

LHCal MC simulation

Updated Results

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27-Jul-2016

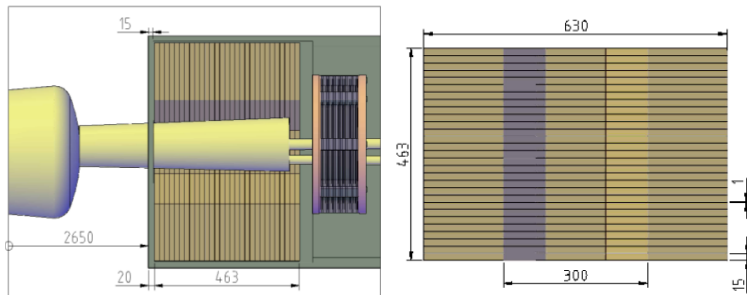


- The LHCAL calorimeter have been intensively studied by Maryna and Vlad during last year
- They have successively graduated master's degree and go out Kiev group
- This report finalizes and improves some results obtained by them: energy deposition response function for μ, e, γ, π, K within the 1-100 GeV particle energy interval



Geometry of the LHCAL simulations is similar to Maryna's and Vlad's previous reports:

- Total thickness: 463 mm
- Width in XY plane: 630 mm
- Inner radius: 150 mm
- Structure: 29 layers of 16 mm thickness



- Particles divided on 3 groupes:
 - **Muons** (μ) – exclusively ionisation energy losses
 - **Leptons** (electrons and γ) as EM shower produced particles
 - **Hadrons** (π , K) as nucleary and ionisationally interacted particles
- Initial energies: 1 – 100 GeV
- Number of simulated events: 50,000
- Events with penetration into internal and external edge regions (15 mm thickness) are removed to minimise an influence of lateral energy leakage
- Two types of absorbers: **Fe** and **W**



- **assymetrical shape** with maximum at 10-12 MeV nicely described by **Vavilov** function
- additional **small component** at 8-11 MeV can be described by **gaussian**
- μ response, R_μ , – weighted sum of Vavilov and Gaus (5 and 3 parameters)

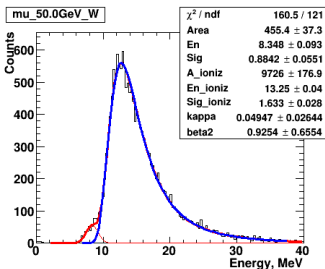
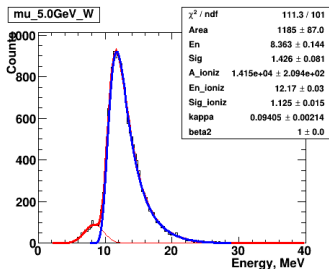
$$R_\mu = A_V \cdot V(\lambda_V, \kappa, \beta^2) + A_G \cdot G(E, E_{G0}, \sigma)$$

- V – Vavilov function with $\lambda_V = \frac{E - E_{V0}}{\sigma_V}$
- $G(E, E_{G0}, \sigma)$ – normalized Gaus

5 GeV

μ^\pm (W)

50 GeV

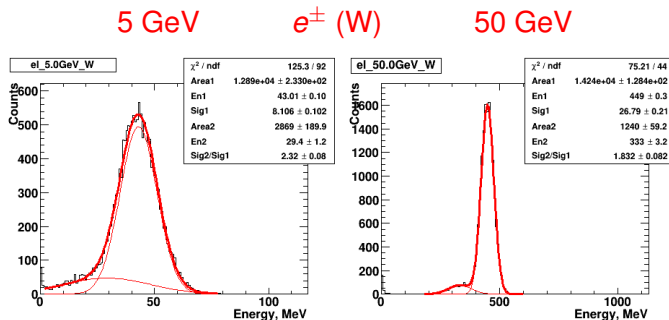


- **slow sensitivity** of μ response to an initial particle energy
- **similar shape behavior** for Fe and W absorbers

- **Leptons** – electrons and γ 's as EM shower produced particles
- Central region (**narrow peak**) and marginal part (**wide tail**) can be described by two **gaussians**:

$$R_L = A_1 \cdot G(E, E_{01}, \sigma_1) + A_2 \cdot G(E, E_{02}, \sigma_2), \quad \sigma_2 > \sigma_1$$

- Energy distributions for electrons and γ 's are similar

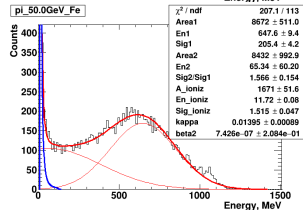
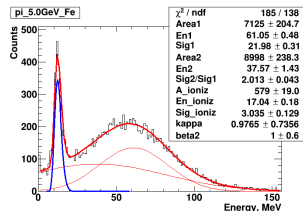


Hadron response: π, K

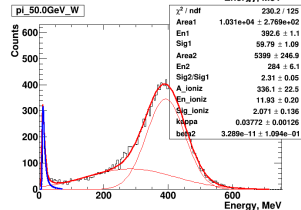
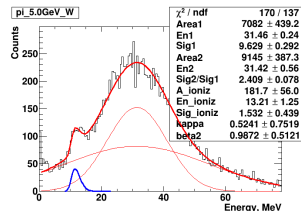
- **Hadrons** as nuclearily and ionisationally interacted particles have the most complicated response function:

$$R_H = A_1 \cdot G(E, E_{01}, \sigma_1) + A_2 \cdot G(E, E_{02}, \sigma_2) + A_V \cdot V(\lambda_V, \kappa, \beta^2), \quad \sigma_2 > \sigma_1$$

π^\pm (Fe): 5 & 50 GeV

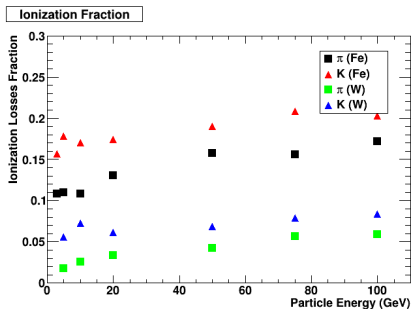


π^\pm (W): 5 & 50 GeV



Ionisation fraction at hadron response

- Part of hadrons penetrates the 46 cm-thickness calorimeter without nuclear interaction
- These hadrons can be associated with “ionisation” peak (as muons)
- Fraction of ionisation events is of 0.05 – 0.2 for Fe and W absorbers
- Fe absorber gives 3-4 times larger values
- Kaons have a bit bigger values in comparison with pions



response linearity

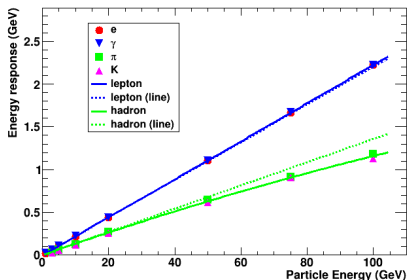
- Fitted parameters of narrow gaussian were used
- 2nd degree polynomial fit:

$$E_{deposit} = A \cdot (E_{init} - \frac{1}{2} B E_{init}^2)$$

Fe

Particle	A, MeV/GeV	B, MeV/GeV ²
Lepton	22.03 ± 0.03	-0.20 ± 0.03
Hadron	13.57 ± 0.35	2.93 ± 0.05

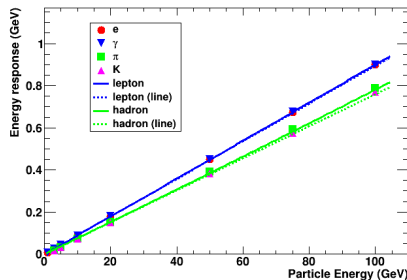
Response (Fe)



W

Particle	A, MeV/GeV	B, MeV/GeV ²
Lepton	8.94 ± 0.2	-0.13 ± 0.07
Hadron	7.59 ± 0.1	-0.58 ± 0.45

Response (W)



- Sufficient nonlinearity for hadrons in Fe ($B_{H,Fe} = 2.93$) in comparison with W ($B_{H,W} = -0.58$)
- W-Si sandwich is quite close to compensated sampling calorimeter
- Fe-Si calorimeter is considerably undercompensated



Energy resolution

- Energy resolution fit function:

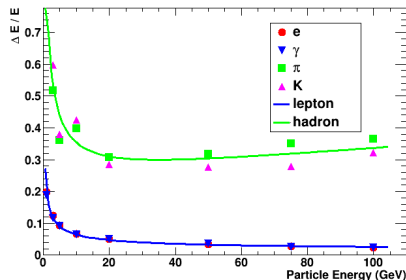
$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} = \frac{A}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus B \oplus C\sqrt{E}$$

- 3rd component, C , describes increasing of the energy resolution for hadrons in Fe caused by longitudinal and lateral leakage

Fe

Particle	$A, \text{GeV}^{1/2}$	$B, 10^{-2}$	$C, \text{GeV}^{-1/2}$
Lepton	0.197 ± 0.001	1.68 ± 0.28	0.0 ± 0.001
Hadron	0.83 ± 0.09	0.22 ± 0.06	0.023 ± 0.008

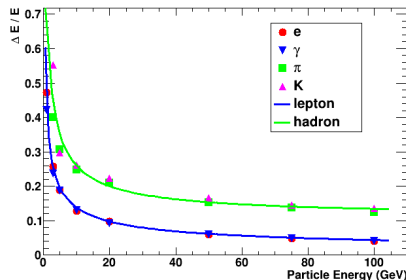
Resolution (Fe)



W

Particle	$A, \text{GeV}^{1/2}$	$B, 10^{-2}$	$C, \text{GeV}^{-1/2}$
Lepton	0.437 ± 0.007	0.02 ± 1.78	0.0 ± 0.002
Hadron	0.74 ± 0.04	11.2 ± 2.23	0.0 ± 0.031

Resolution (W)



- W-Si calorimeter has considerably better energy resolution for hadrons and a bit worse for leptons



- Improved description of response functions was obtained
- Linearity of response functions has been checked
- Energy resolution parameters for leptons and hadrons was obtained
- Ionisation fraction at hadron response was studied



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