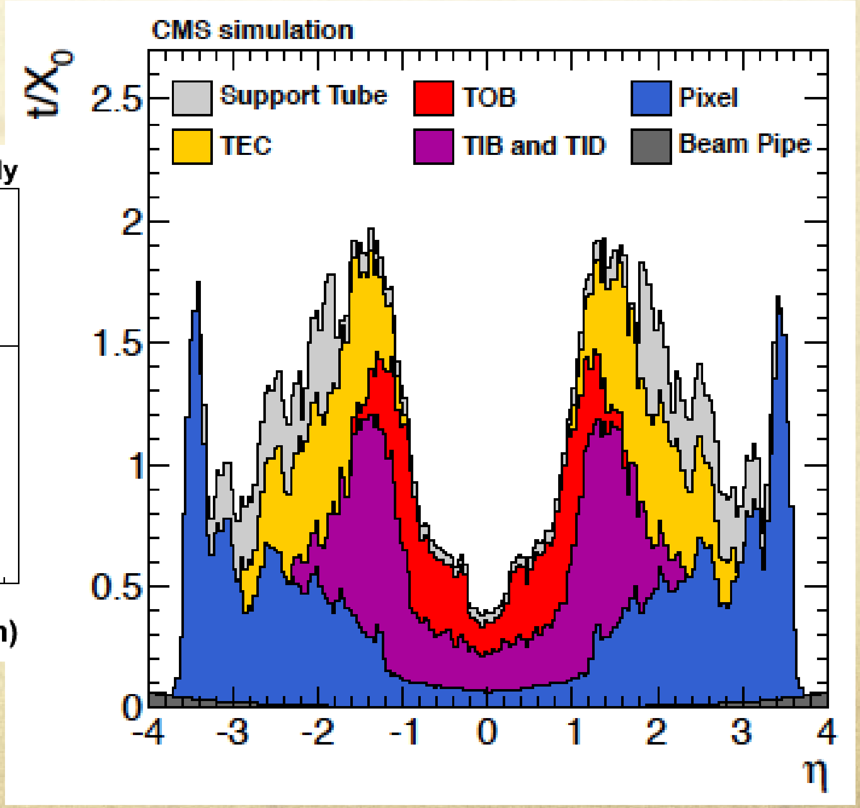
CMS

- Taking a picture of the material budget
  - Using secondary vertices from $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$

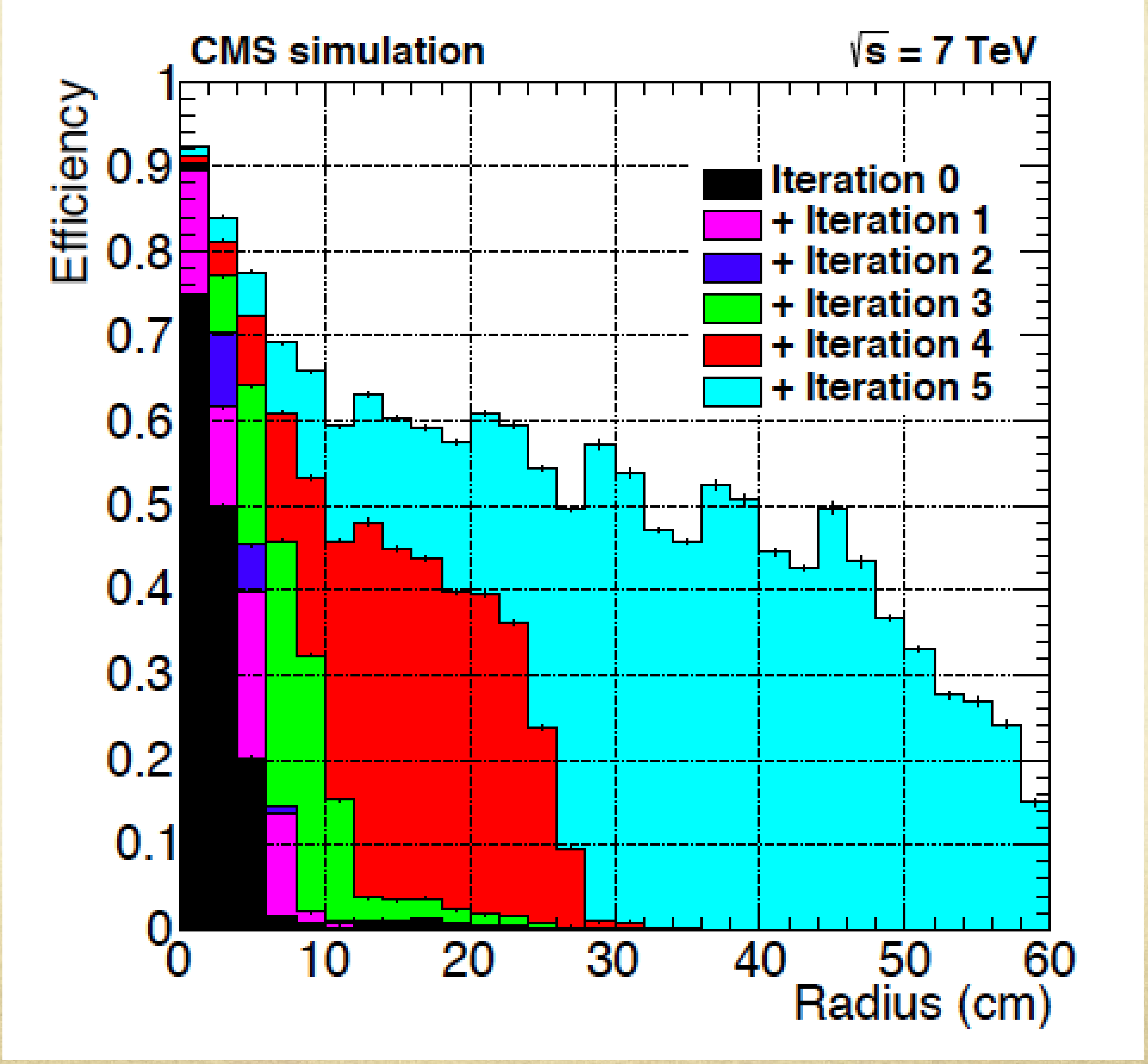


- Measuring it by data/simulation comparison



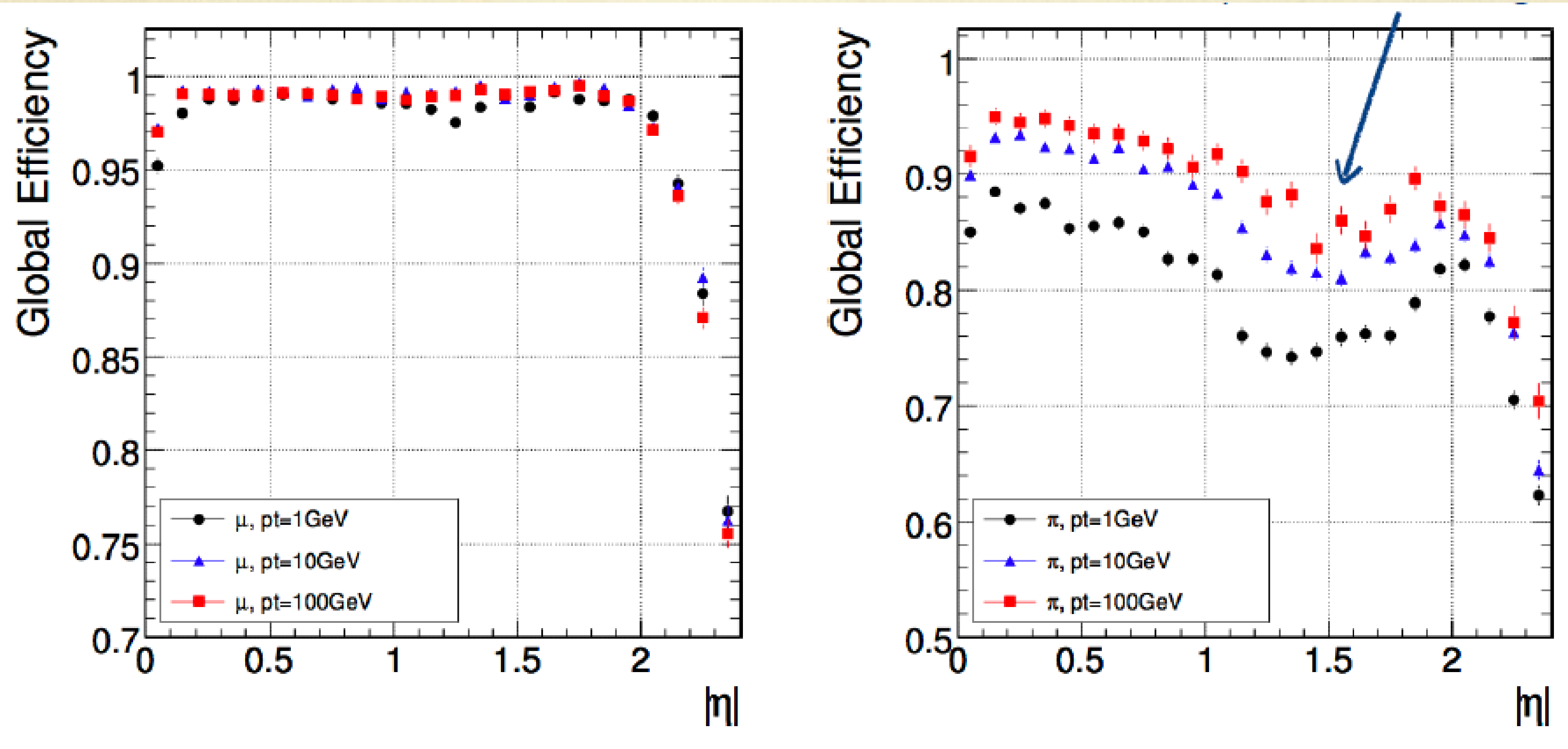


- Tracking algorithm = multi-iteration process



CMS

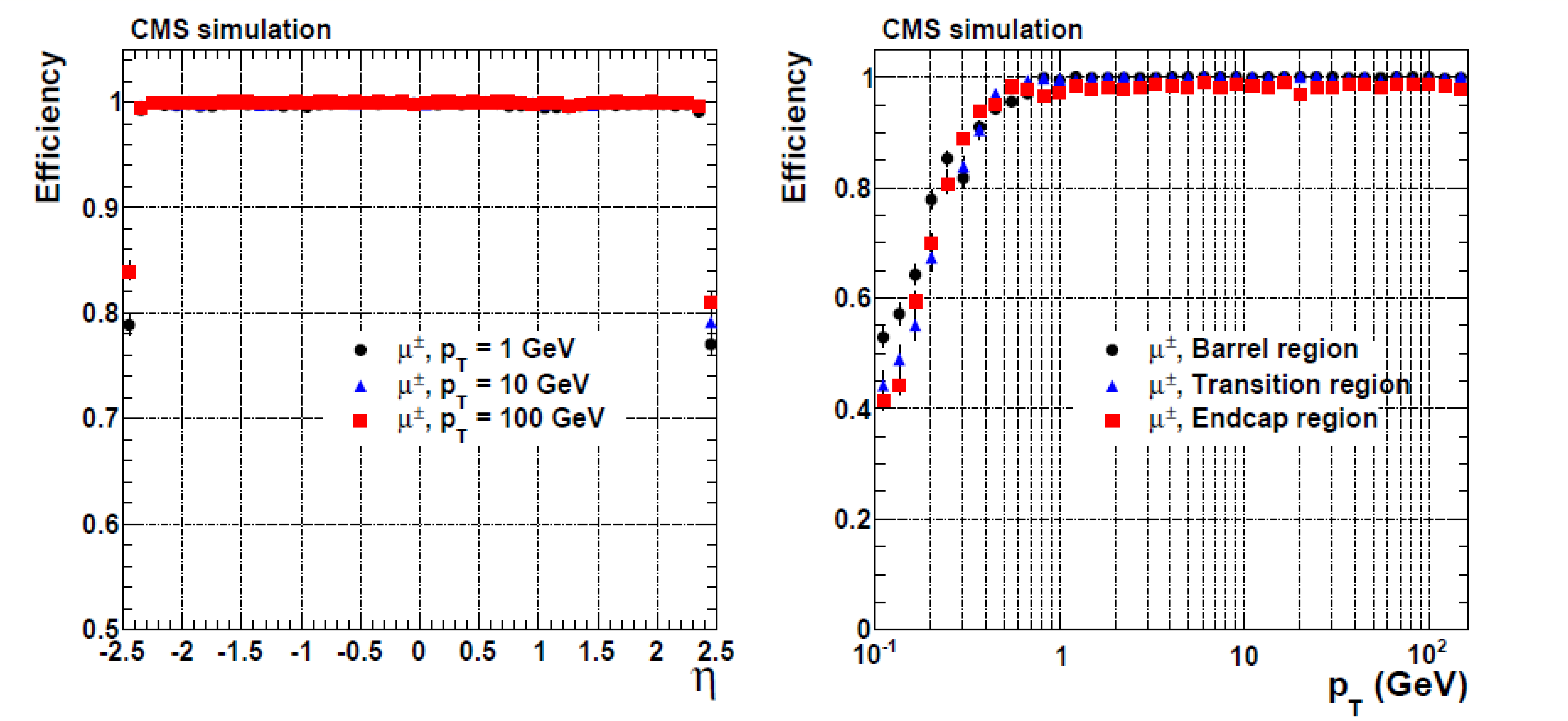
- Tracking efficiency



CMS

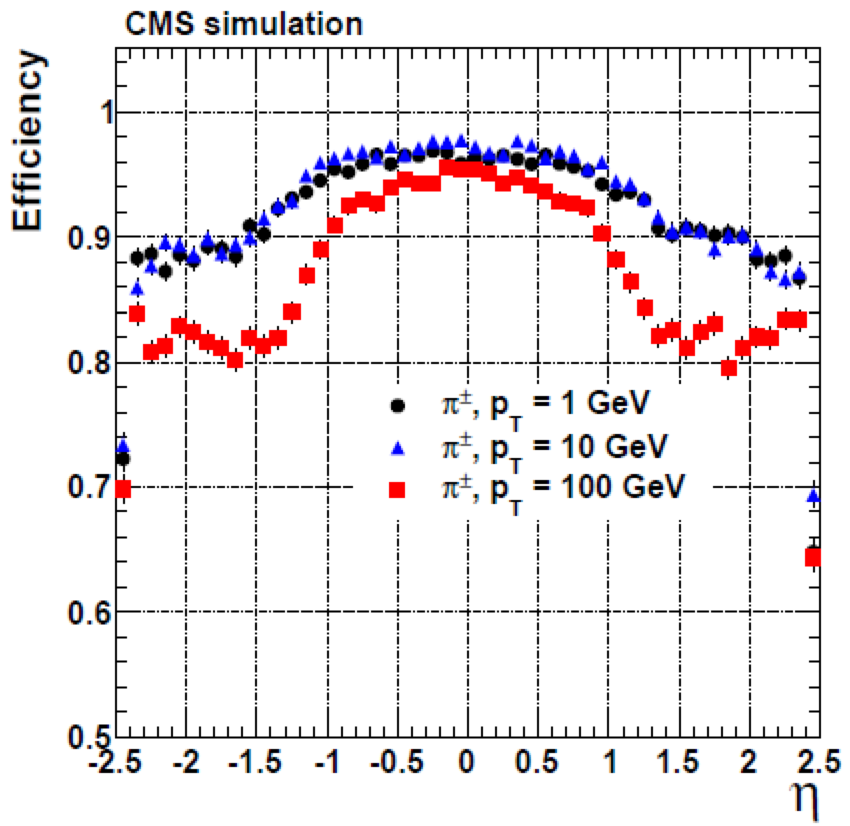
Tracking efficiency

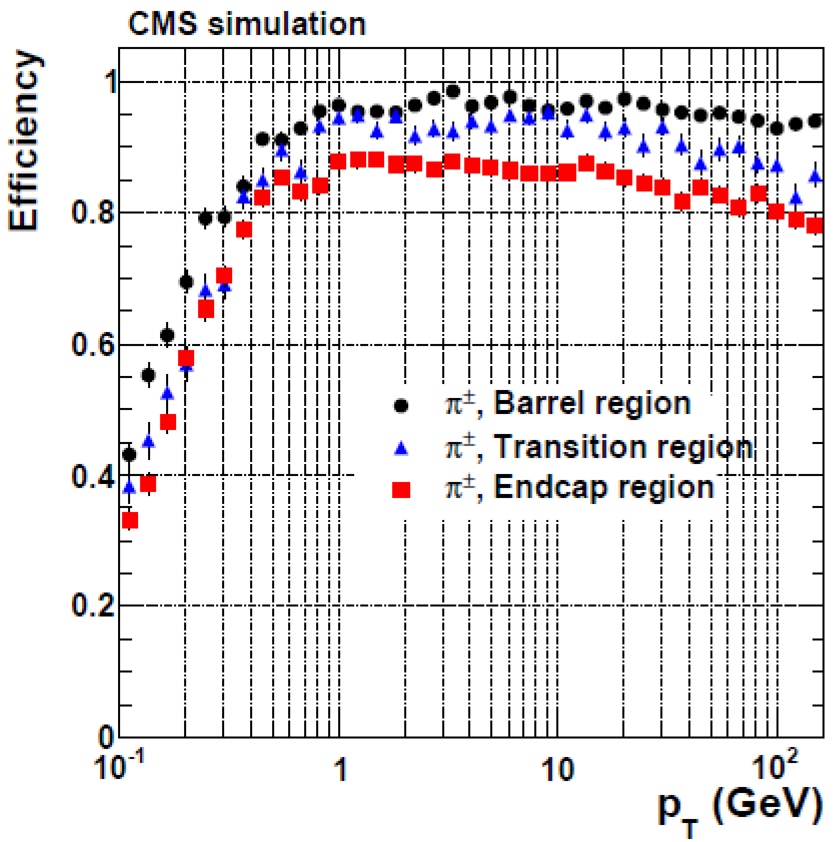
- Sinlge, isolated muons



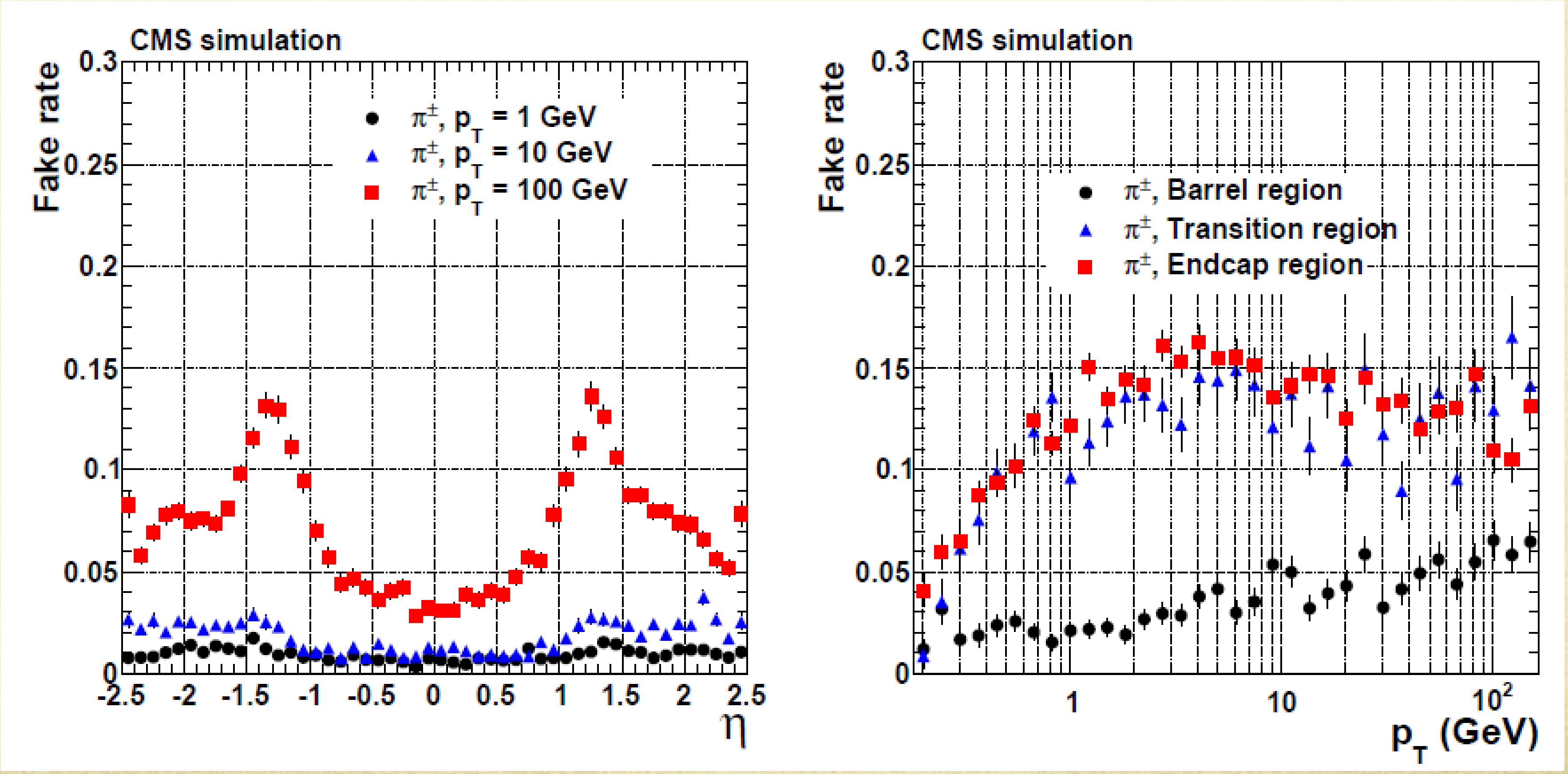
CMS

- Tracking efficiency
  - All pions





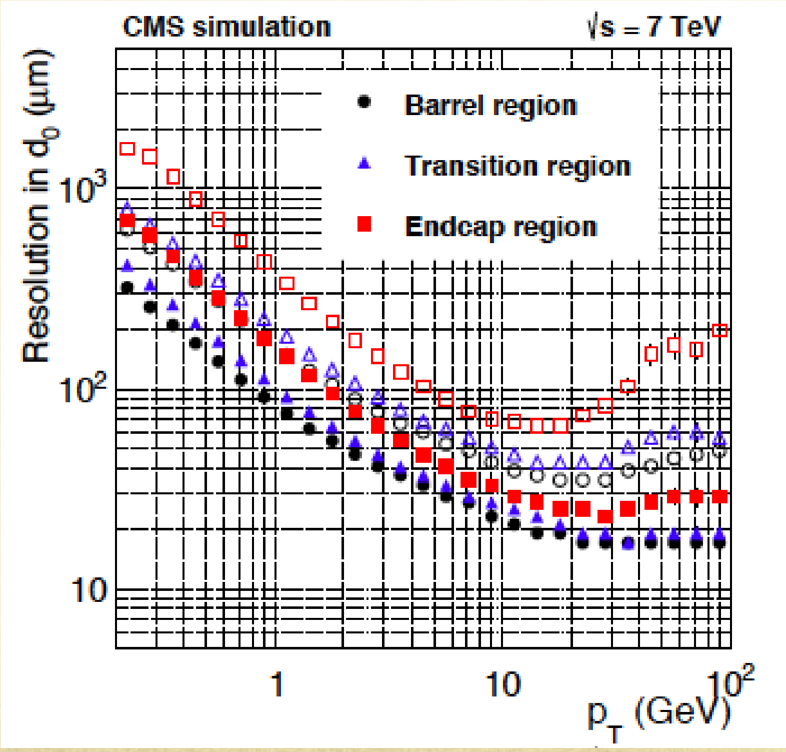
- Tracking purity
  - All pions

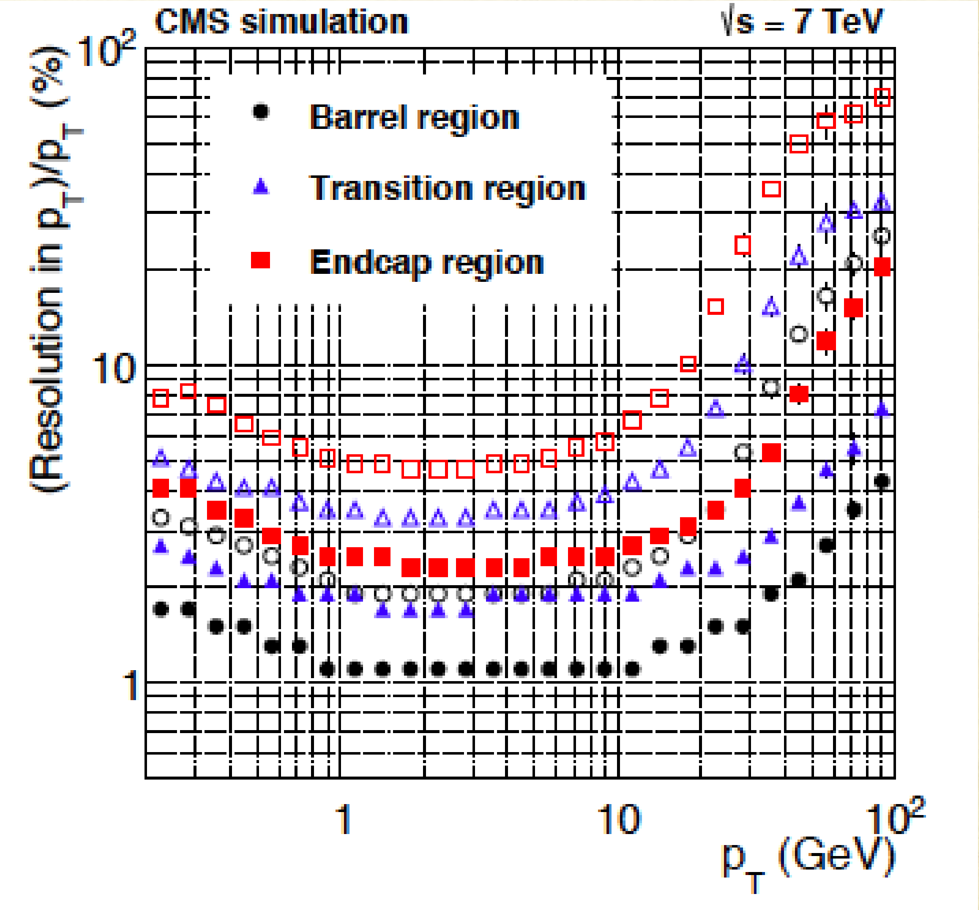


CMS

- Tracking resolution

d0 = transverse impact parameter



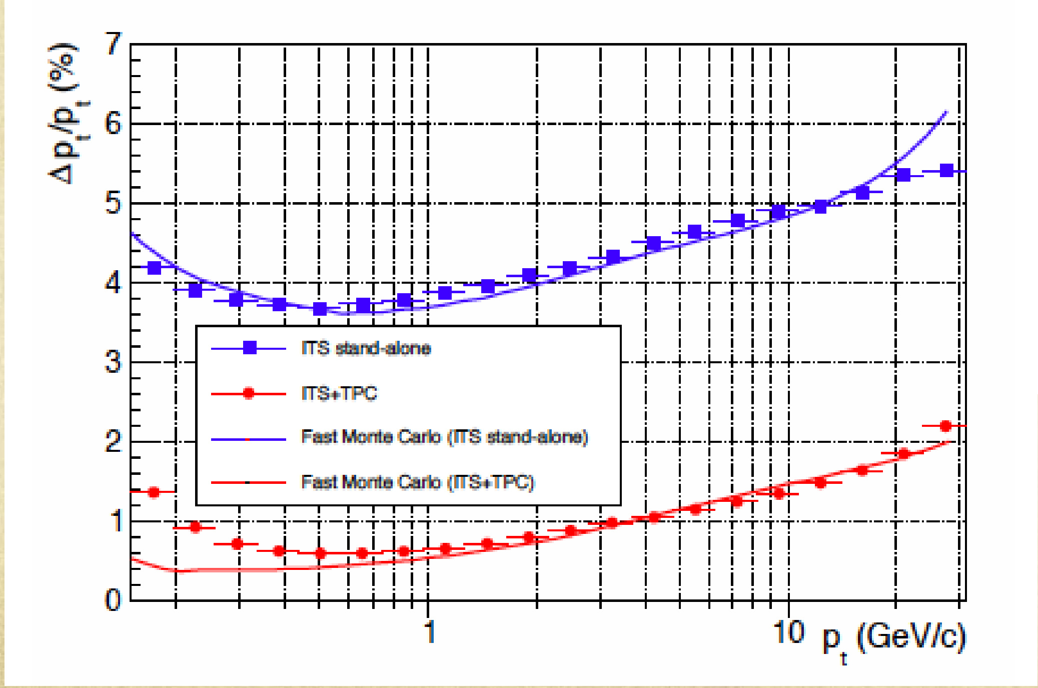


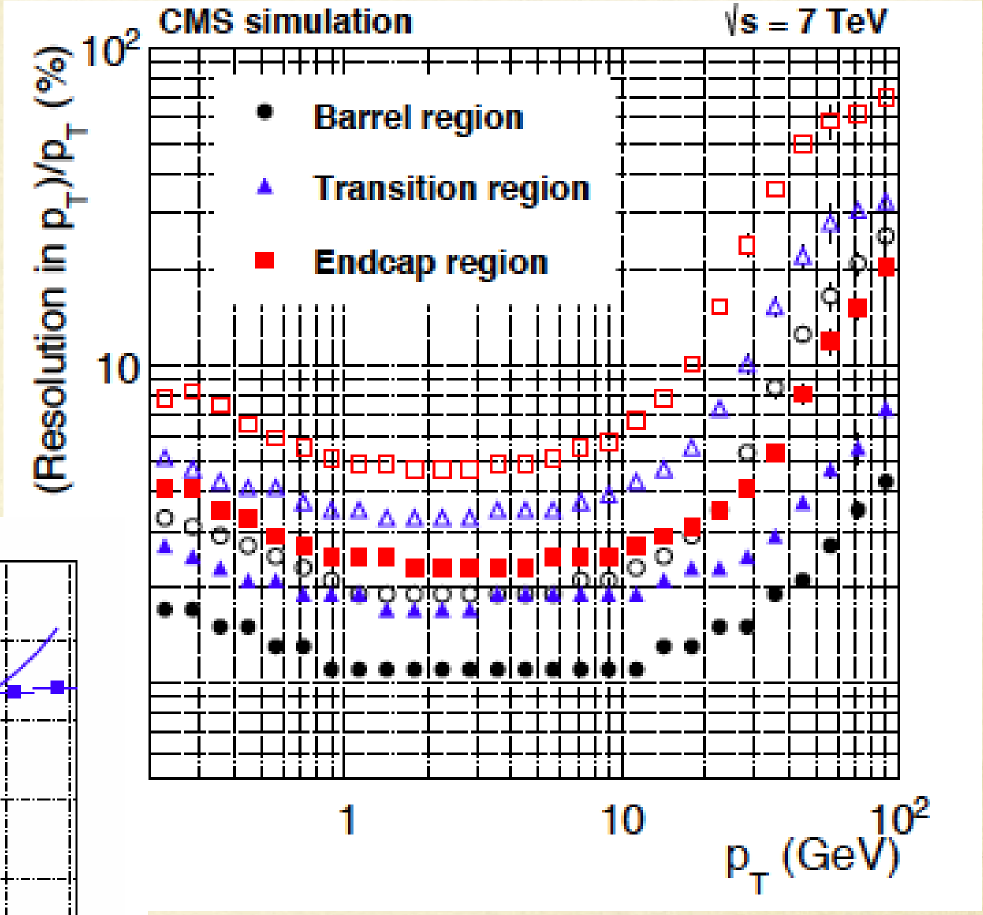
5. Some tracking systems:

CMS

- Tracking resolution

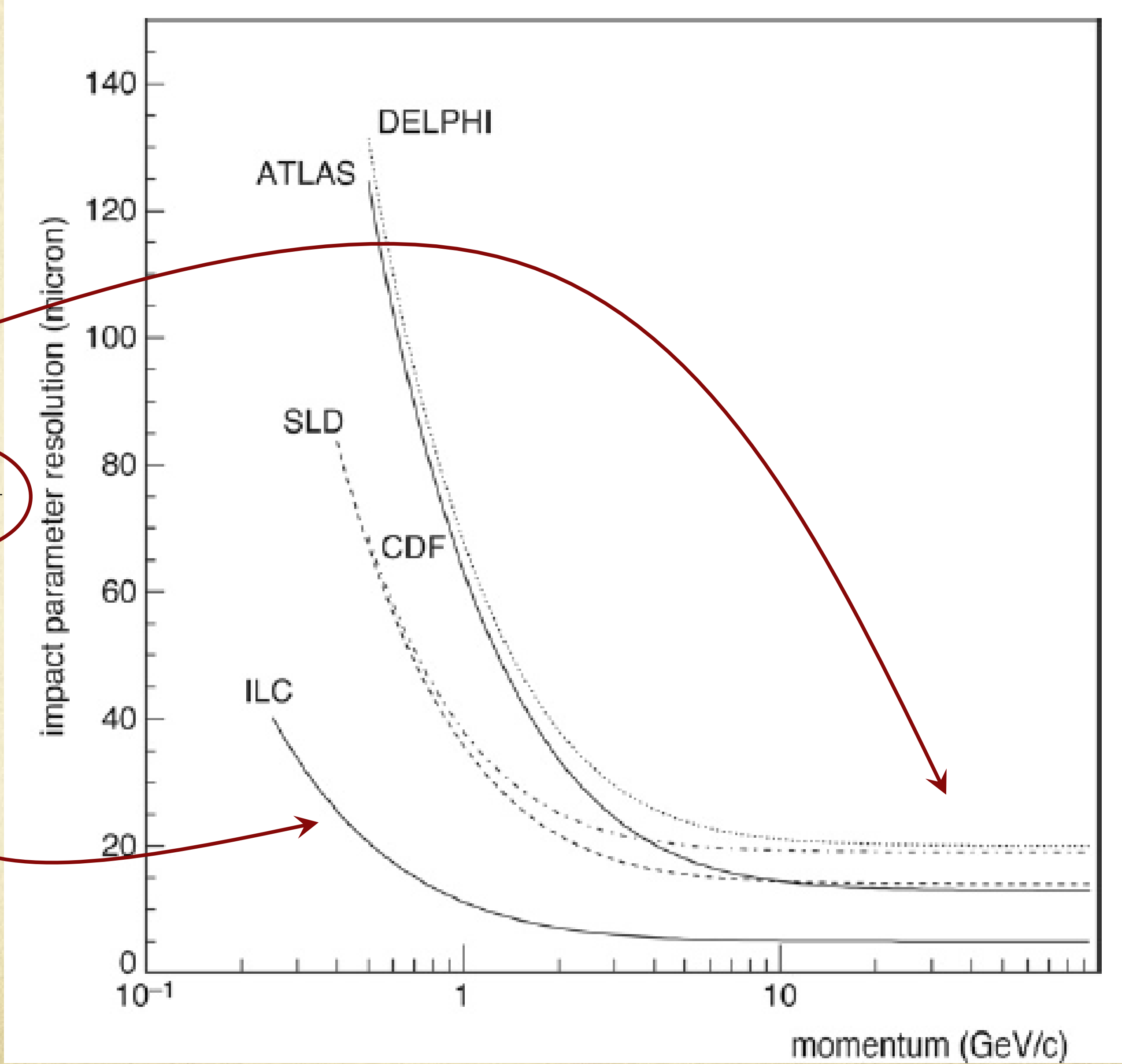
ALICE figure



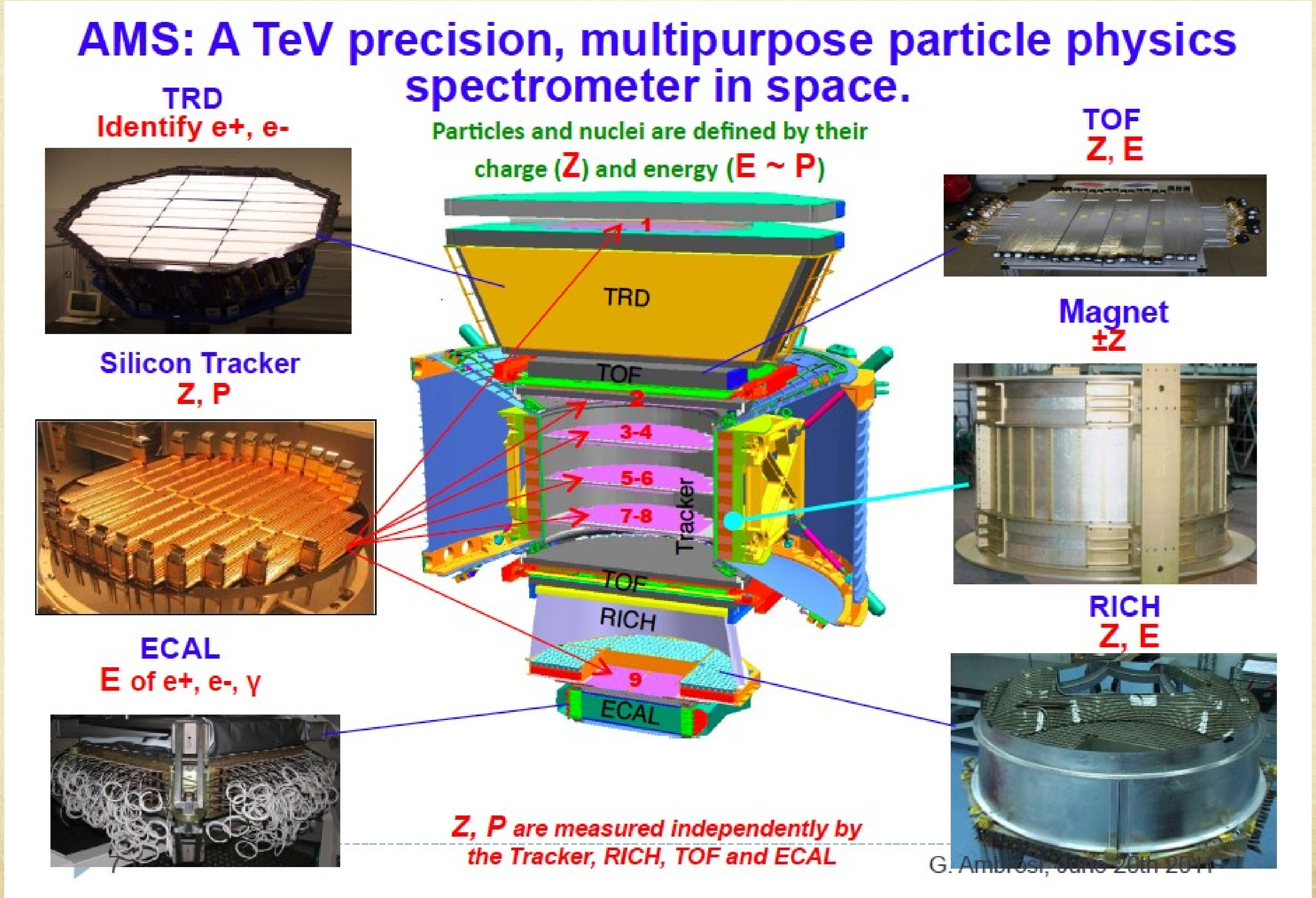


Impact parameter resolution

$$\sigma_{IP} \propto \frac{\sqrt{R_{\rm ext}^2 \sigma_{\rm int}^2 + R_{\rm int}^2 \sigma_{\rm ext}^2}}{R_{\rm ext} - R_{\rm int}} \oplus \frac{R_{\rm int} \sigma_{\vartheta({\rm ms})}}{p \sin^{3/2}(\theta)}$$



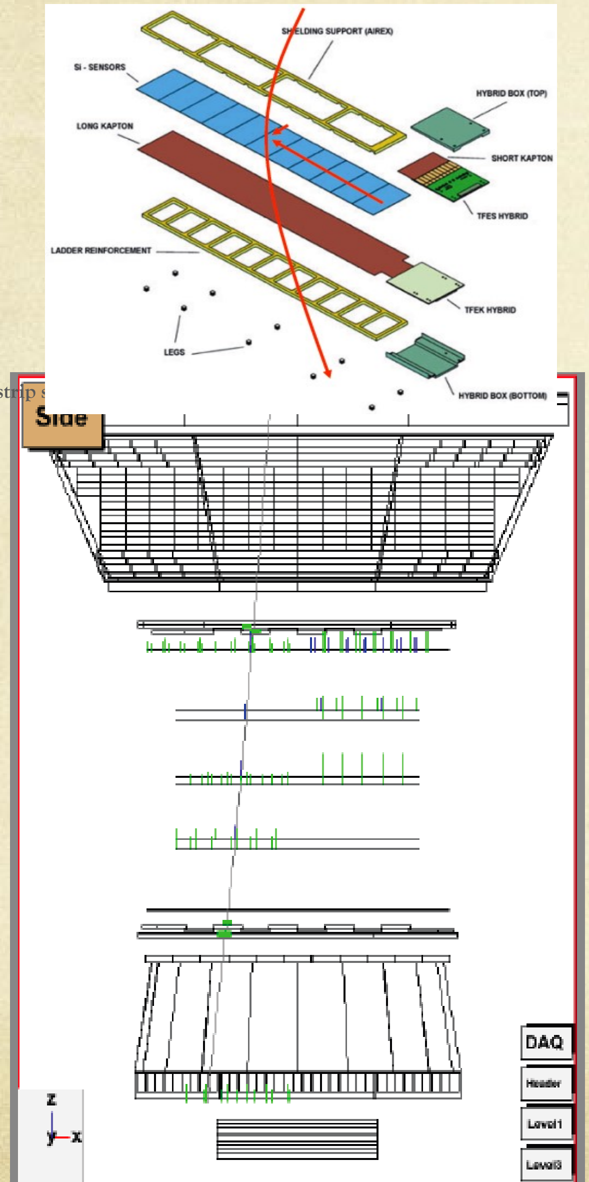
AMS


AMS: A TeV precision, multipurpose particle physics spectrometer in space.
Particles and nuclei are defined by their charge (Z) and energy (E ~ P)
TRD
Identify e+, e-
Silicon Tracker
Z, P
ECAL
E of e+, e-, γ
TOF
Z, E
Magnet
±Z
RICH
Z, E
TRD
TOF
1
2
3-4
5-6
7-8
Tracker
TOF
RICH
9
ECAL
Z, P are measured independently by the Tracker, RICH, TOF and ECAL
G. Ambrosi, June 20th 2011

5. Some tracking systems:

AMS

Silicon strip s



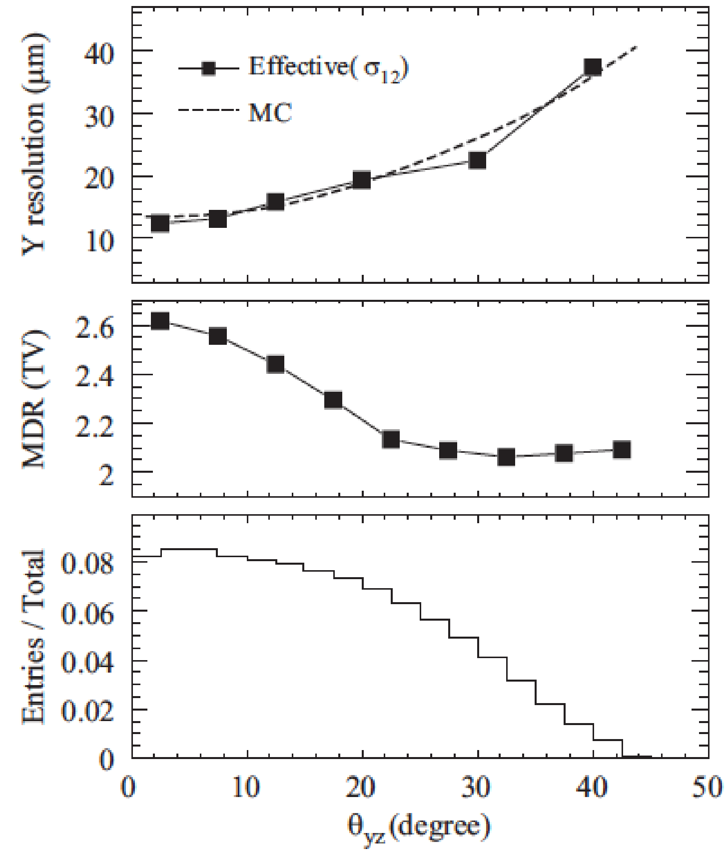
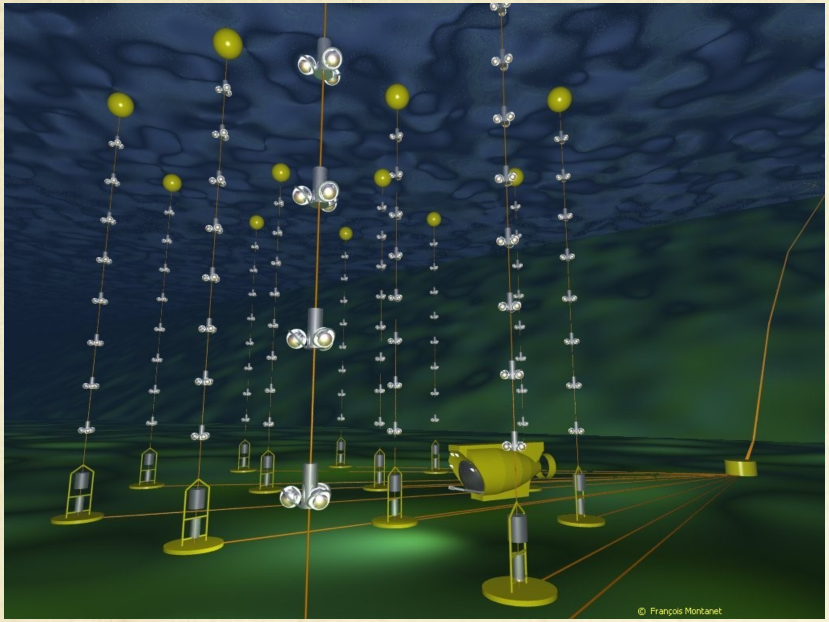
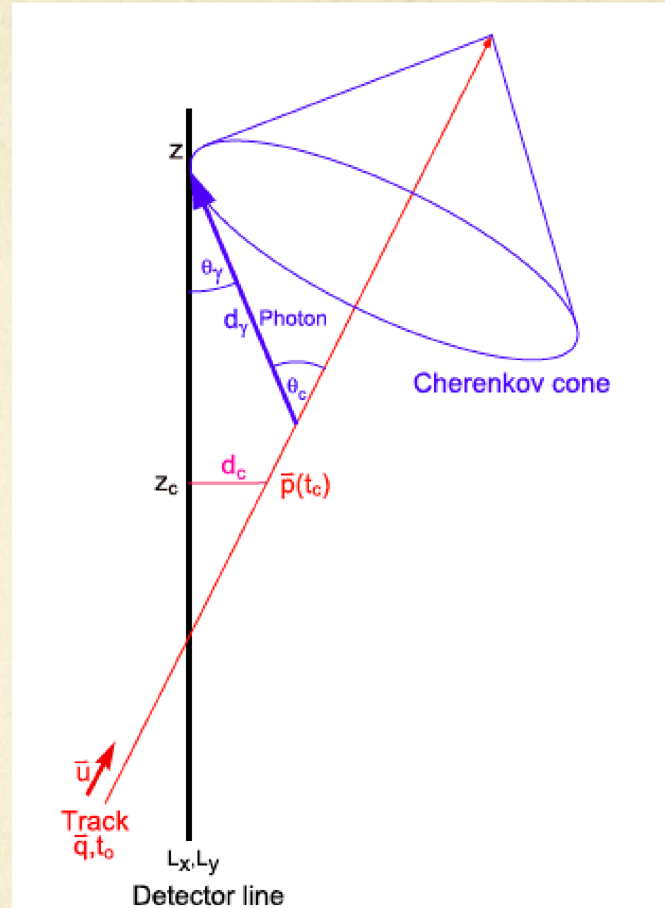
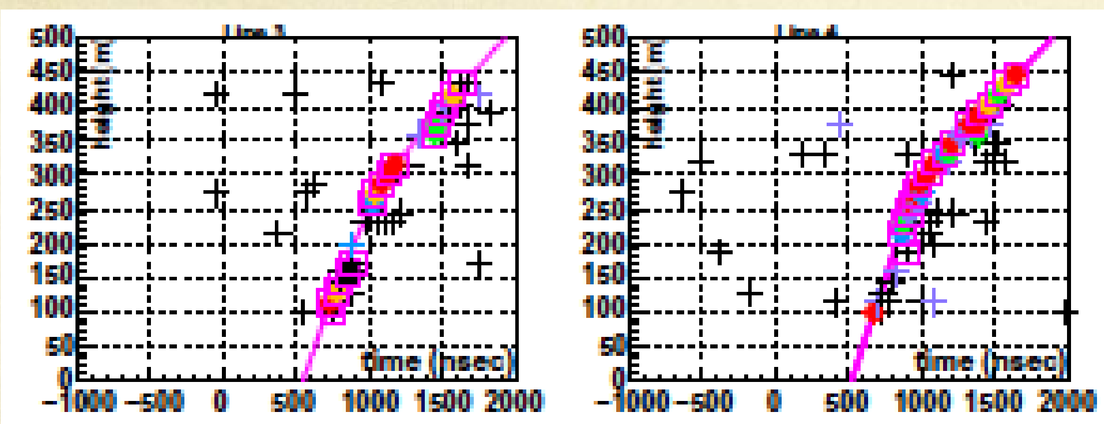


Fig. 5. The effective position resolution (weighted average of two Gaussian widths) in the *y*-coordinate for different inclination angles (top), the Maximum Detectable Rigidity (MDR, 100% rigidity measurement error) as a function of the inclination angle estimated for 1 TV proton incidence with the simulation (middle), and the inclination angle distribution in the geometric acceptance of the tracker (bottom).

ANTARES

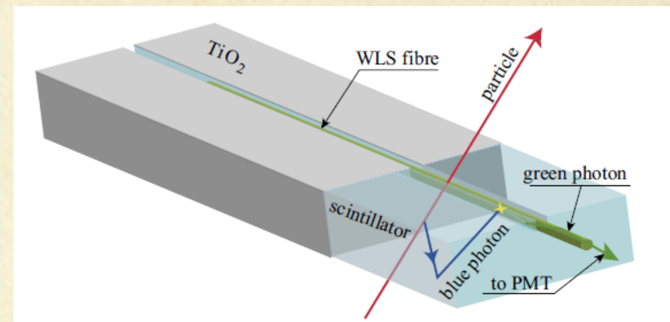

© François Montanet

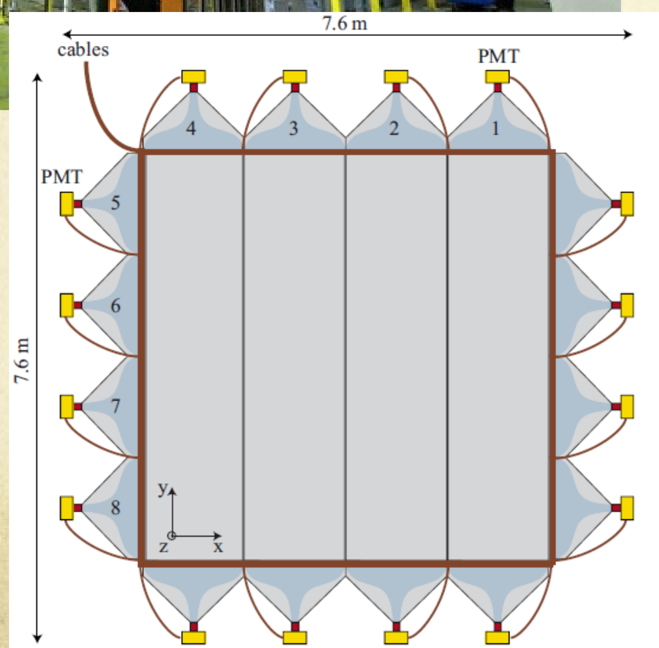

z
θγ
dγ
Photon
θc
Cherenkov cone
zc
dc
p(tc)
u
Track
q,t0
Lx,Ly
Detector line

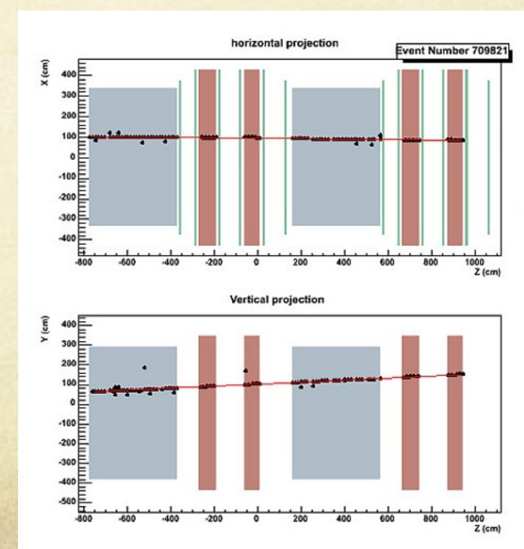

time (nsec)
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
450
500
-1000
-500
0
500
1000
1500
2000
time (nsec)

OPERA

Target Tracker with scintillator strips:
1 strip = 6.86m long,
10.6mm thick, 26.3mm wide







Summary

- **Fundamental characteristics of any tracking & vertexing device:**
  - (efficiency), granularity, material budget, power dissipation, "timing", radiation tolerance
  - All those figures are intricated: each technology has its own limits
- **Many technologies available**
  - None is adapted to all projects (physics + environment choose, in principle)
  - Developments are ongoing for upgrades & future experiments
    - Goal is to extent limits of each techno. → convergence to a single one?
- **Reconstruction algorithms**
  - Enormous boost (variety and performances) in the last 10 years
  - Each tracking system has its optimal algorithm
- **Development trend**
  - Always higher hit rates call for more data reduction
  - Tracking info in trigger → high quality online tracking/vertexing
- **Link with:**
  - PID: obvious with TPC, TRD, topological reco.
  - Calorimetry: Particle flow algorithm, granular calo. using position sensors

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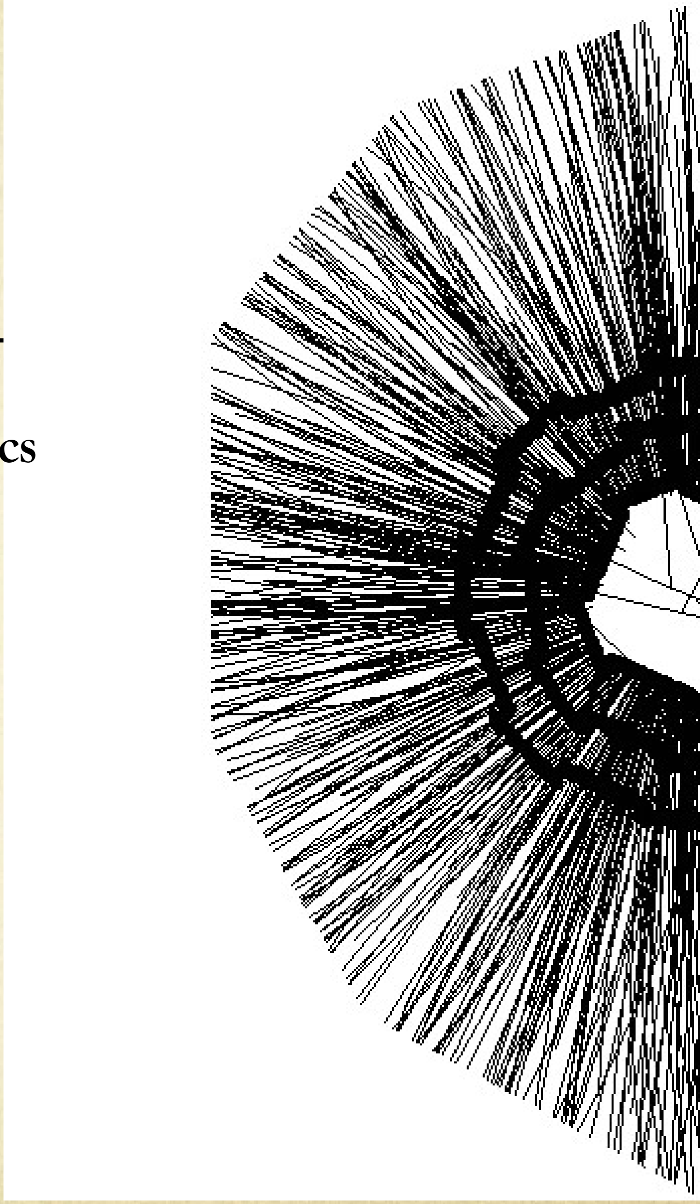

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  also consult lhc-detector-**alignment-workshop.web.cern.ch**

Contributions from experiments

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- S.Amerio, Online Track Reconstruction at Hadron Collider, Proceedings of ICHEP 2010, PoS(ICHEP 2010)481
- F.Arneodo et al., **Performance of a liquid argon time projection chamber exposed to the CERN West Area Neutrino Facility neutrino beam, Phys.Rev. D 74(2006)112001, doi:**10.1103/PhysRevD.74.112001
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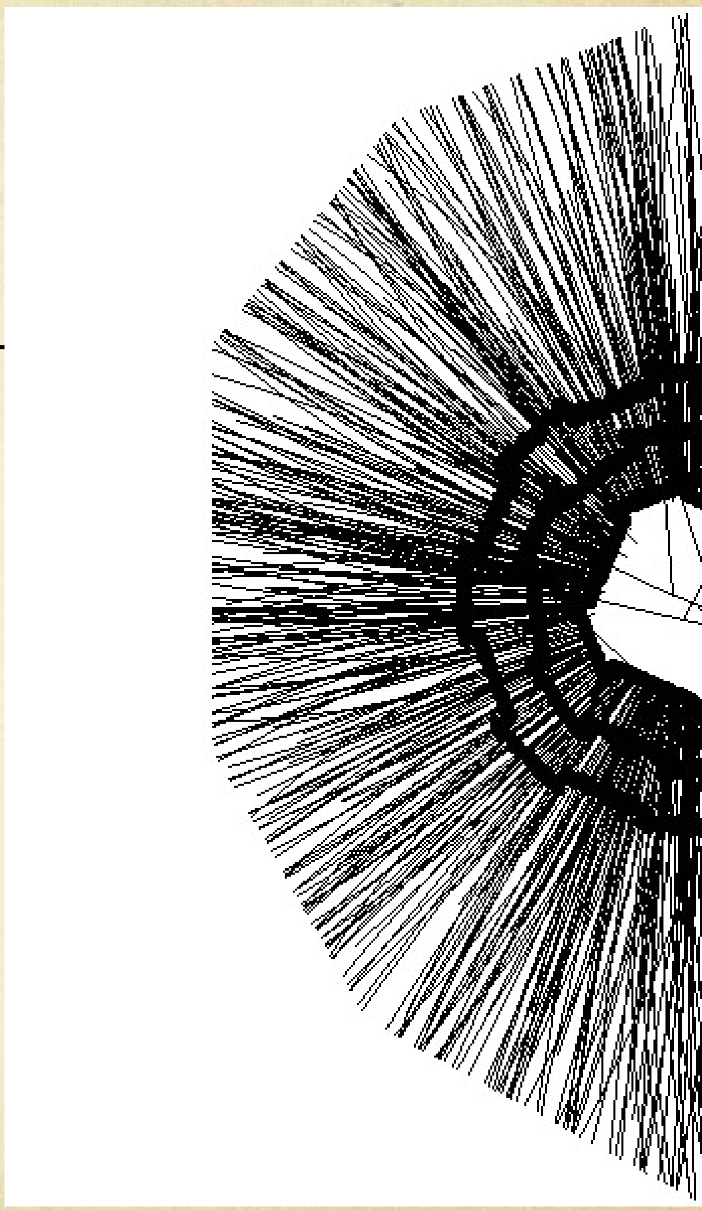
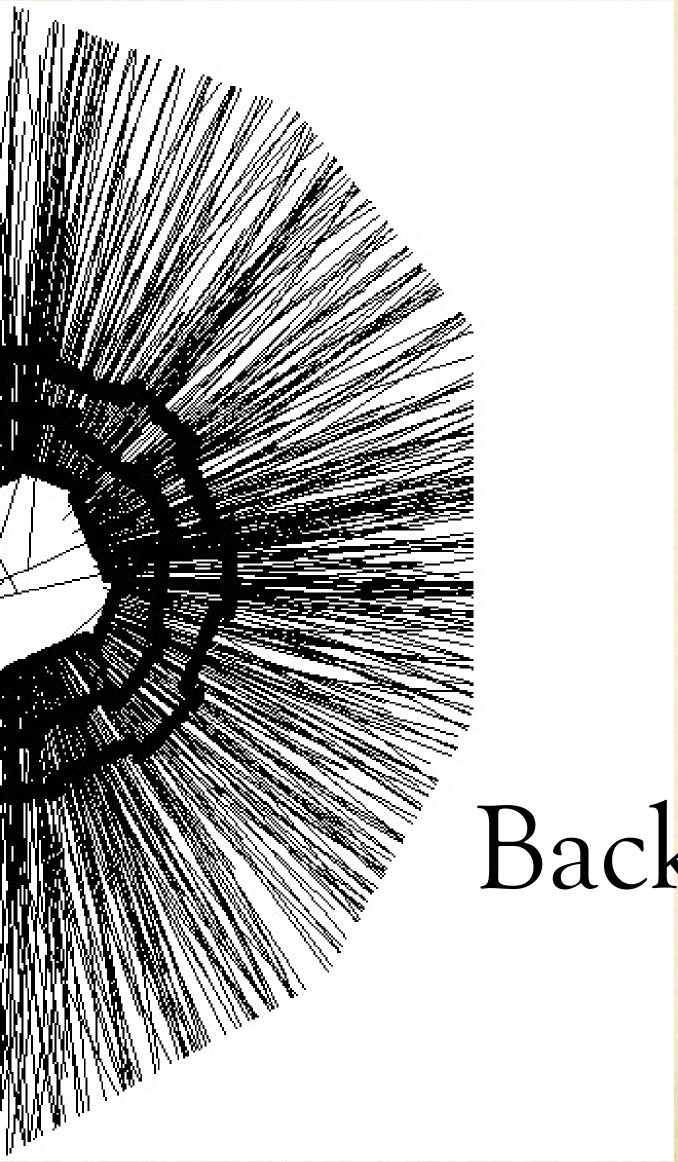
Was not discussed

- Particle interaction with matter
- The readout electronics
- Cooling systems
- Triggering
- Vertexing

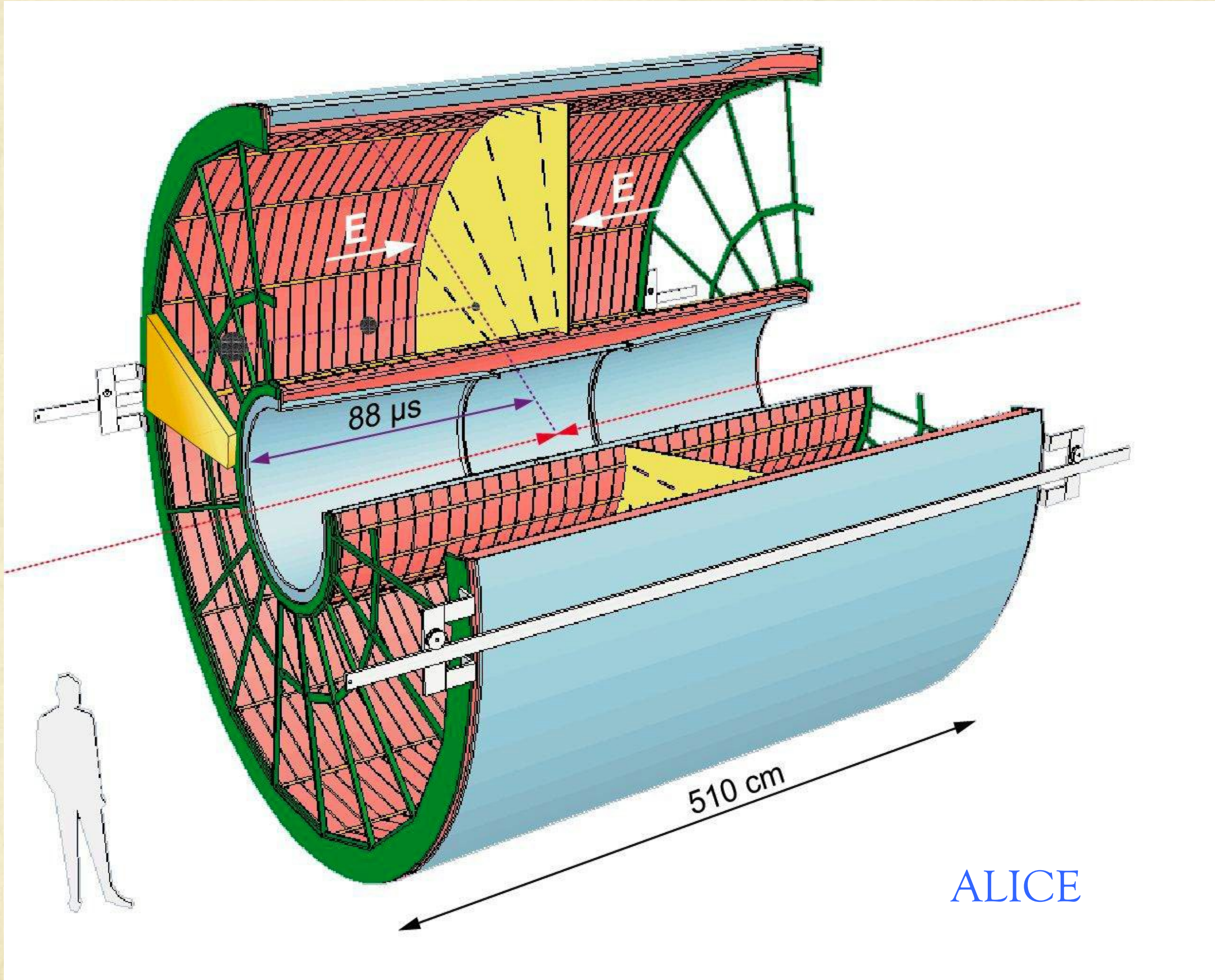




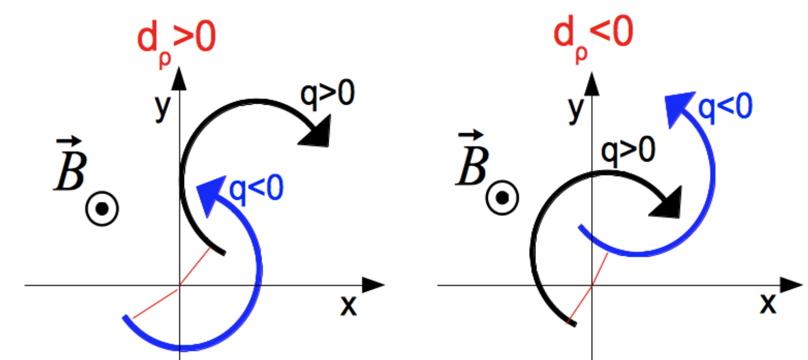
Backups

OPAL drift chamber

ALICE - TPC

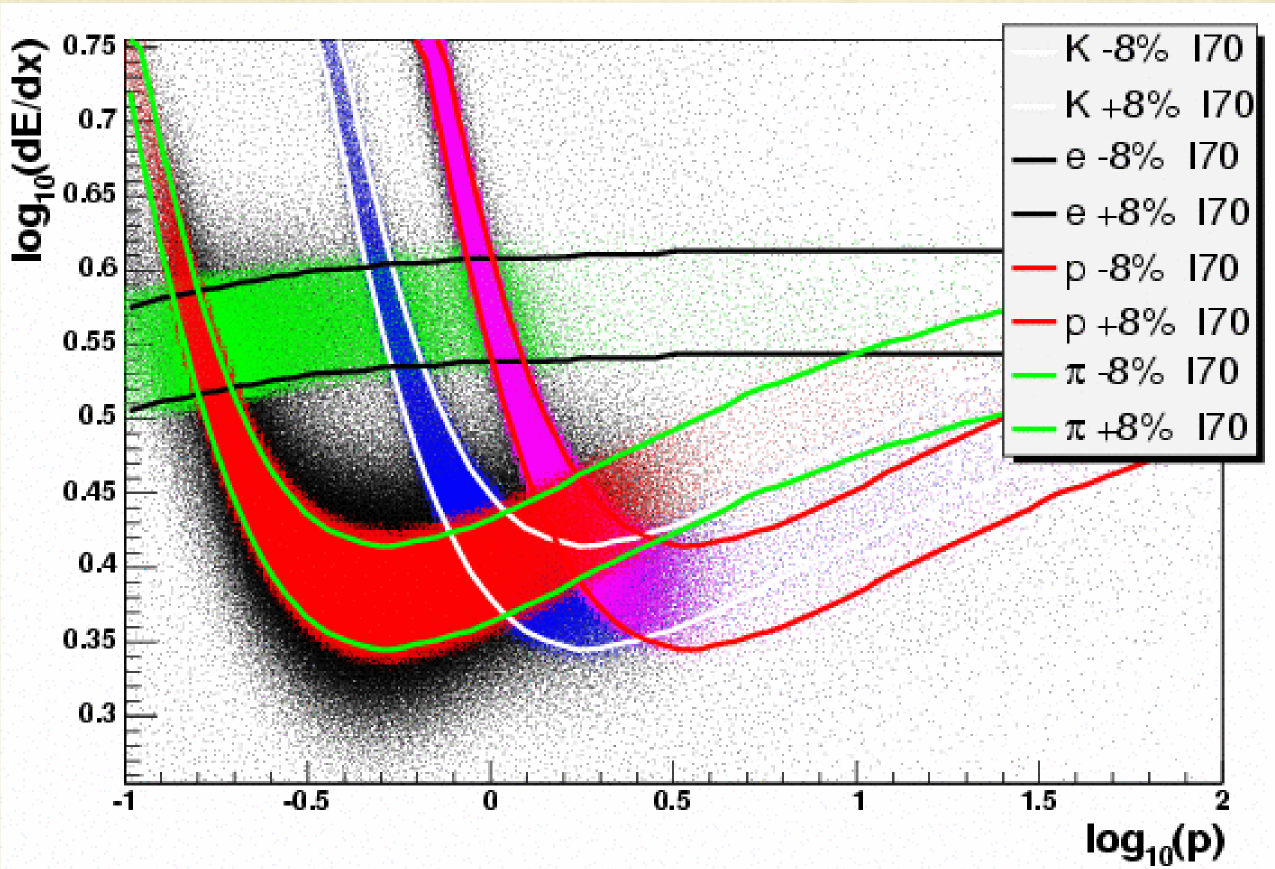


- **Geometrical sign**
  - Not helpful for b-tagging long-lived particles

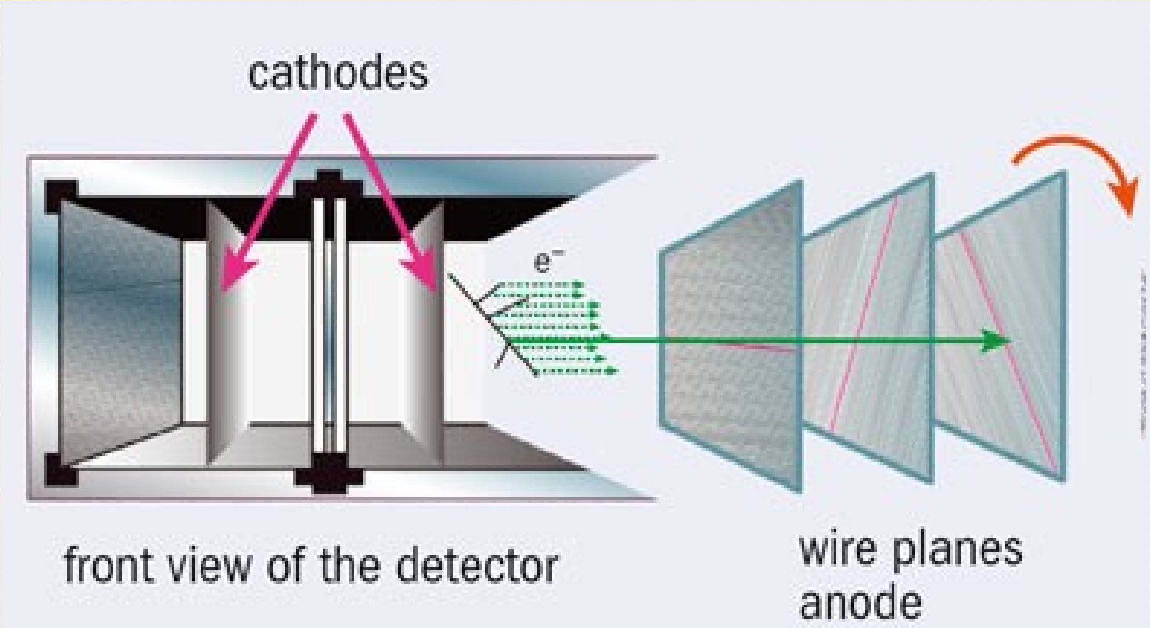


Sign defined by charge + traj. Position /VP

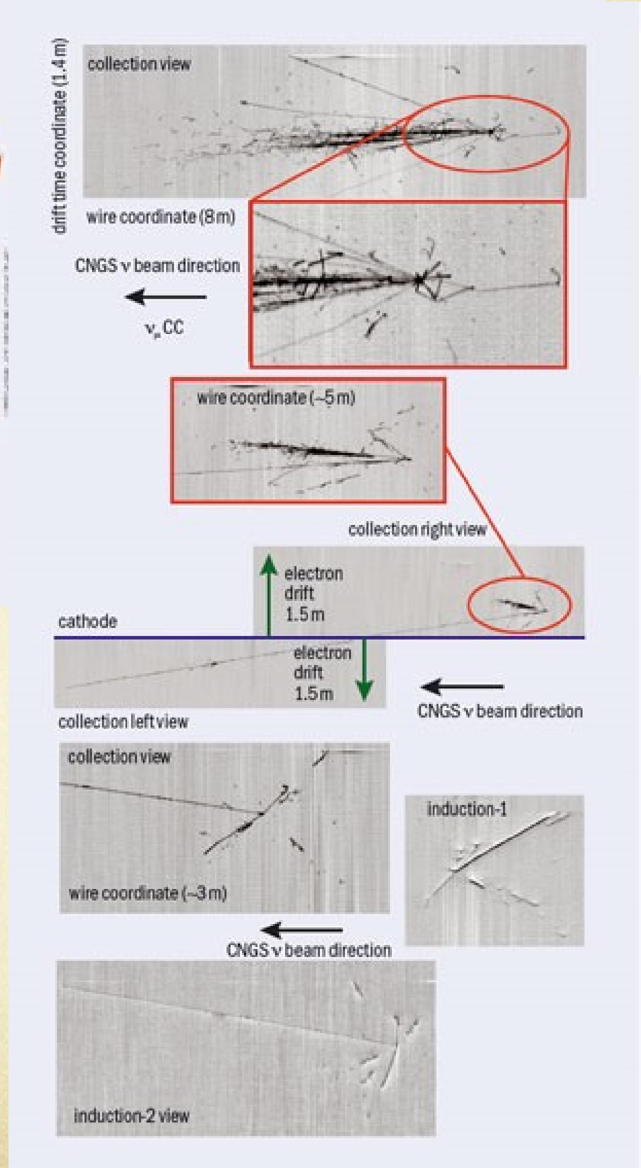
(ALICE) TPC dE/dx



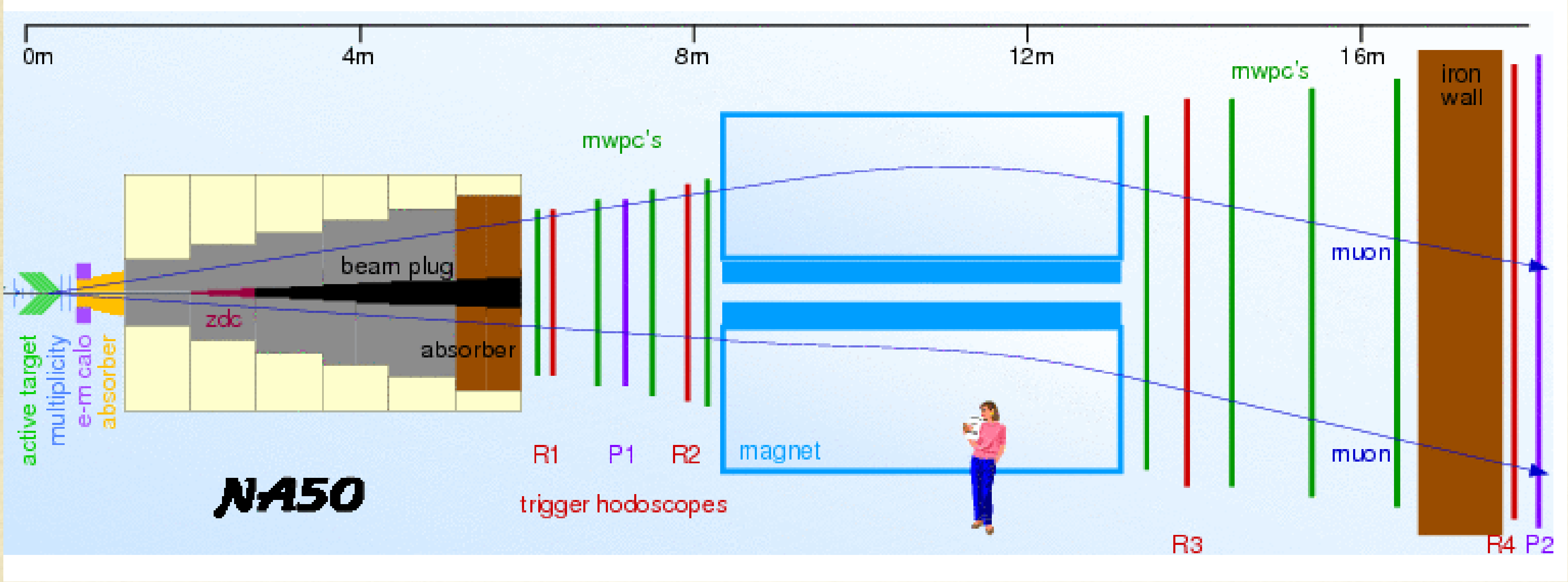
ICARUS - TPC


cathodes
e⁻
front view of the detector
wire planes
anode

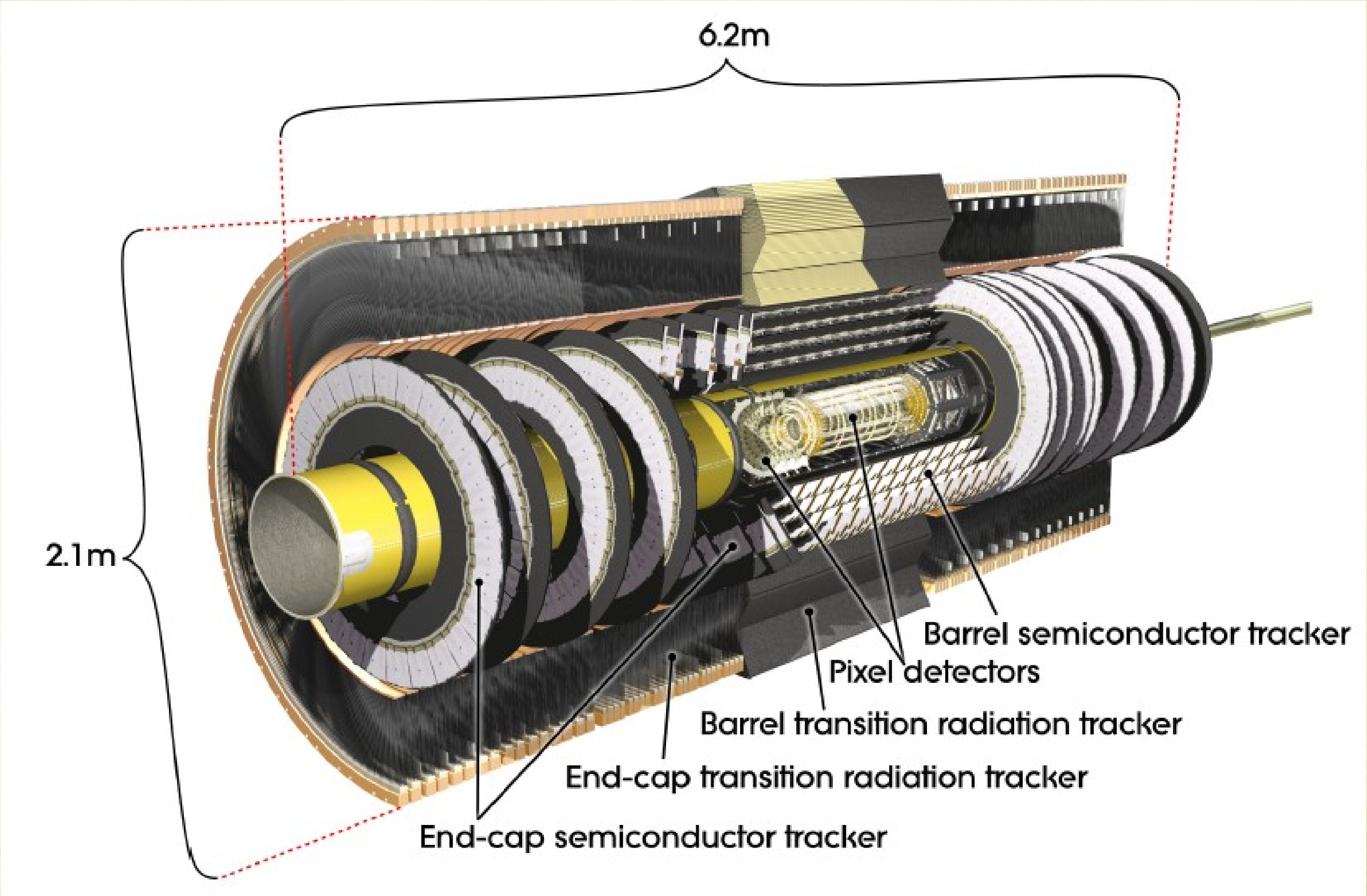

4m
4m
-75'000V
0V
0V
1.5m


collection view
drift time coordinate (1.4 m)
wire coordinate (8 m)
CNGS ν beam direction
ν CC
wire coordinate (~5 m)
collection right view
electron drift 1.5 m
cathode
electron drift 1.5 m
collection left view
CNGS ν beam direction
collection view
wire coordinate (~3 m)
induction-1
CNGS ν beam direction
induction-2 view

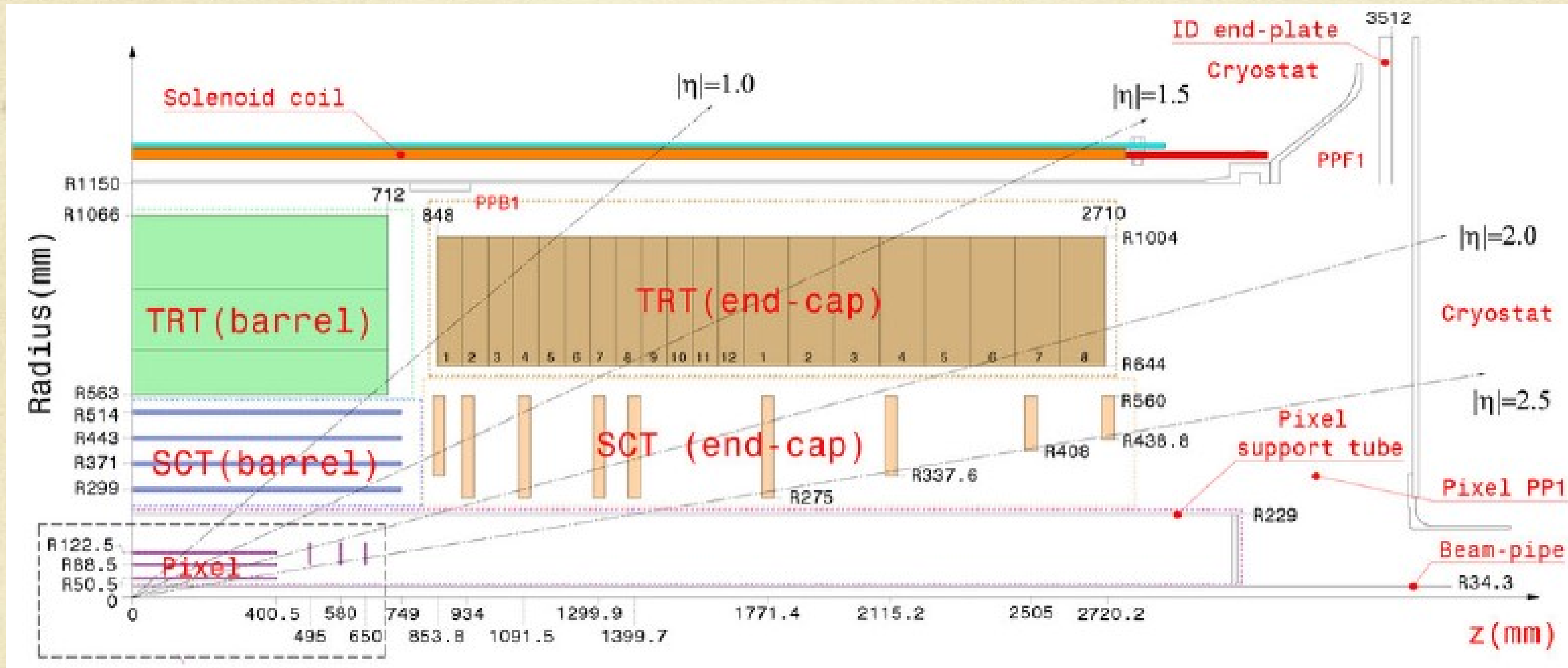
NA-50 fixed target



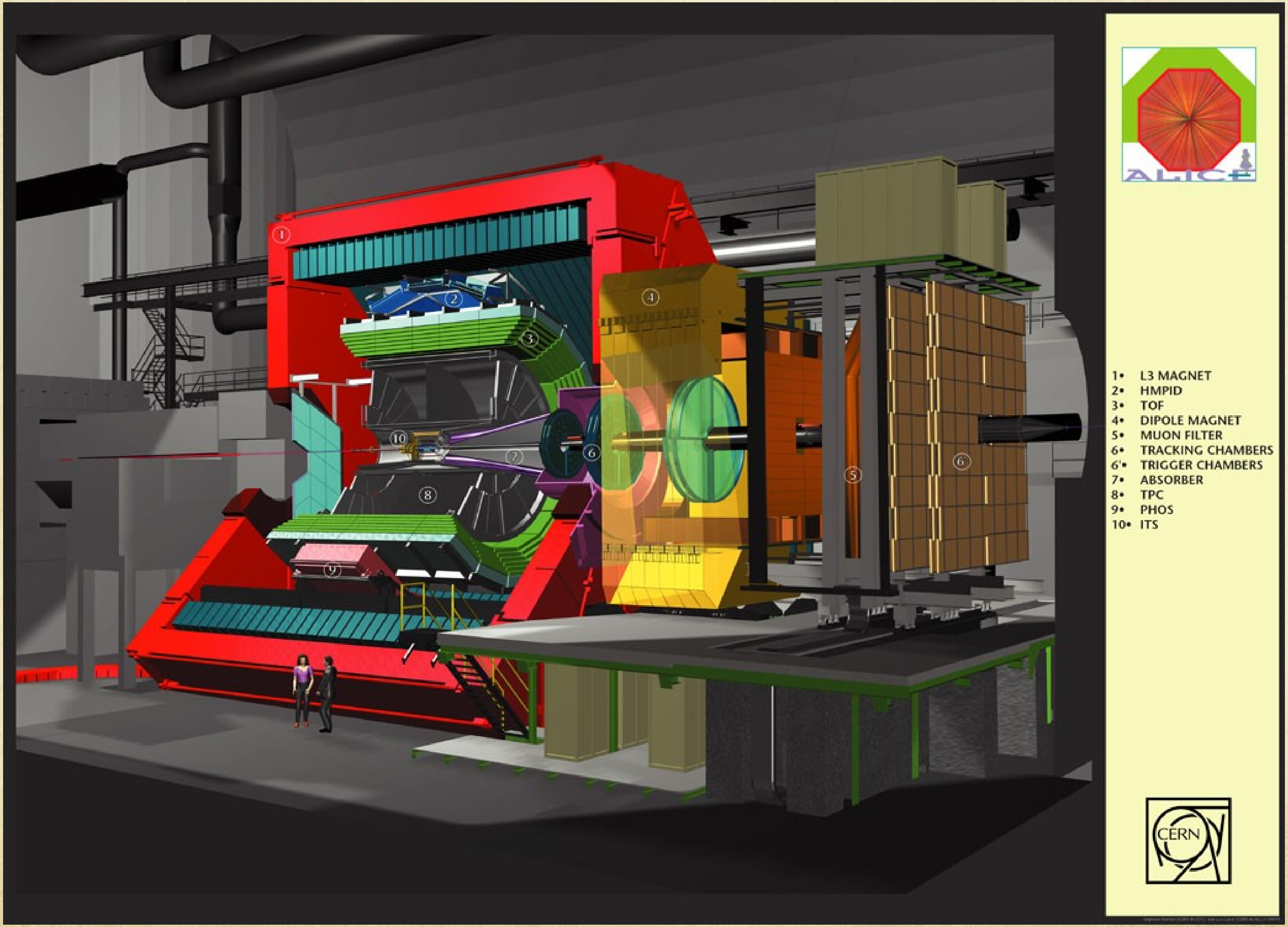
ATLAS tracking setup



ATLAS tracking setup

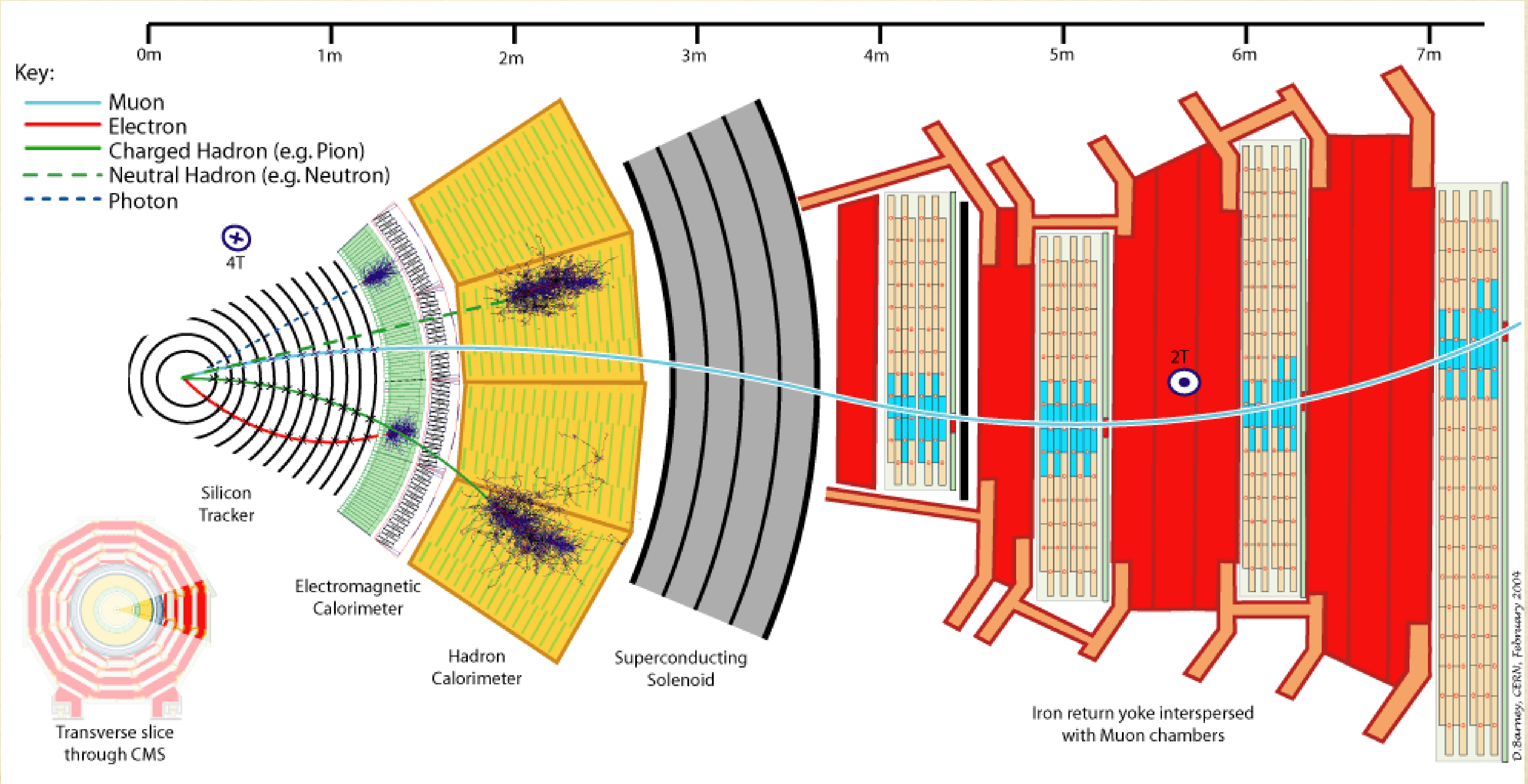


ALICE setup


ALICE
1• L3 MAGNET
2• HMPID
3• TOF
4• DIPOLE MAGNET
5• MUON FILTER
6• TRACKING CHAMBERS
6'• TRIGGER CHAMBERS
7• ABSORBER
8• TPC
9• PHOS
10• ITS
CERN

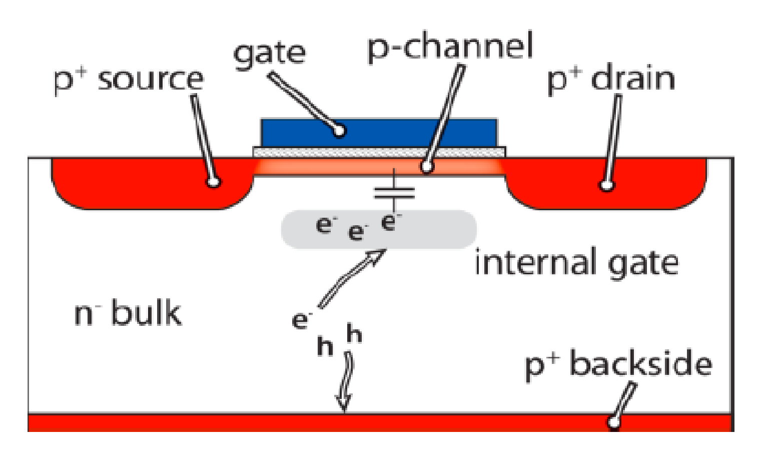
Backups:

CMS

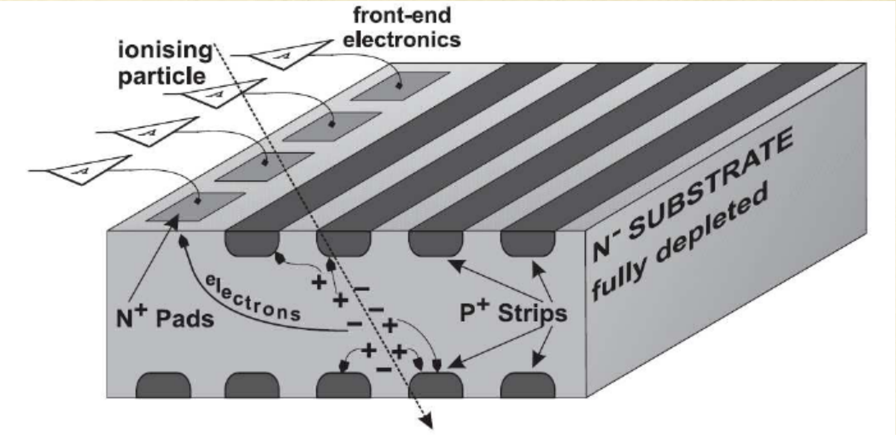

0m
1m
2m
3m
4m
5m
6m
7m
Key:
Muon
Electron
Charged Hadron (e.g. Pion)
Neutral Hadron (e.g. Neutron)
Photon
4T
2T
Silicon Tracker
Electromagnetic Calorimeter
Hadron Calorimeter
Superconducting Solenoid
Iron return yoke interspersed with Muon chambers
Transverse slice through CMS
D.Barney, CERN, February 2004

More position sensitive detectors

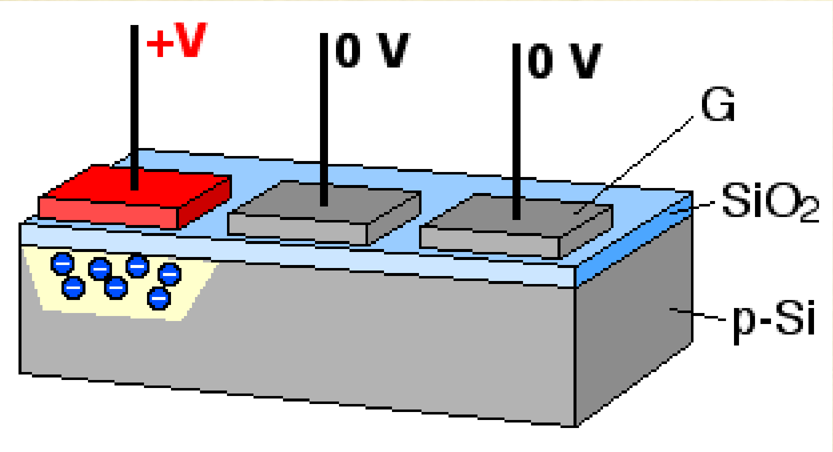
DEPFET



Silicon drift



CCD



MICROMEGAS