

# Report on the UCSC/SCIPP BeamCal Simulation Effort

FCAL Collaboration Meeting  
Belgrade, Serbia  
12-13 October 2014

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# The SCIPP FCAL Simulation Group

The group consists of UCSC undergraduate physics majors

- Christopher Milke (Lead)\*      4<sup>th</sup> year (will stay for 5<sup>th</sup>)
- Bryce Burgess      4<sup>th</sup> year
- Olivia Johnson      2<sup>nd</sup> year

Plus interest from two more students (one in mathematics) that may join soon

Lead by myself, with technical help from Norman Graf

\*Supported part time by our Department of Energy R&D grant

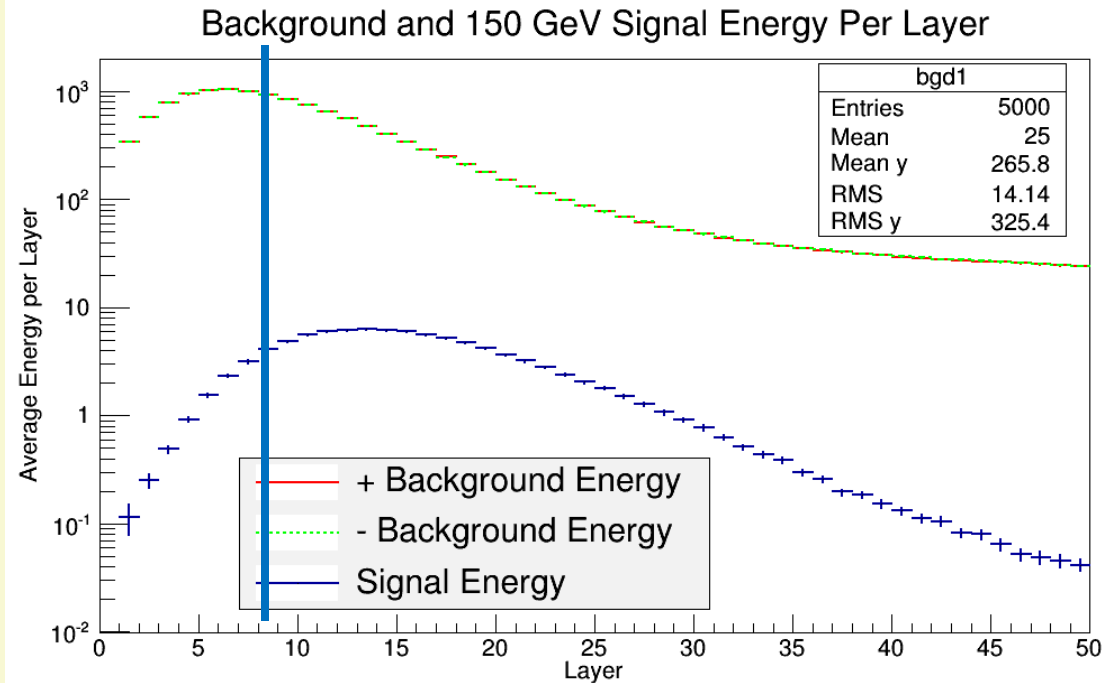
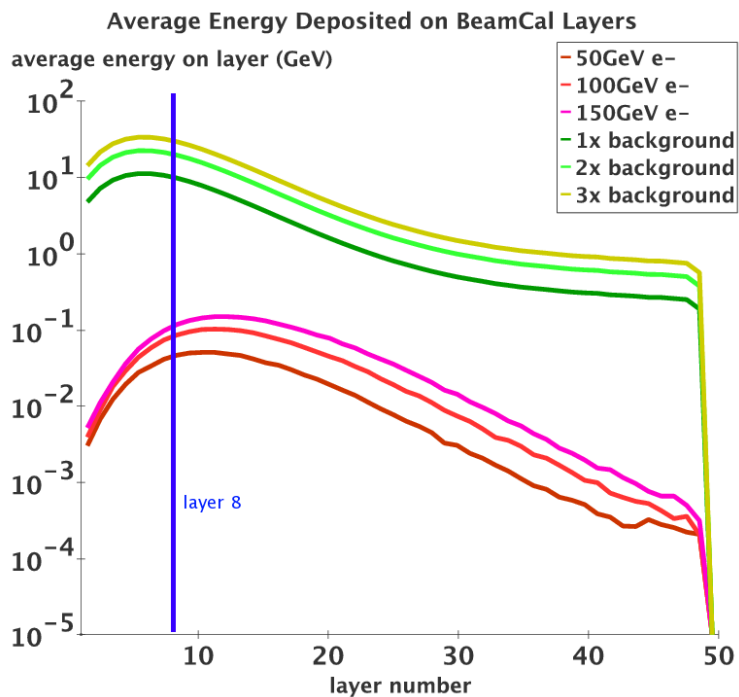
# First Issue: Differing Views on BeamCal S/N

Several groups have presented layer-by-layer mean deposition for BeamCal signal and background

- University of Colorado (DBD studies)
- DESY (Lucia Bortko)
- SCIPP/SLAC (“official” SiD version)
  - SiD02
  - SiDLoi3
  - SiDLoi3 with anti-DID fields

There are noticeable differences

# SiD02 S/N: Colorado vs. SCIPP/SLAC



Compare at layer 8

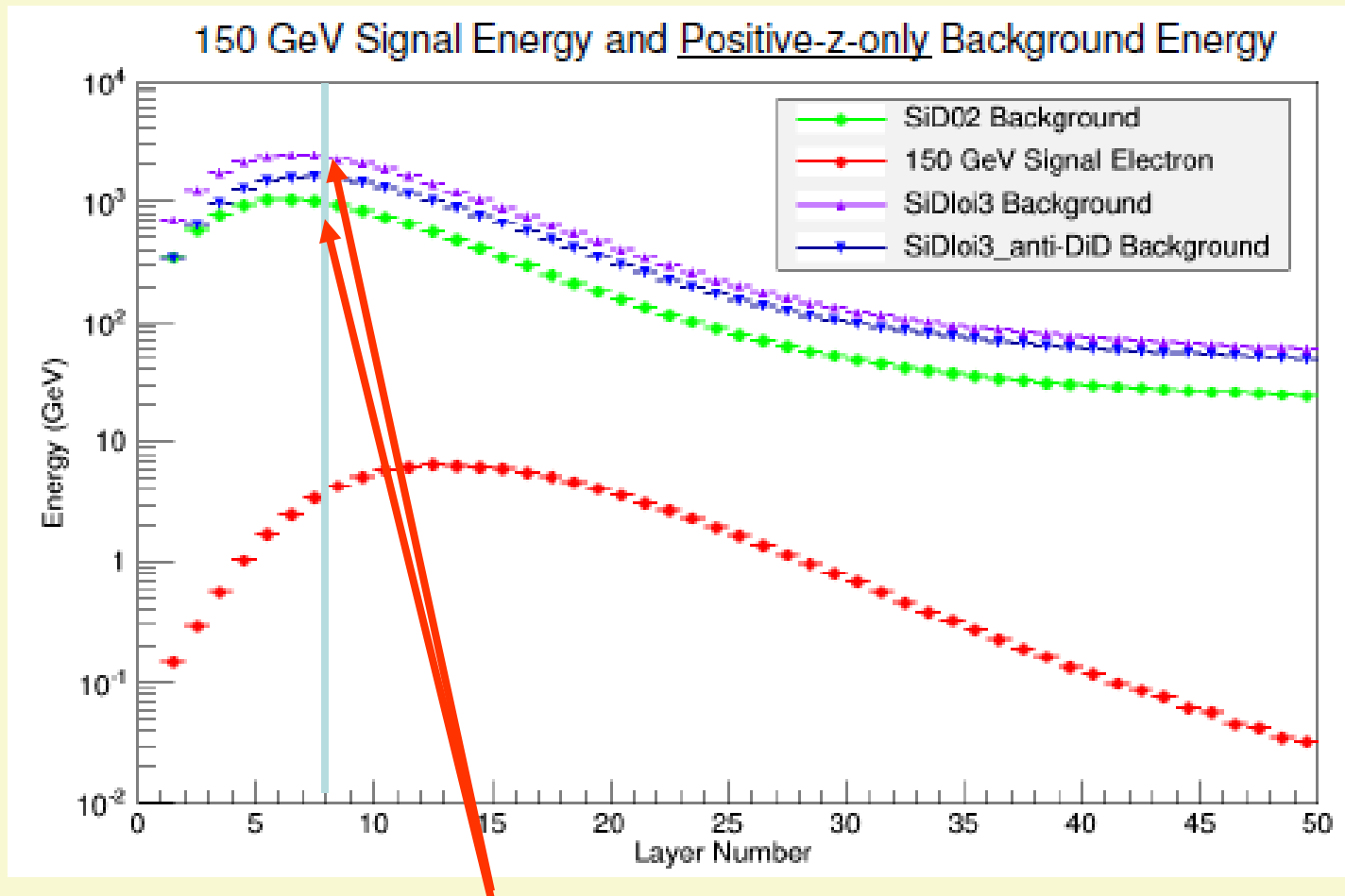
Colorado: S/N = 1/100 (with anti-DID field)

SCIPP/SLAC: S/N = 1/250 (without anti-DID field)

SCIPP/SLAC: S/N = 1/150 (estimate of effect of anti-DID field)<sup>4</sup>

Small (~50%) difference  
between frameworks

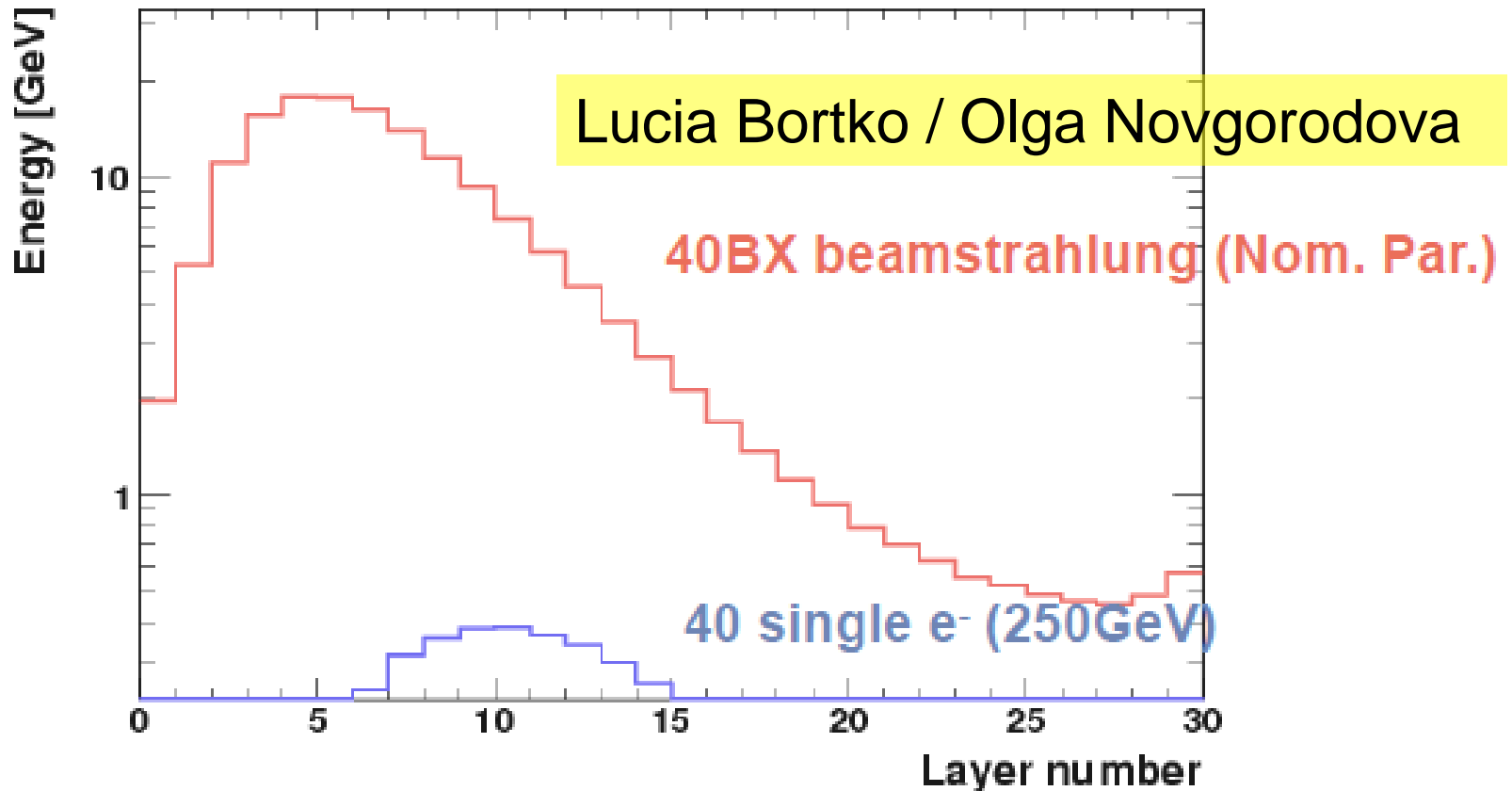
# SiD02 vs. SiDLoi3 (SCIPP/SLAC Only)



**SiD02 → SiDLoi3 leads to x2.5 increase in backgrounds**  
**Cause under study**

# The European Perspective

## Longitudinal development



- From 2009
- Similar to Colorado results (1/100) (anti-DiD?)
- But different  $L^*$ , right?

# The SCIPP Reconstruction Algorithm and Background Sensitivity

Nomenclature:

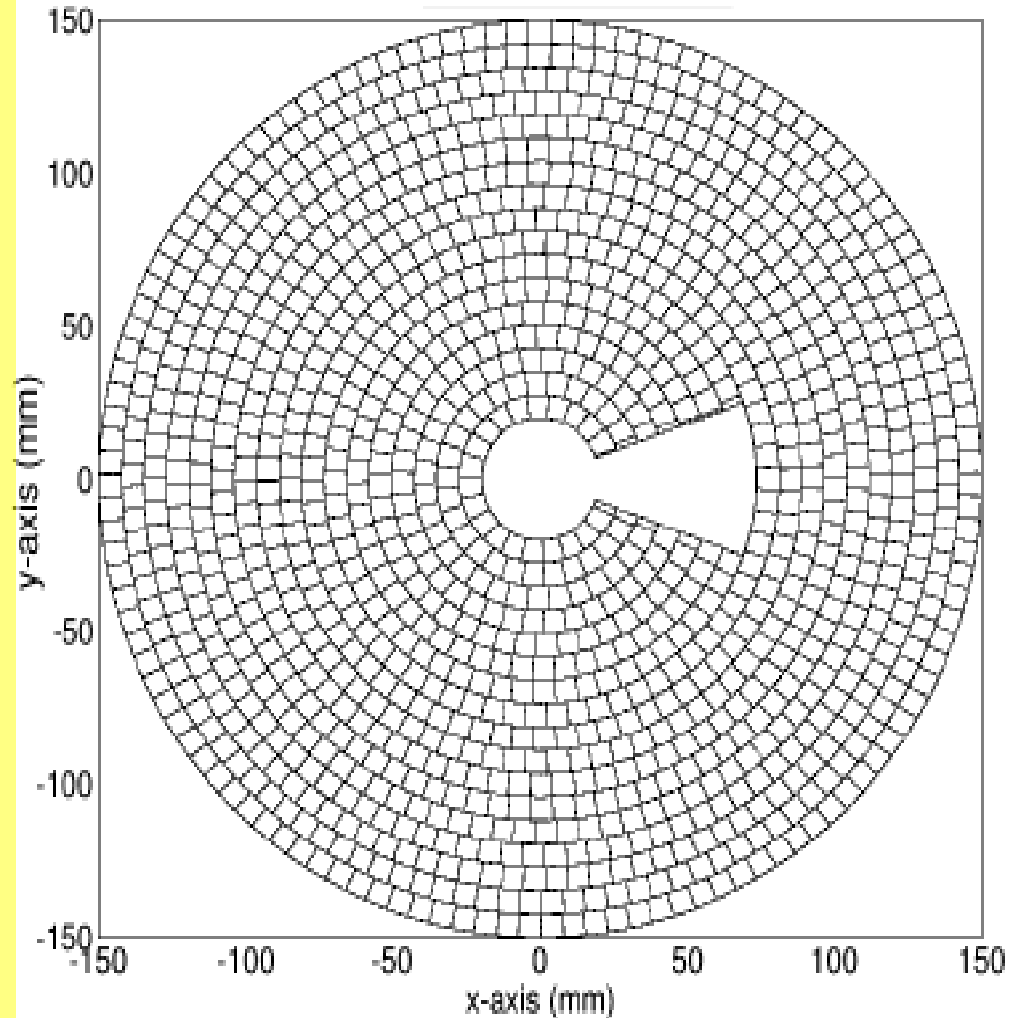
**Tile**: An individual BeamCal segment

**Palette**: A collection of tiles within a layer, centered on a given tile and including some number of neighbors

“P0” = tile alone

“P1” = tile + nearest neighbors

“P2” = P1+next-to-nearest neighbors



**Cylinder**: A palette extended through the depth of the BeamCal

# Details of the SCIPP Reconstruction Algorithm

For any given segmentation strategy and scale, we don't know which palette choice will be optimal ( $P_0, P_1, P_2, \dots$ )

→ Explore efficiency/purity with several choices and take best for that segmentation scheme

For each palette choice, perform the following event-by-event

- Subtract mean background from each palette
- Seed reconstruction with 50 most energetic palettes
- Extend these 50 palettes into cylinders, summing energy along the way
- Accept as signal candidate any event for which the most energetic cylinder is greater than a cut (“sigma cut”) expressed in terms of the rms width of the mean-subtracted background in that cylinder



# More Details of the SCIPP Reconstruction Algorithm

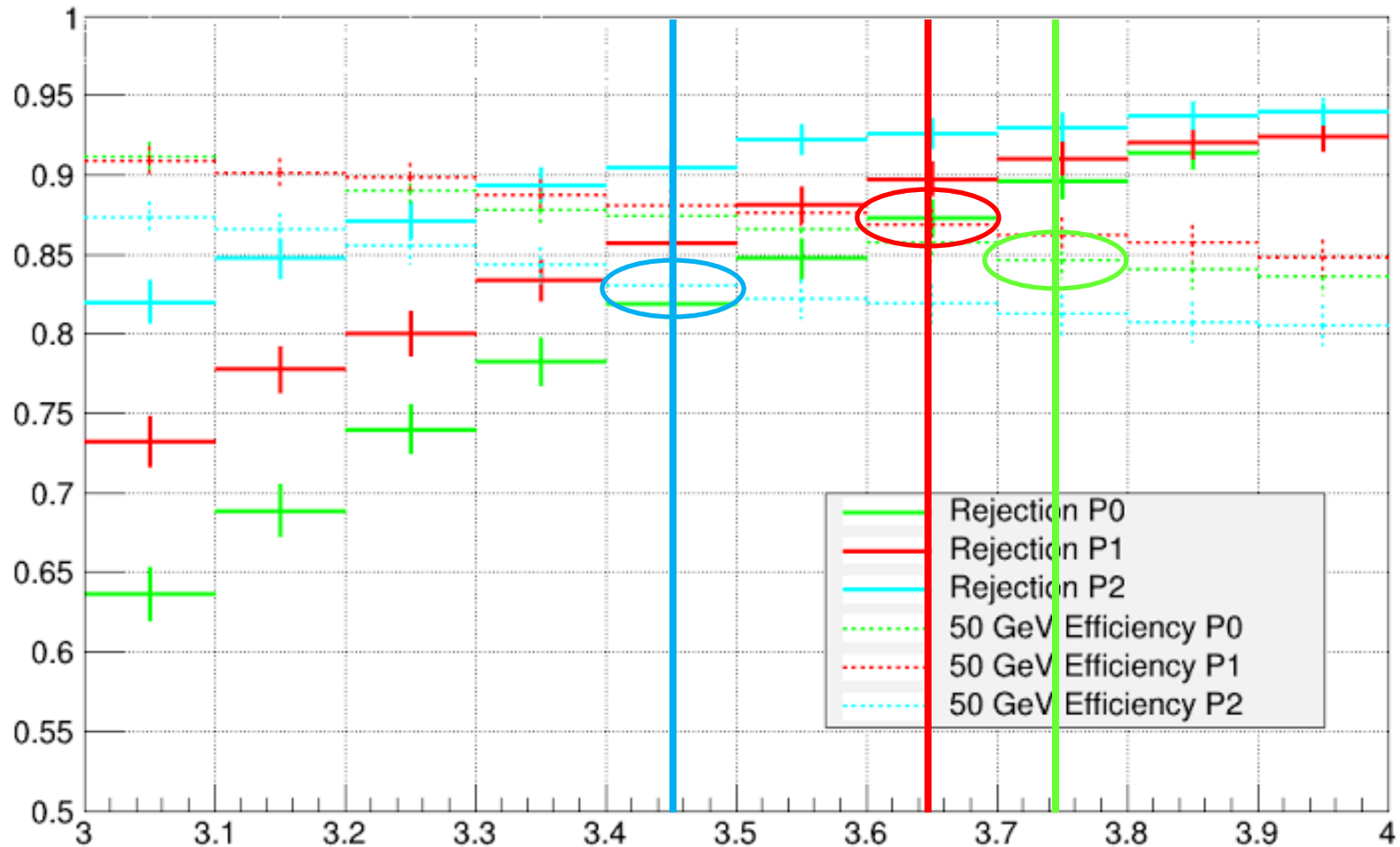
## Choice of the value of the sigma cut

- BeamCal used to detect electrons/positrons from low- $Q^2$  two-photon event that can mimic degenerate SUSY scenarios
- SUSY signal events will have no forward  $e^+$  or  $e^-$  so it will look like a “background” event in the BeamCal
- The fraction of BeamCal background events mistakenly identified as BeamCal signal events (and thus rejected) is a SUSY-signal inefficiency
- The sigma cut is selected to mis-identify 10% of BeamCal background events as BeamCal signal events

With this cut established, the efficiency of the BeamCal reconstruction algorithm can be explored as a function of radius

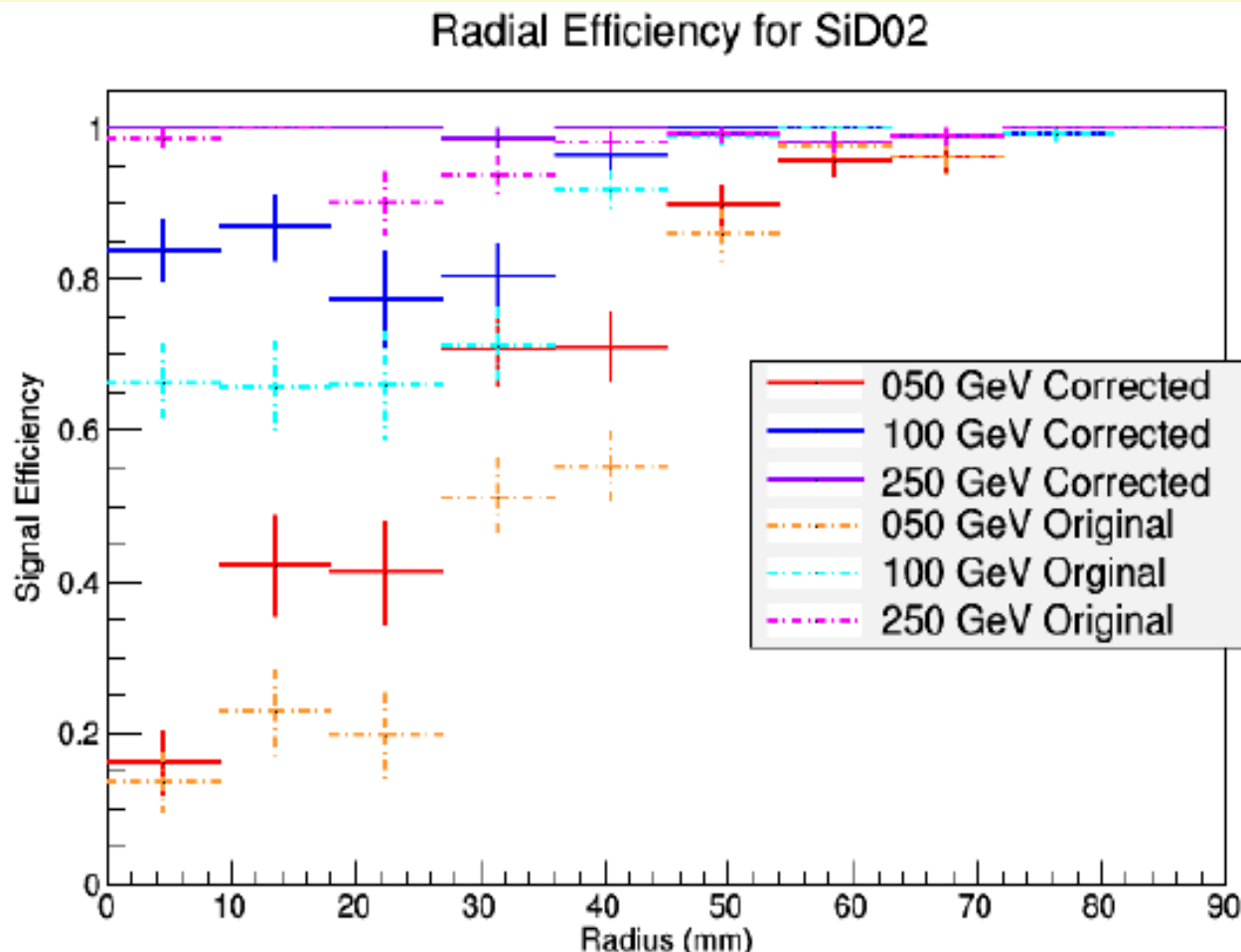
# “Palette” Size Selection

Optimize 50GeV reconstruction efficiency@10% fake rate



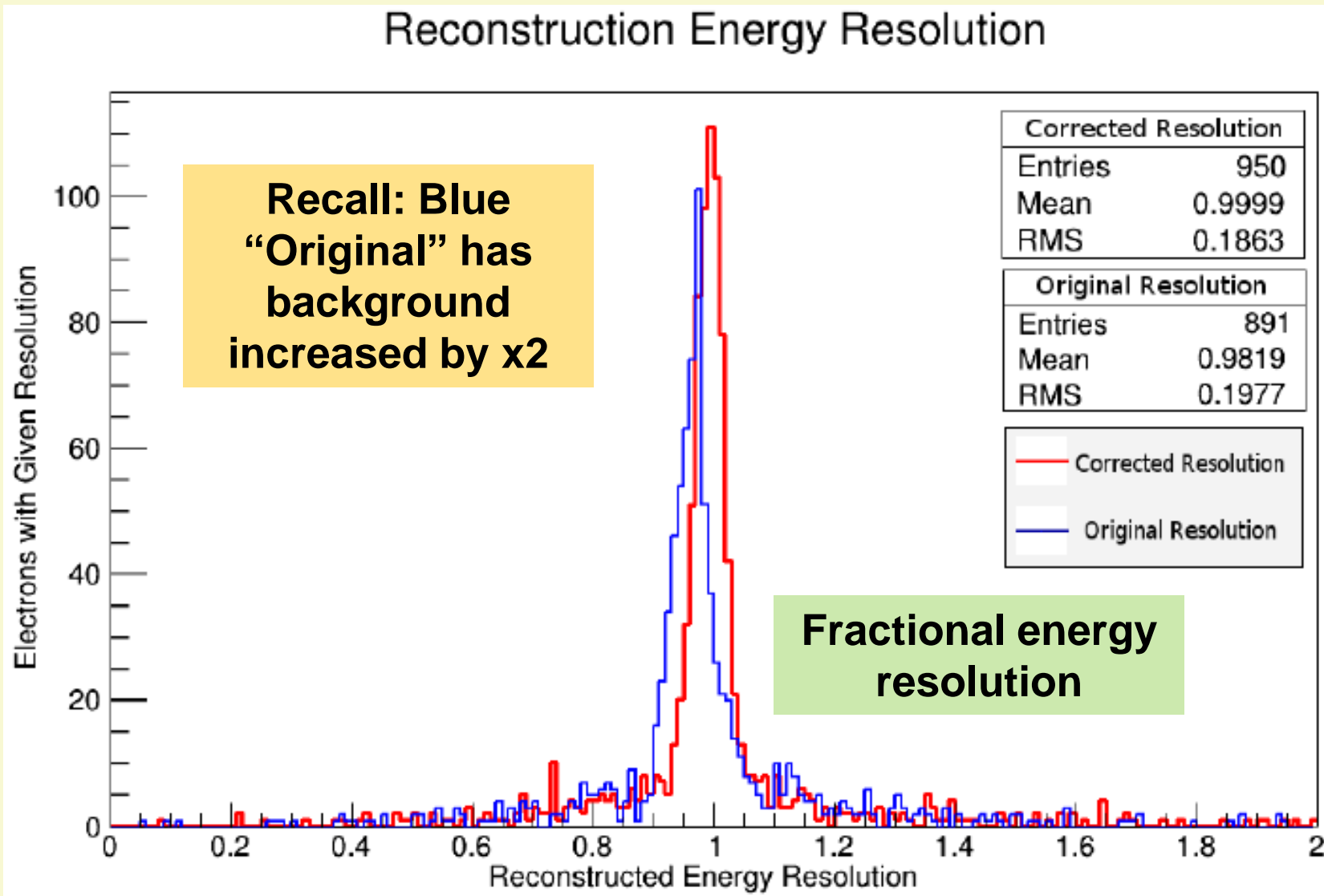
# Effect of S/N on BeamCal Reconstruction Performance I

x2 background achieved by overlaying the two ( $\pm z$ ) halves of the BeamCal (“Original” in plot)



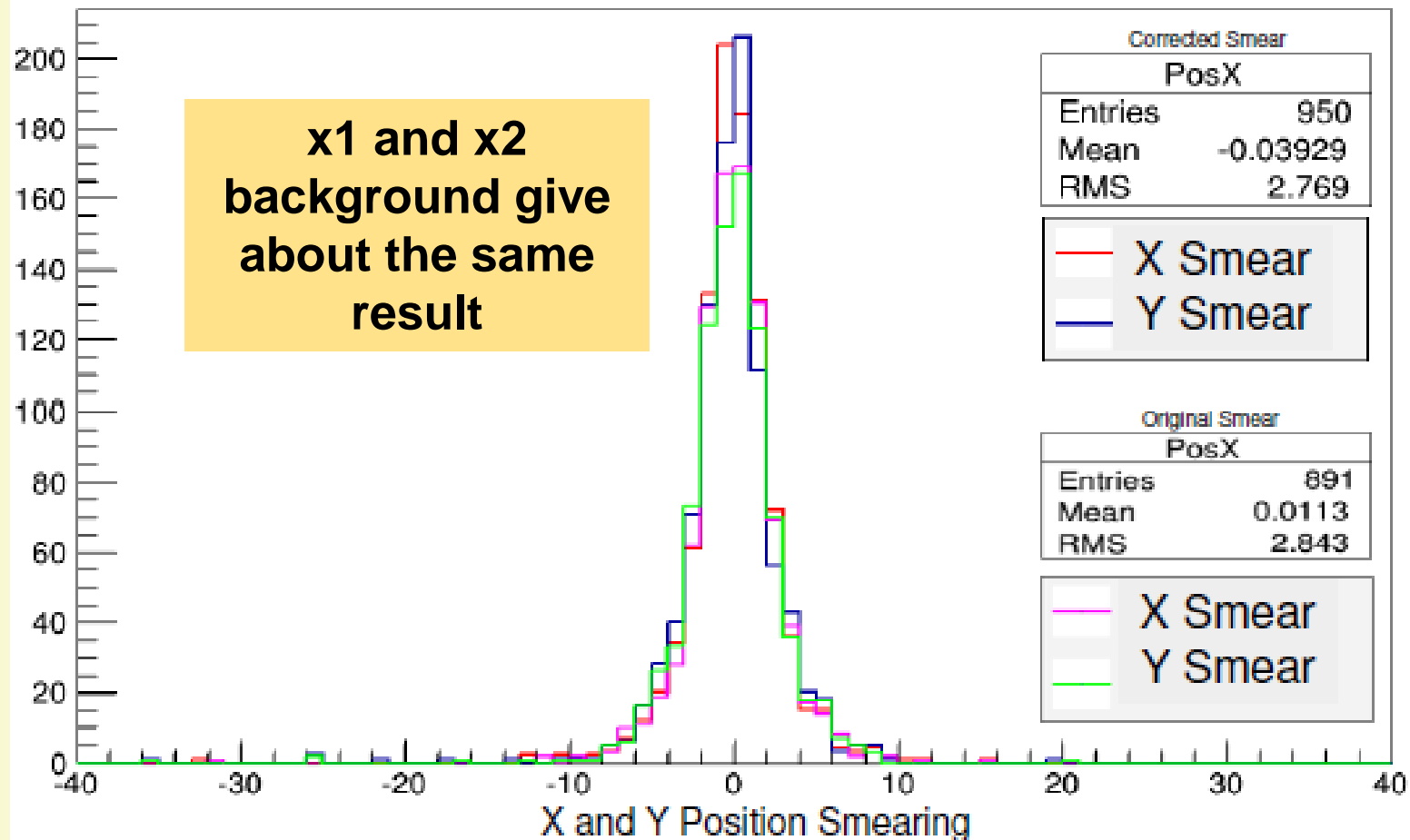
- Model is SiD02, no anti-DID
- So “Original”, with the x2 background, is close to SiDLoi3 no anti-DID (most conservative of all models)

# Effect of S/N on BeamCal Reconstruction Performance II



# Effect of S/N on BeamCal Reconstruction Performance III

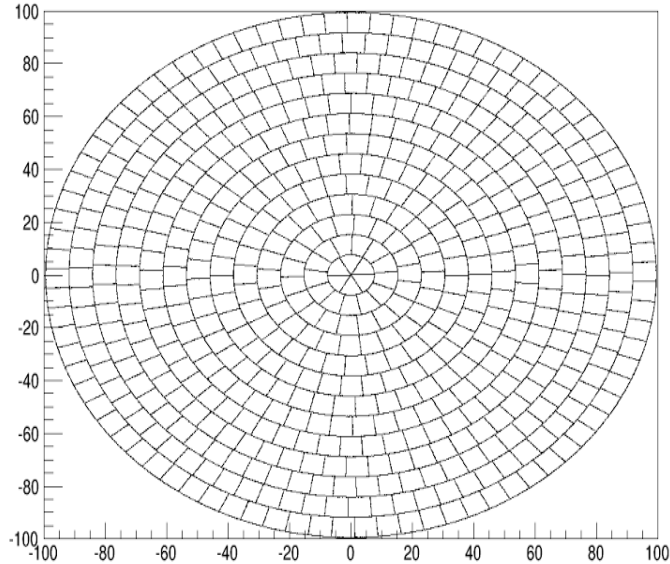
Reconstruction X and Y Position Accuracy





# Tiling strategy and granularity study

7.647x7.647 (8x8) Tile Picture



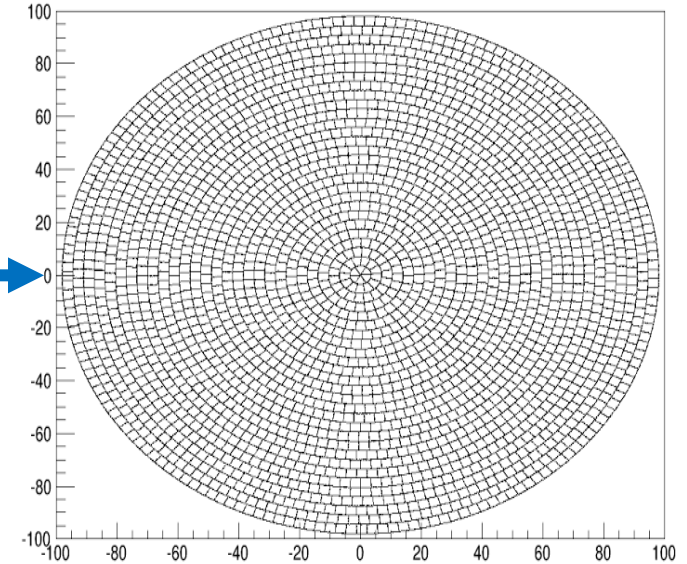
Constant

7.6x7.6

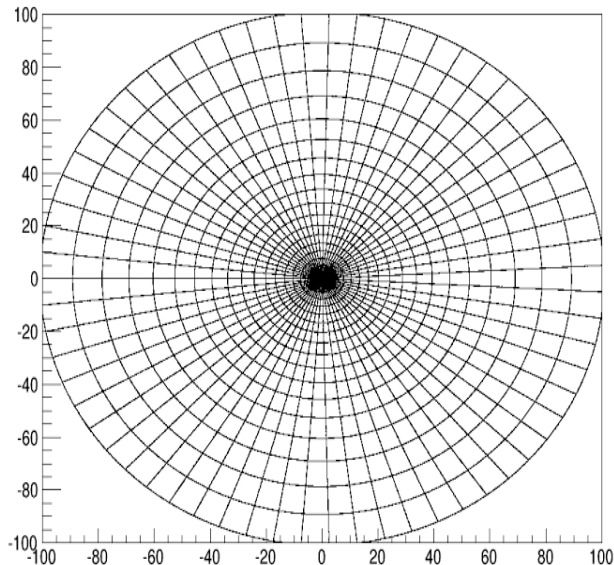
5.5x5.5

3.5x3.5

3.5x3.5 Tile Picture



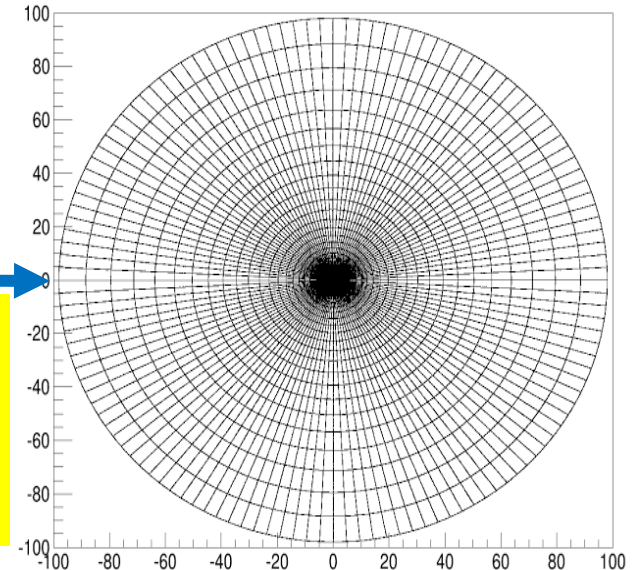
Vary1 Tile Picture



Variable

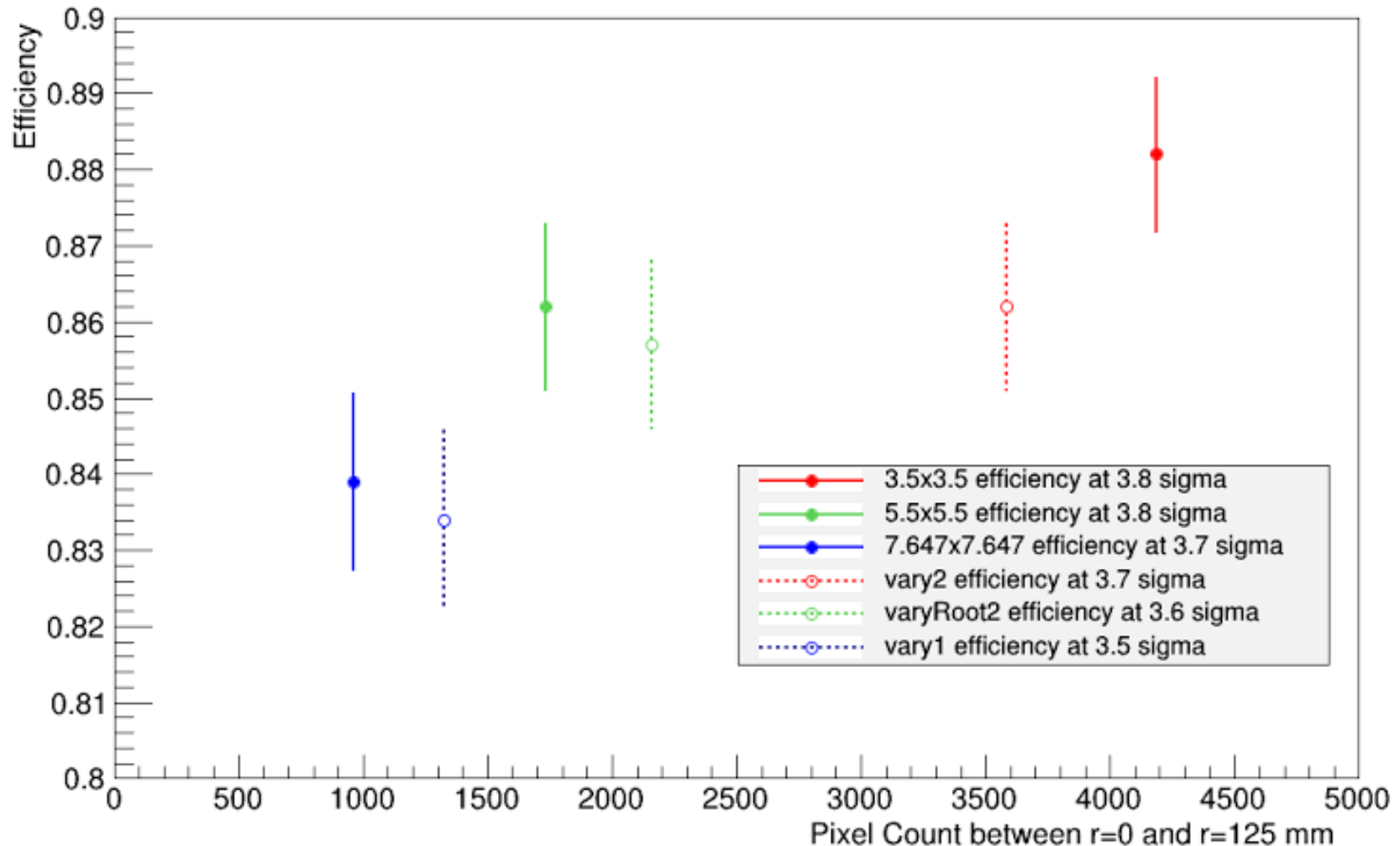
Lucia nom.  
(Lucia nom.)/ $\sqrt{2}$   
(Lucia nom.)/2

vary2 Tile Picture



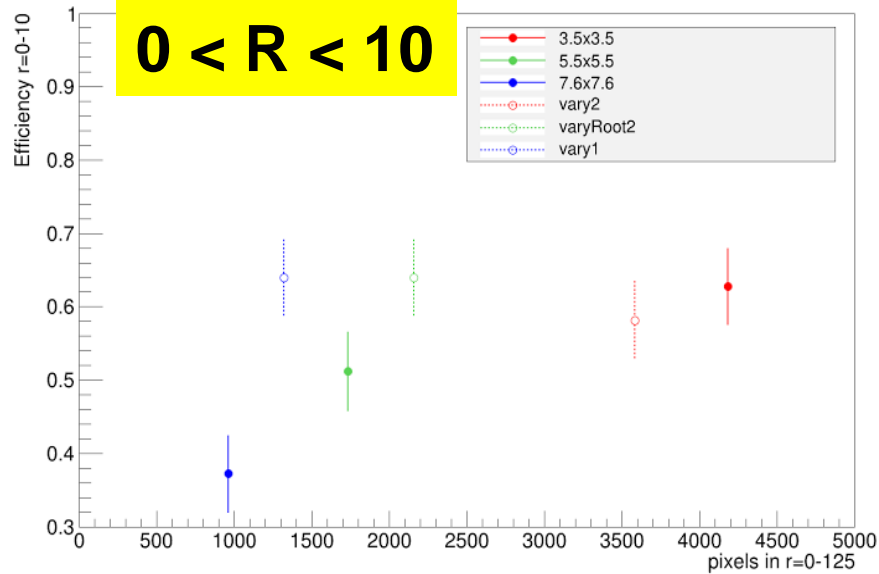
# Comparison of Segmentation Schemes

## Overall Efficiency vs. # of pixels

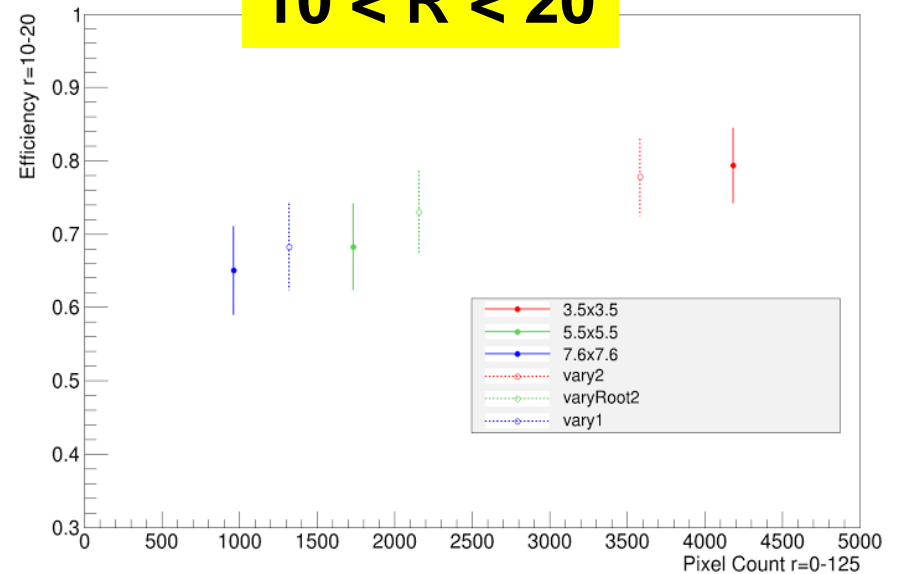


# Efficiency v. #pixels in radial slices (50 GeV)

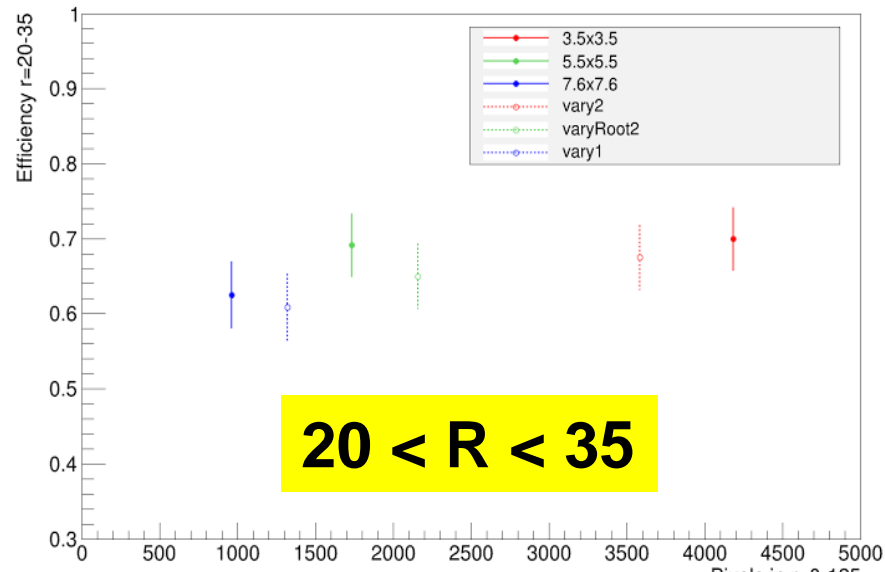
**$0 < R < 10$**



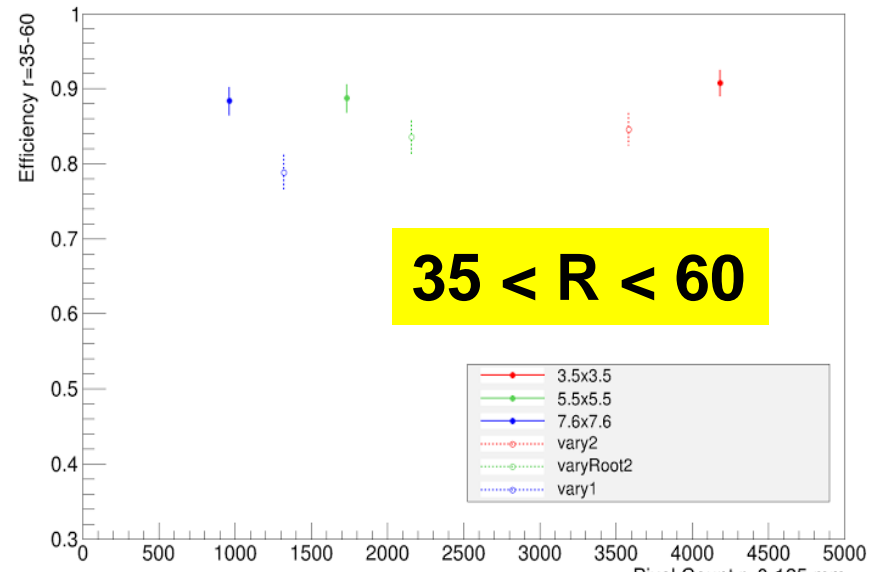
**$10 < R < 20$**



**$20 < R < 35$**



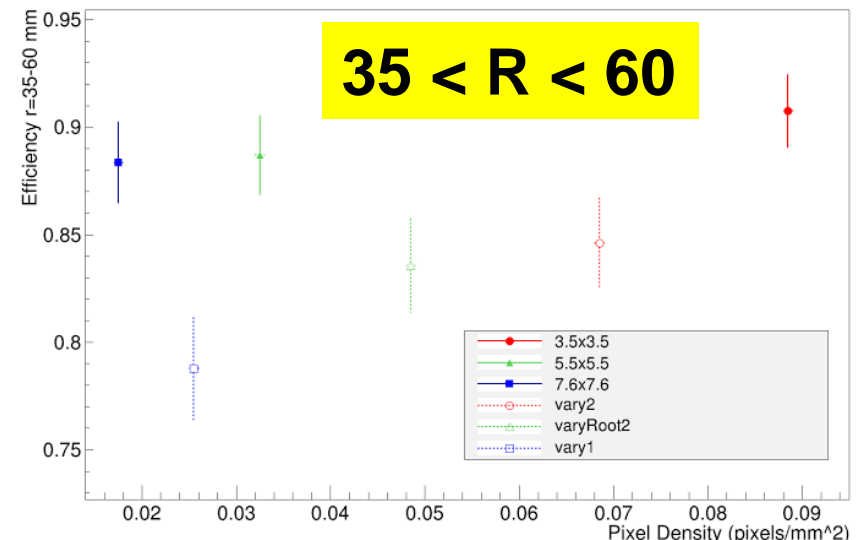
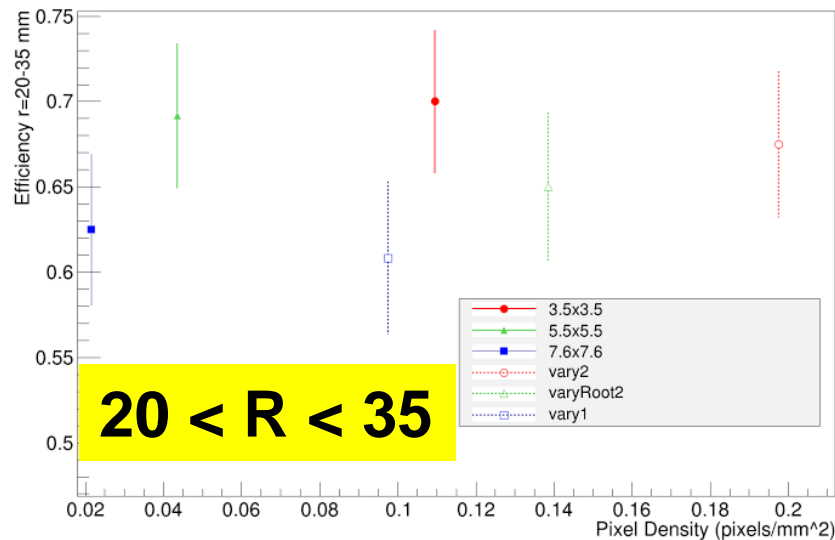
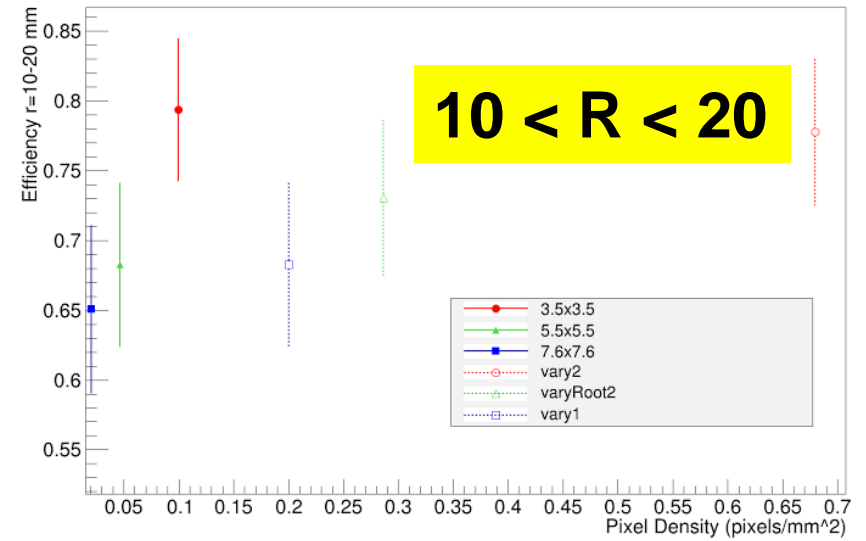
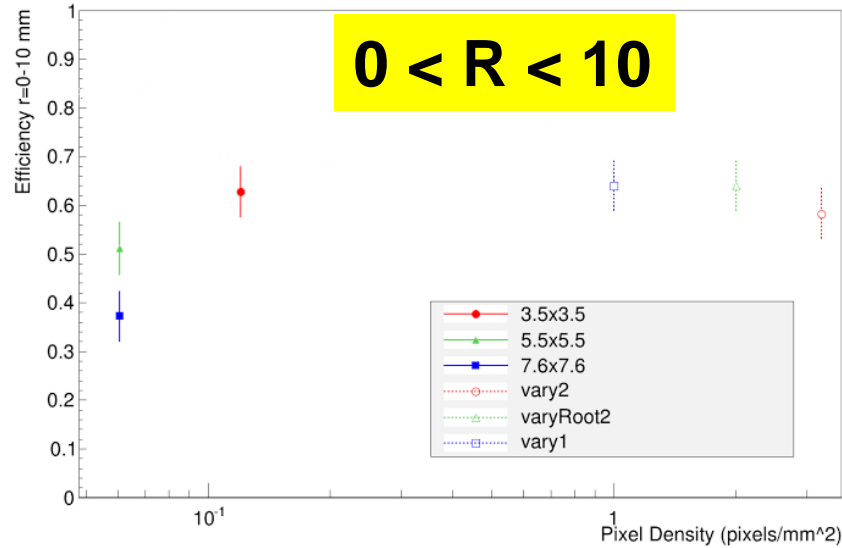
**$35 < R < 60$**



# Parting Thoughts

- The SCIPP BeamCal reconstruction is up and running
- We have produced some preliminary optimization studies, but are just now beginning to think about how to proceed
- Communication/collaboration with DESY (Lucia) will be important, starting with implementation of the DESY reconstruction within the SLAC/Santa Cruz framework for a head-to-head comparison
- May begin to turn towards physics studies as well

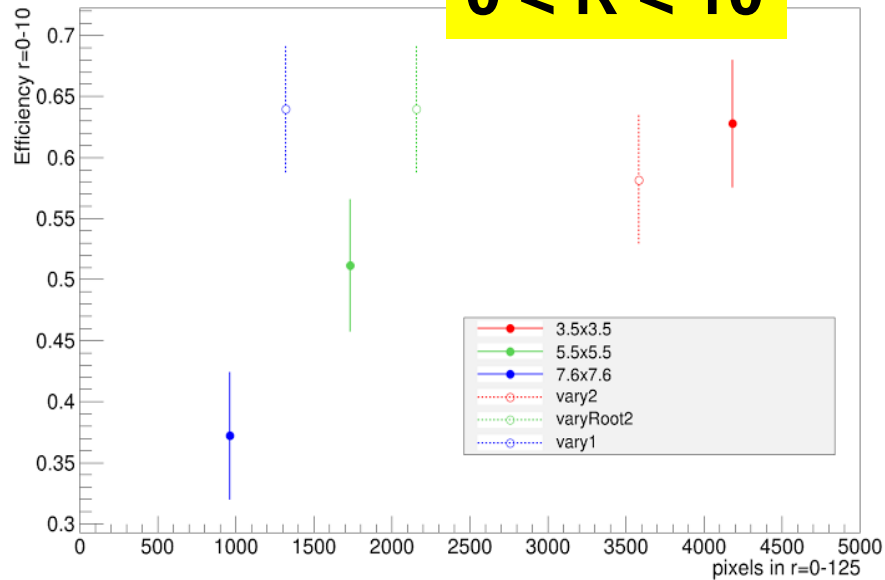
# Efficiency v. pixel density in radial slices



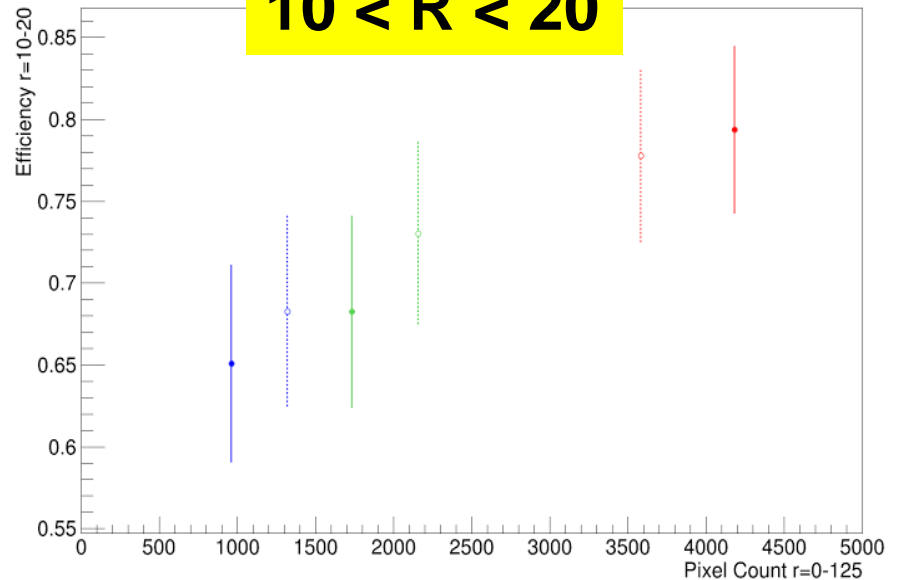


# Efficiency v. #pixels in radial slices (50 GeV)

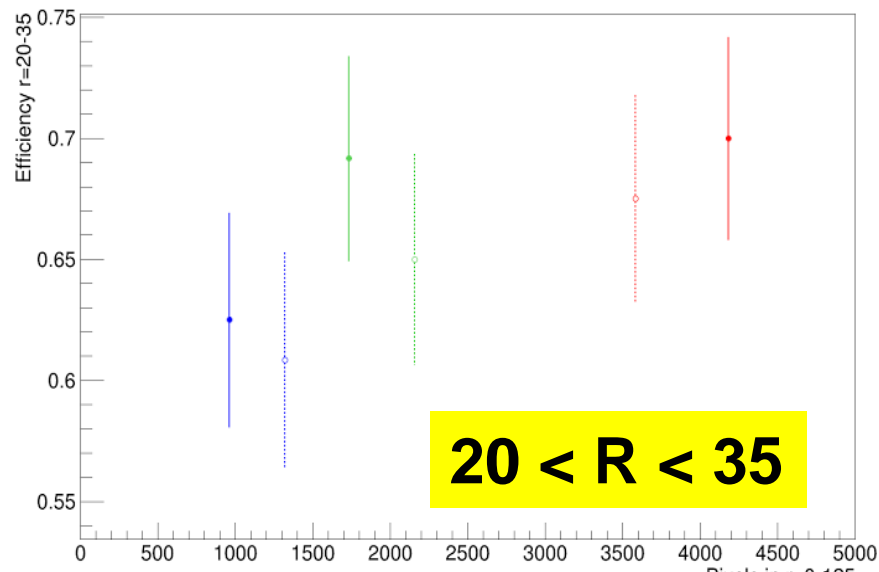
**$0 < R < 10$**



**$10 < R < 20$**



**$20 < R < 35$**



**$35 < R < 60$**

