

Scintillator Fibers for Intermediate Tracking and Bunch Identification

OUTLINE

- The problem
- Planned work: simulations, hardware
- Current status, some results



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ARLINGTON LINEAR COLLIDER WORKSHOP

UTA



American Linear Collider
Physics Group

University Texas, Arlington
8—11 January 2003

People

- Indiana University

RvK (faculty),
50% postdoc (other 50% D0), starting
1 Jan. 2003, Daniela Bauer
Keith Turpin (undergrad)

- University Notre Dame

Mike Hildreth (faculty), Randy Ruchti (faculty)
Mitch Wayne (faculty),
Jadzia Warchol (research scientist),
Barry Baumbaugh (engineer)

- Fermilab

Alan Bross (staff physicist)

Request

- First year, \$39.5k

Mostly equipment and DAQ modifications,
also parts, consumables for test stand

Effects of Bunch Overlap

NLC Bunch Structure:

(not to scale!!)

190 bunches



- Many bunches per train
- Trains at 120 Hz, msec between trains
- 1.4 nsec spacing between bunches
- high luminosity per bunch

$$\text{Design luminosity} = 2.2 \times 10^{-34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

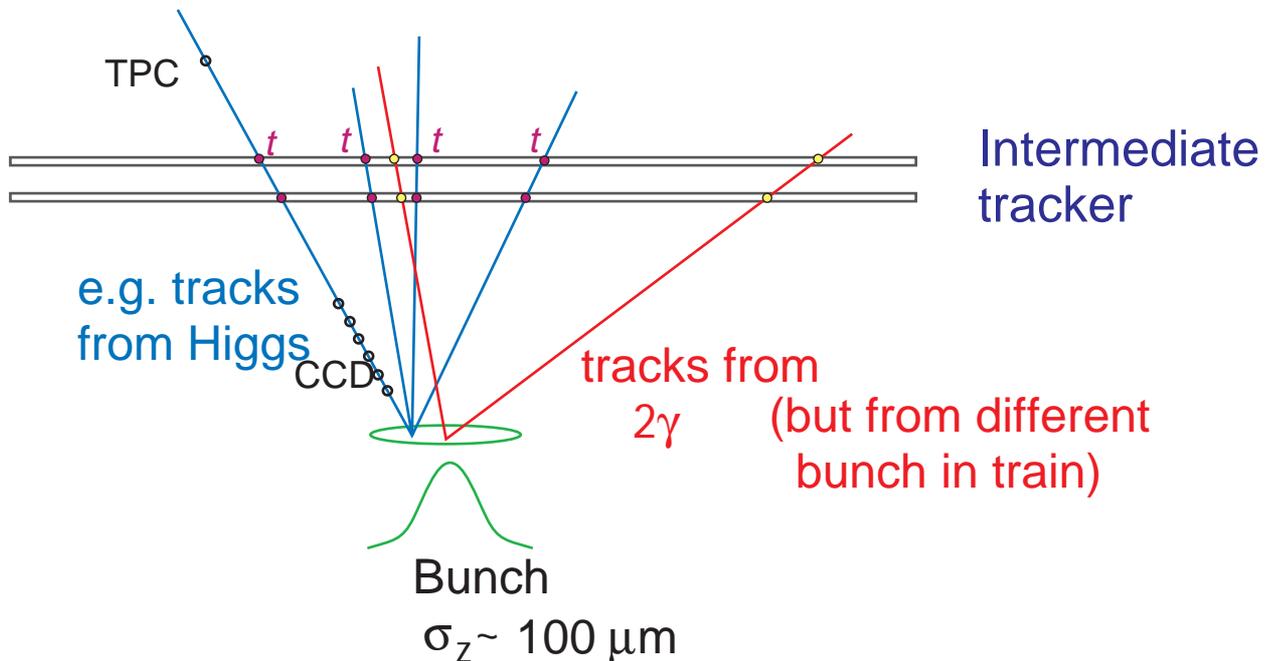
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{bunch}} = \frac{2.2 \times 10^{-34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}}{190 \times 120 \text{ s}^{-1}}$$

$$\int \mathcal{L}_{\text{bunch}} \sim 1.0 \mu\text{b}$$

Problem: Physics process with largest cross section gives largest contribution to event-event overlap

- multiple interactions in single bunch (but not spread out in z like at Tevatron!)
- Hadrons from $\gamma\gamma$ interactions of the beamstrahlung photons
- Multiple bunch collisions within the integration time of detector components (same luminous region in z , slightly out-of-time depending on bunch)

Bunch Id via Track Timing



- Scintillating fiber tracker, $\sigma \sim 1 \text{ nsec}$
system wide should be possible, resolve single bunches

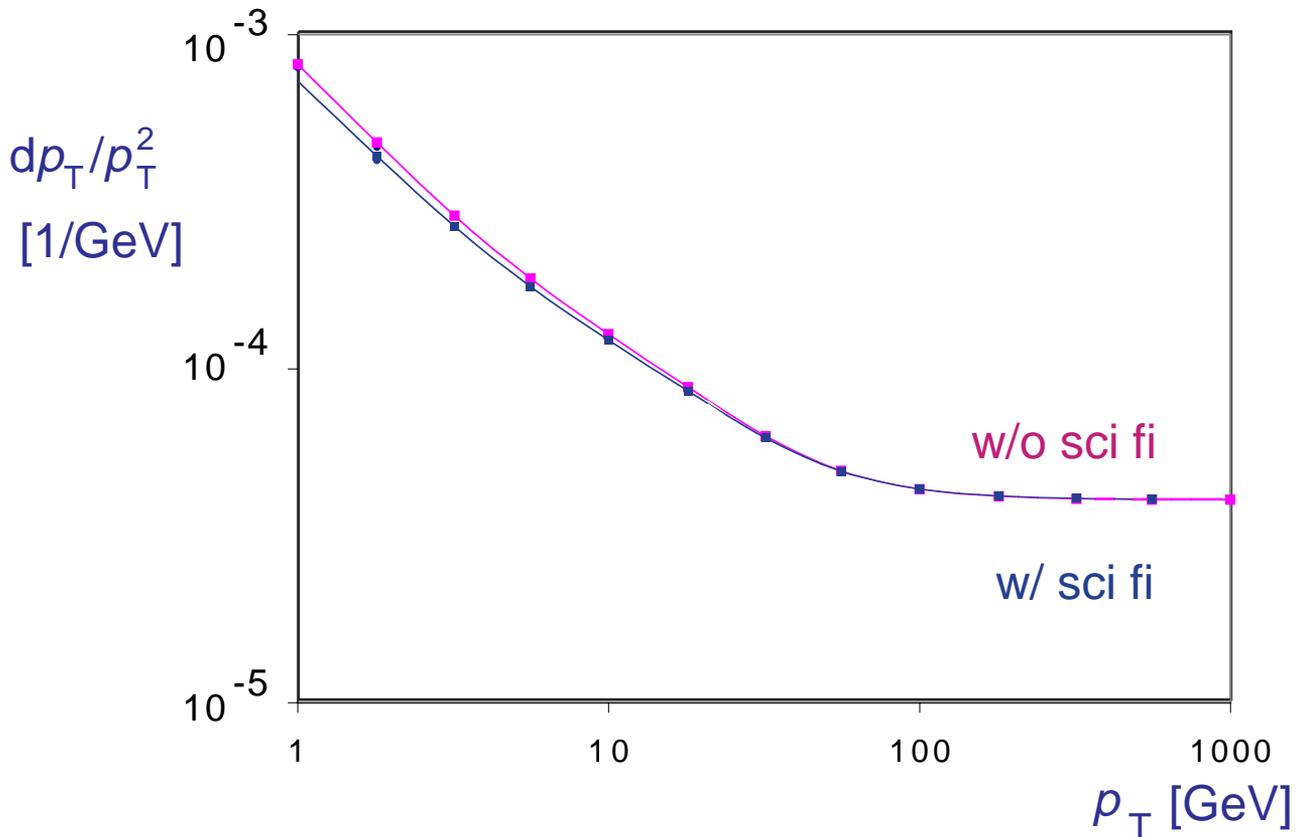
"Strawman" for L detector:

Two axial layers, two 3 degree stereo layers
Half-length of 29.5 cm, average radius of 48 cm
(mounted on inside of inner layer of TPC)

~15,000 channels

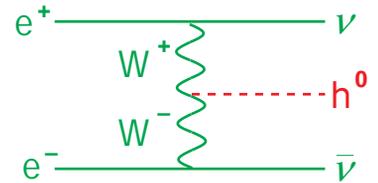
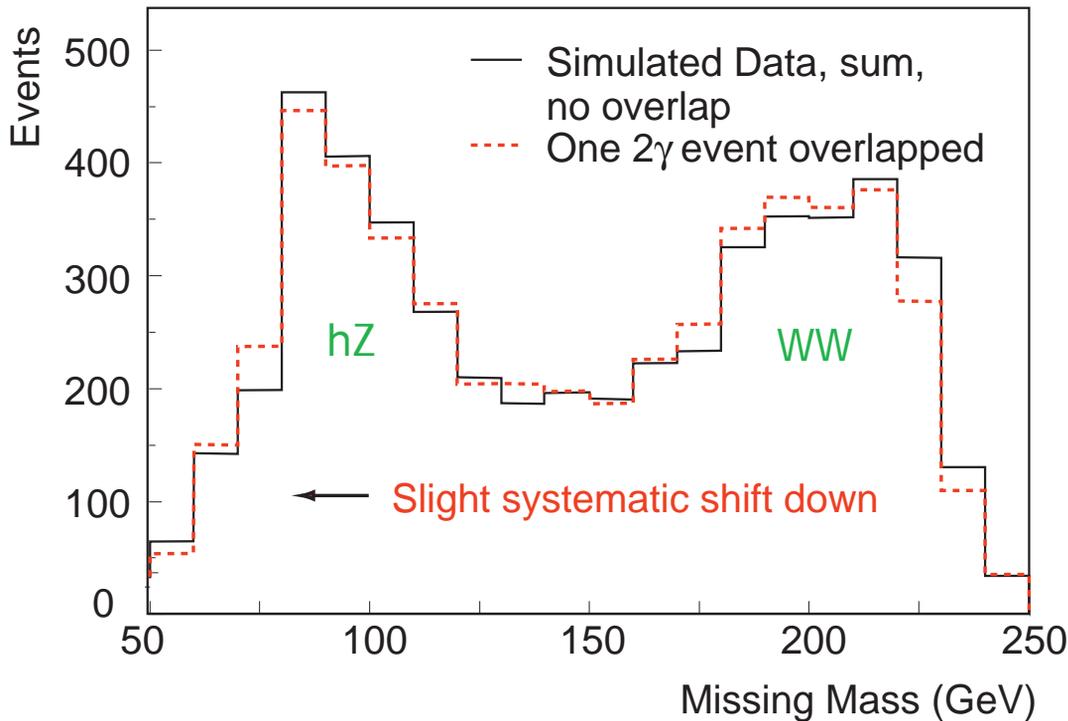
- Single-hit resolution of 80–100 μm ,
has been checked using Bruce S.'s programs that
extra material does not degrade impact parameter
resolution
- Some physics studies already performed of Higgs
events overlapped with 2-photon events

- detector simulations, adding 0.7% X_0 at this radius; extra material, but more measurement points



- almost a "wash"; at least no degradation (same is true for impact parameter resolution)
- **new:** student started with work implementing to check effects on pattern recognition/track-finding

- Largest effects on channels involving invisible energy and missing mass
 - e.g., measurement of WW-fusion production cross section: $\sigma(\nu\nu h)$:

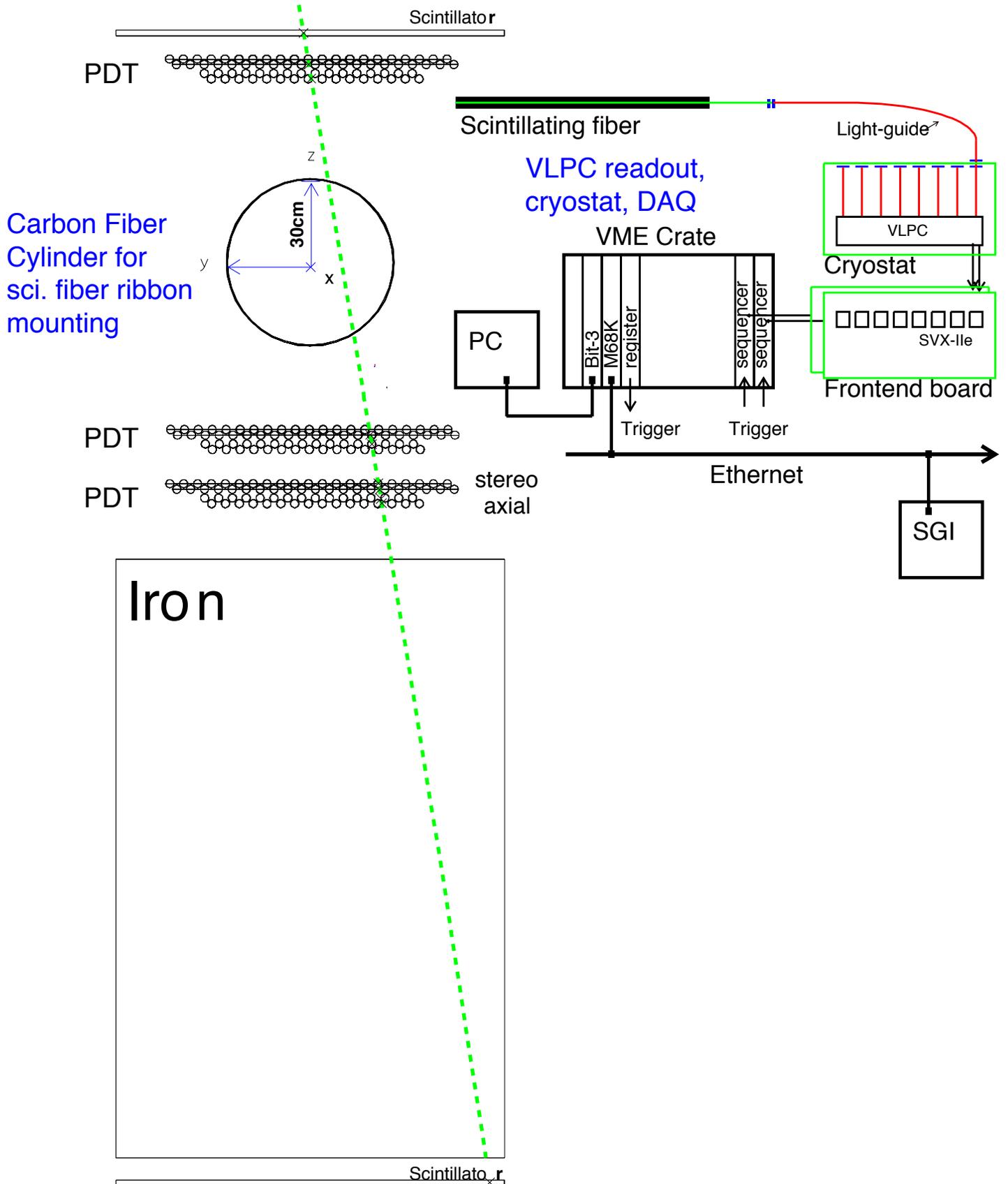


- Potentially large relative systematic effect (use same templates, 2.0% effect) if background level not known well,
- **New:** contributions ~60% charged particles, ~40% neutrals for $\cos(\theta) < 0.97$ cut

Changes depending on forward tracking and forward calorimetry,
 \Rightarrow want timing in forward region too

- TPC still has decent timing, integrates over a few bunches. Maximum impact of above overlapping multiple events with Poisson distribution being studied.

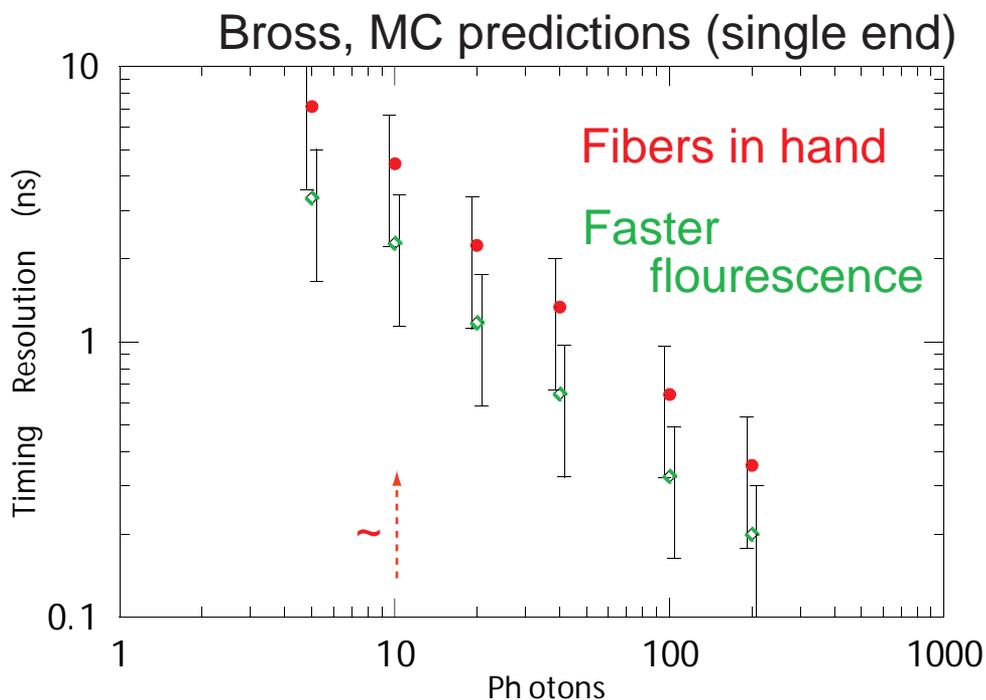
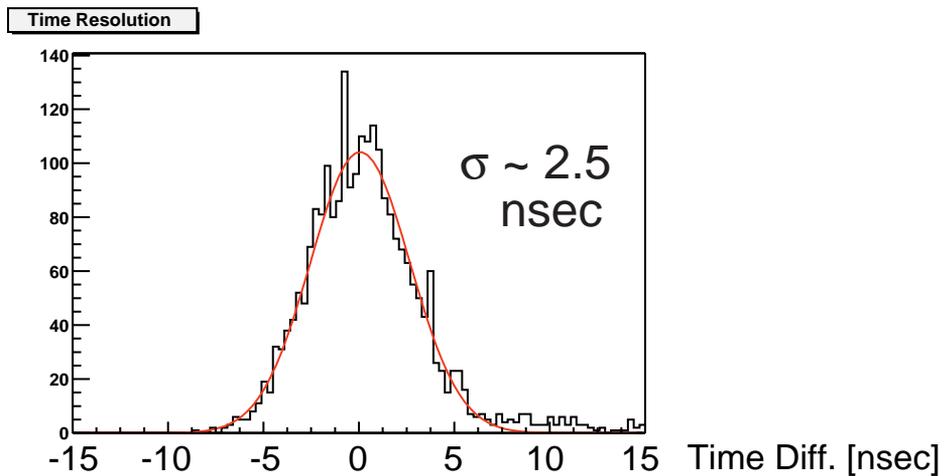
Existing Test Stand, Lab 3, Fermilab



First Year Activities

- Modify DAQ for fast timing

- Piggy-back on D0 tests for using fast timing (MCMII, "Trip Chip", discriminator) from one end for z measurement; modify readout for both ends
- Measure system timing resolution, compare to MC simulations. IU student with light path/response MC verifying time resolutions



- Notre Dame/FNAL: SBIR/STTR collaborations for scint. fibers more light yield, faster decay?
- Continue Higgs simulations for timing impact

Future (following years)

- Continued optimization of fiber formulation and VLPC version (multi-anode PMT's as anode count continues to increase...?)
- R&D for integration with a TPC
- Collaboration with calorimeter groups?
(e.g., silicon/tungsten calorimeter, time resolution of ~10 nsec...)
Embedding of scintillator fibers into calorimeter systems – precise timing of neutral clusters also