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Development & Validation of Geant4 Hadronic Models in a Wide Energy Range J.Apostolakis, A. Dotti, G.Folger, V.Grichine, V.Ivanchenko, M.Kossov,

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- Shower shape
- Energy response discontinuity
 - Transition between models
- Improvements of models
 - FTF (V. Uzhinksiy EUDET support 2009)
 - Cross-section, elastic scattering

Pion longitudinal shower profile in stand-alone ATLAS TileCal test-beam at 90° ~2008-09



Motivation and Impact

- □ The energy response as a function of beam energy presents some unphysical discontinuities
 - CMS reported this effect in simulations of its calorimeter test-beam set-up,
 - ATLAS confirmed and reported it also for other observables, like energy resolution vs. beam energy
- This is a worrisome feature, because jets at LHC and ILC will be composed up of hadrons of quite different energies, this could affect several analyses, and any simulation-based jet-calibration scheme.
- The reason for these unphysical discontinuties is clear: the transition between hadronic models. However, it is not trivial to fix it...

Energy response and transitions





Hadronic models and Physics Lists

- Physics accuracy goals:
 - Describe known thin target data and test beam data
 - Predictive power for unmeasured regions.
- Hadronic Models have limitations and applicable energy range
 - Our physics lists mix different models



The problem analysis road-map

- □ Reproduce the problem with simplified calorimeter □ Compare different Physics models (from Lists)
- Understand the microscopic origins of the differences between models
 - □ Identify differences that are/can-be important
 - □ Need to confirm by comparing to thin-target data
- □ Improve use of hadronic models in Physics Lists:
 - 1. Change the transition regions between models
 - in existing Physics Lists (e.g. to avoid key deficiencies)
 - 2. Create novel mixtures of models in new Physics Lists
 - potentially with fewer models/transitions
 - 3. Improve the hadronic models (best but takes more time)

Results of Models Comparisons

Comparisons between models indicate
LEP (parameterised) differs from all other models
Confirmed in thin-target: aim to eliminate use

- Bertini and Binary Cascade models produce excess energy in protons (and neutrons) above 3-5 GeV
- \square Fritiof produces too many π^0 's below ~6 GeV
- Quark-Gluon-String results stable down to ~ 9 GeV

□ Use could be extended down to 9-10 GeV

□ Energy non-conservation in FTF/BIC - being fixed

- RMS are similar for almost all models
- Suggestion on a likely better choice of the transition regions, and/or model mixing (see next slide)

New transition regions and/or combination of models

FTFP_BERT_TRV : transition between Fritiof (FTF) and Bertini cascade (BERT) moved in the region 6 - 8 GeV (originally it was 4 - 5 GeV)

□ QGSP_FTFP_BERT : parameterized model (LEP) replaced with Fritiof/Preco model in a QGSP_BERT-like Physics List. The transition region between FTFP and BERT is 6 - 8 GeV (instead of 9.5-9.9 GeV)

Experimental Physics Lists available in 9.3.b01

Improvements of models

BERTini cascade : improved cross-sections; higher multiplicity final-states; strange hadron production.

Fritiof : further improved and tuned, based on thin-target data; FTF can be now coupled also to a 2-d reggeon cascade + Precompound.

CHIPS : model was recently extended to all energies (for all hadrons and all materials); cross-section improvement & tuning is starting Protype Physics List QGSC_CHIPS

Other: Cross-sections, hadron elastic scattering

Binary channel description in FTF, π -p-> π on, π on,

FTF & BERT proton spectra in p-A (HARP-CDP data)

Optical & Glauber models in 10⁻²–10³ GeV range

October 2009

Summary & Outlook

Comparisons between hadronic models provide useful hints on their validity range and it can guide on the choice of the transition regions, or even new mixtures between these models in Physics Lists.

- □ It is interesting to compare with non-Geant4 models, like Fluka, MCNPX, Dubna cascade, etc.
- We should not forget to look at several observables, not only the energy response!
- □ Work to do:
 - 1) More validations with thin-target data in 1-20 GeV
 - 2) Continue to improve/extend models
 - 3) Try to link model-level features to calorimeter observables

This requires a major effort of all G4 hadronic group!

BACKUP SLIDES

Energy response vs. beam energy

Problem of matching models:

ATLAS Tile

Model-level results

Geant4 9.3.b01

Beam particle: beam kinetic energies: target material:

pi- (p, n, k, pbar) 1 - 20 GeV Iron (Pb)

- □ Model-level only (not Physics Lists)
- 50,000 events (i.e. interactions) simulated for each considered case
- □ Main variables considered:
 - □ Average sum of total energies of pi- , pi+ , piO
 - Average sum of kinetic energies of p , n , light ions (d,t,He)
 - Average total energy
 - □ Ratios: n/p (backward-going), 2*pi0/(pi+ + pi-)
 - RMS of the above variables

