

Shower Fractal Dimensional Analysis at PFA Oriented Calorimeter

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Outline

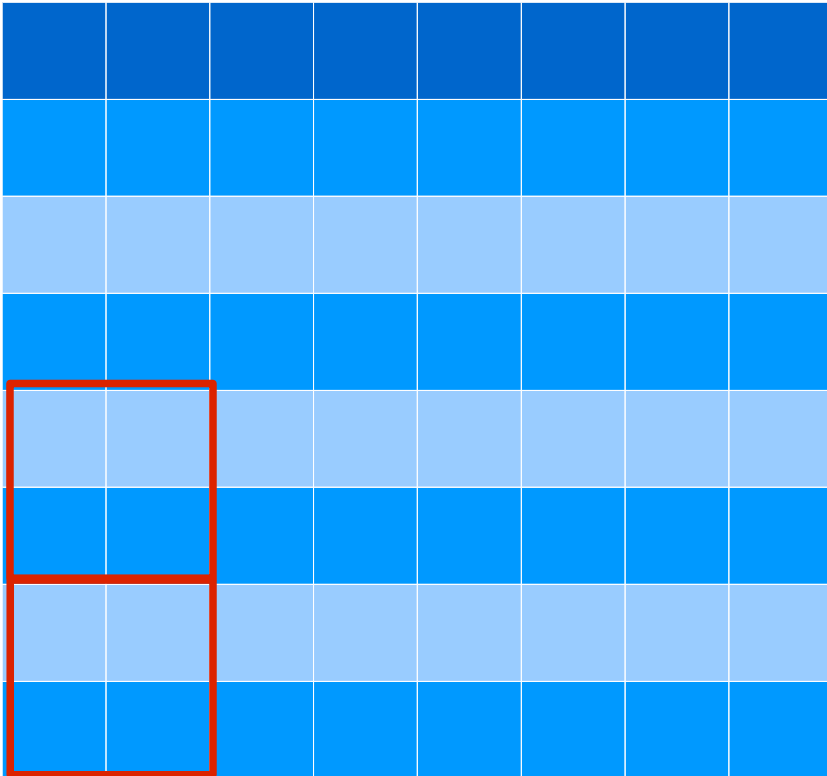


- Introduction:
 - Fractal Dimension of particle shower
 - Analysis with Full Simulated data
- Fractal dimensional analysis at CALICE DHCAL data
- One further step: Fractal dimension at SDHCAL...
- Summary & to do

Shower particle: to interact or not



shower ~ self similar



Measure shower **Fractal Dimension (FD)** at high granularity calorimeter

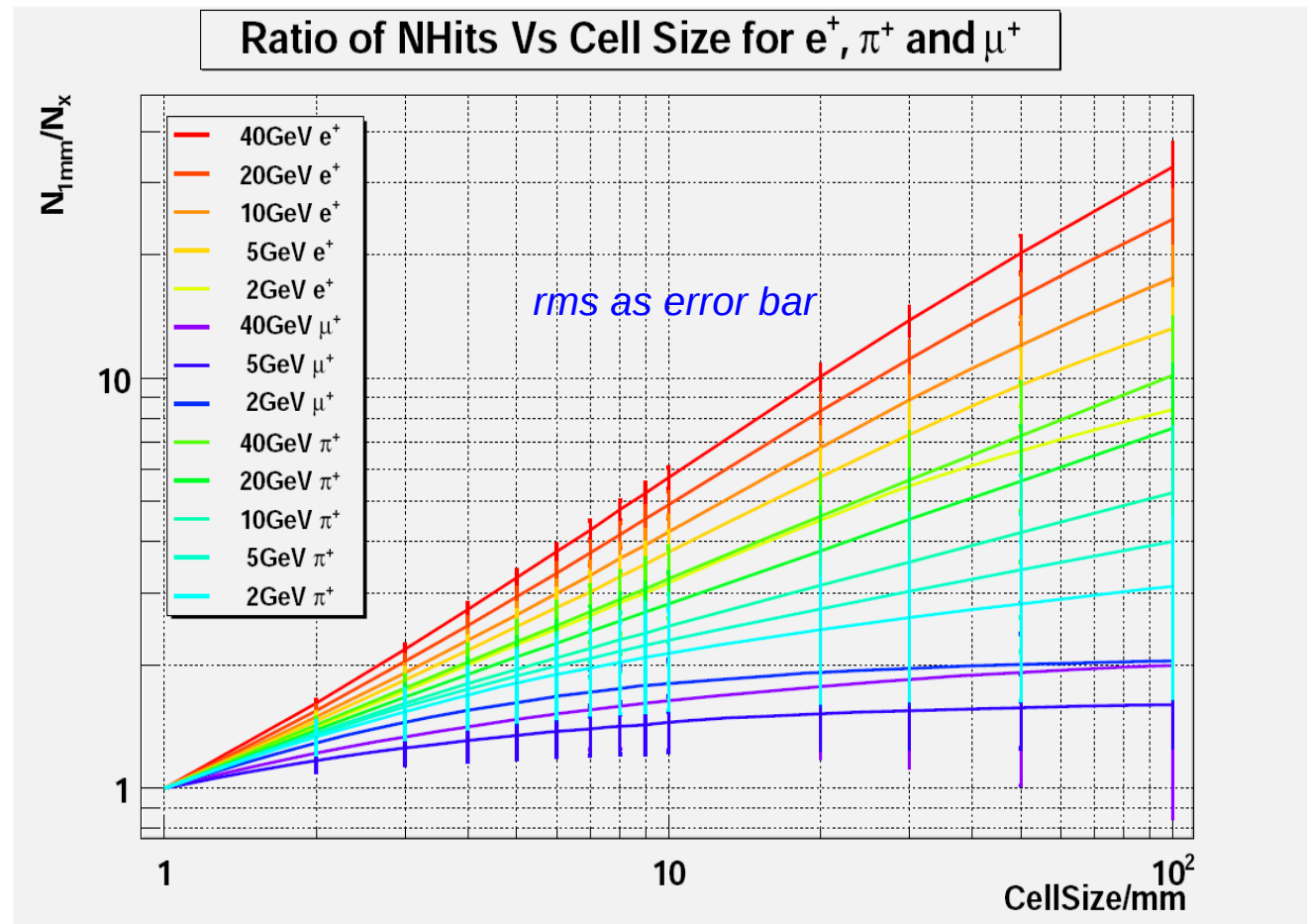
- Varying scale by grouping neighbouring cells
- Count Number of hits at different scale
(define $RN_x = N_{1mm}/N_{xmm}$)

Test sample: 2 - 40 GeV particles (e+, klong, pi, mu+, p) normally injected into GRPC DHCAL with 1mm cell size

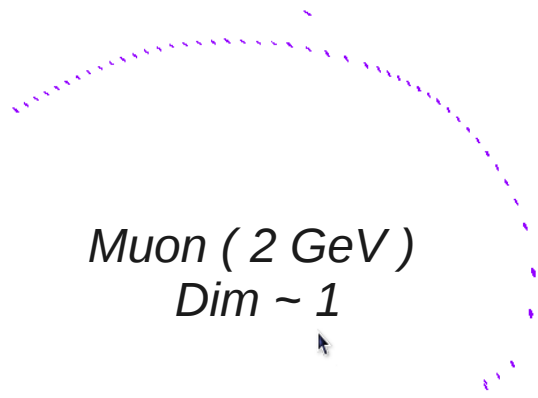
- Characteristic constant depend on energy/PID:

$$FD = 1 + \langle \ln RN_a / \ln(a) \rangle$$

- Global parameter based on local density
- *Cell Sizes: 2 – 10, 20, 30, 50, 60, 90, 120, 150mm.*
- *Samples: Particles shot directly to GRPC DHCAL with only B Field*
- Be observed within
 - Low scale: minimal interaction energy & sensor layer thickness (1.2mm)
 - High scale: fully containment ~ 1 hits per layer

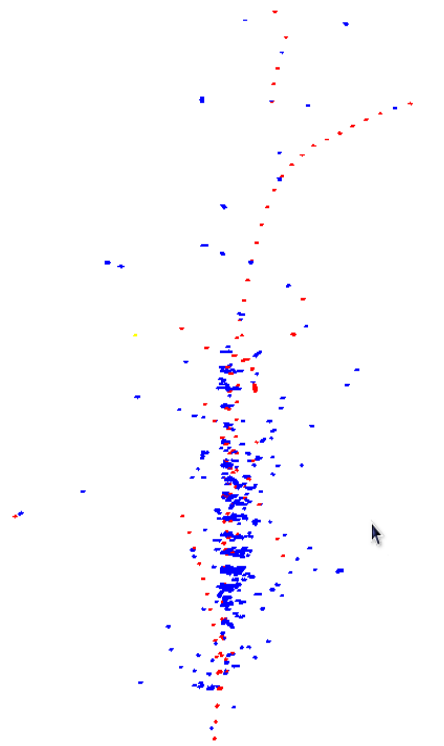


Fractals in Nature

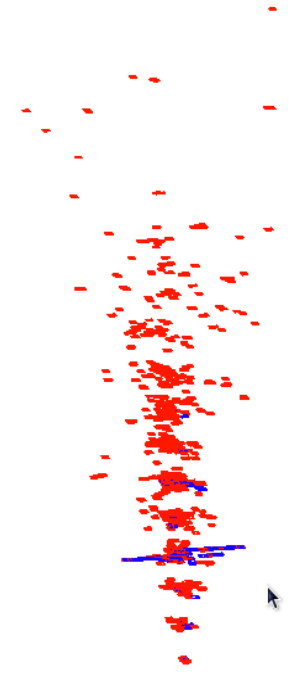
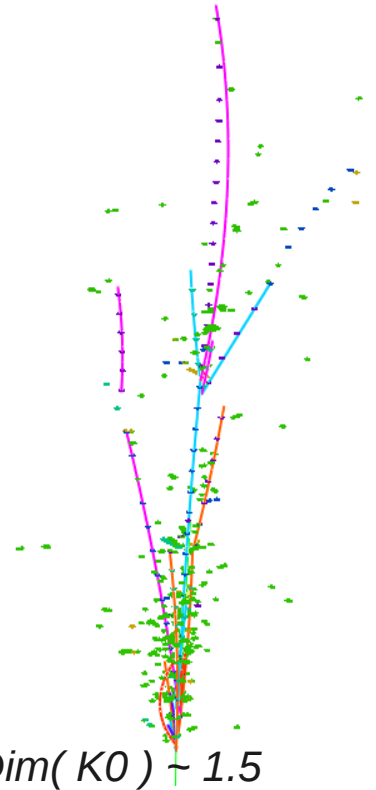


Muon (2 GeV)
Dim ~ 1

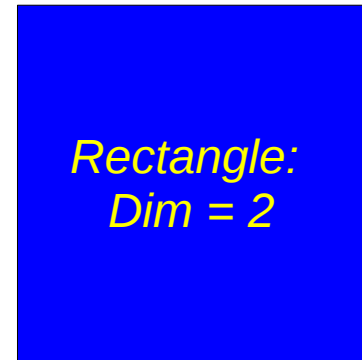
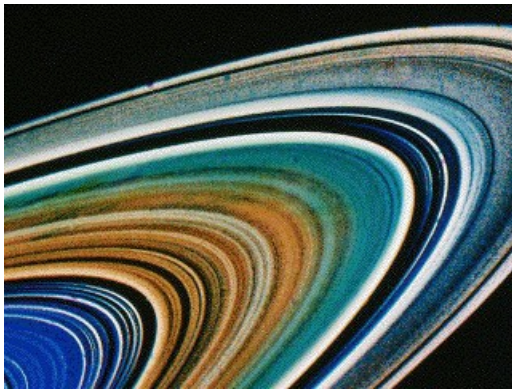
Straight line:
Dim = 1



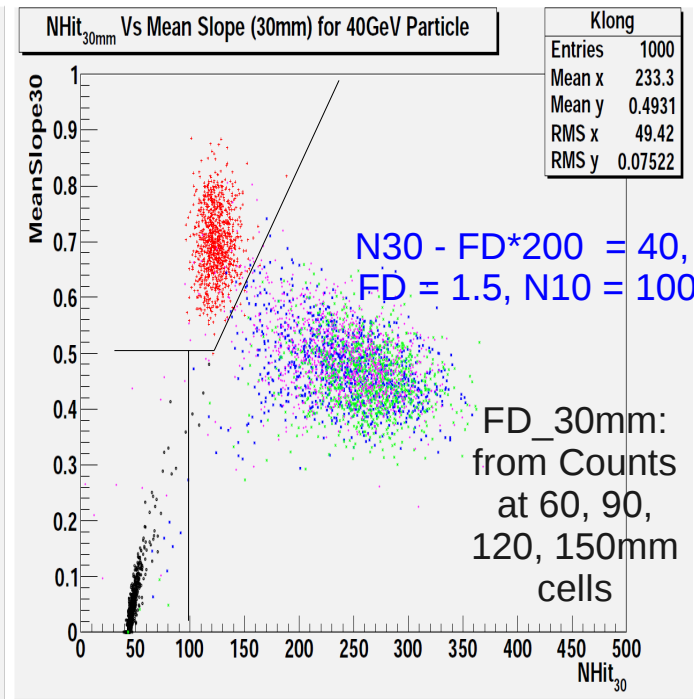
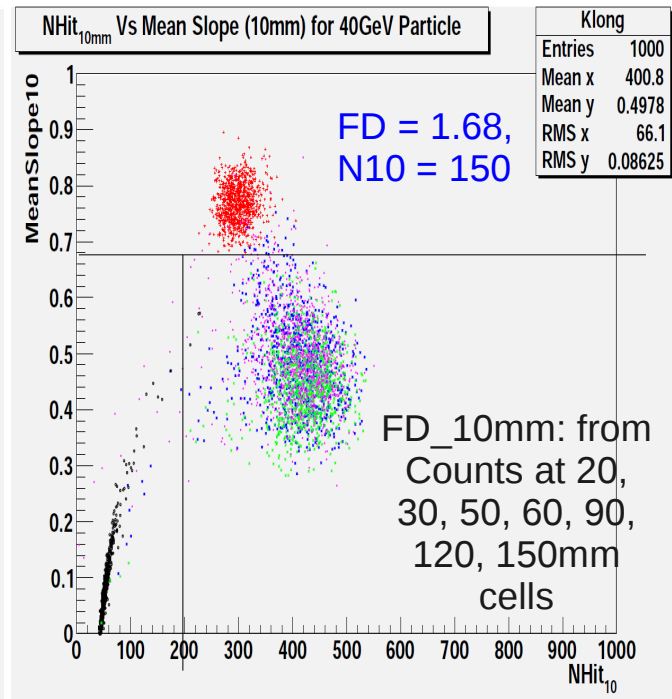
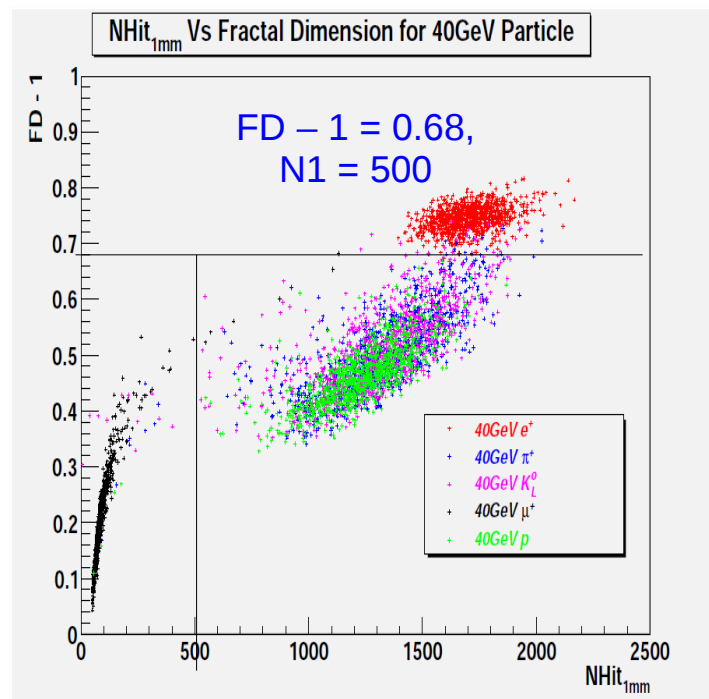
Hadrons: $Dim(\pi) < Dim(K0) \sim 1.5$



Positron (40GeV)
Dim ~ 1.75



Rectangle:
Dim = 2



FD together with other info (Nhits): Clear separation at different scales

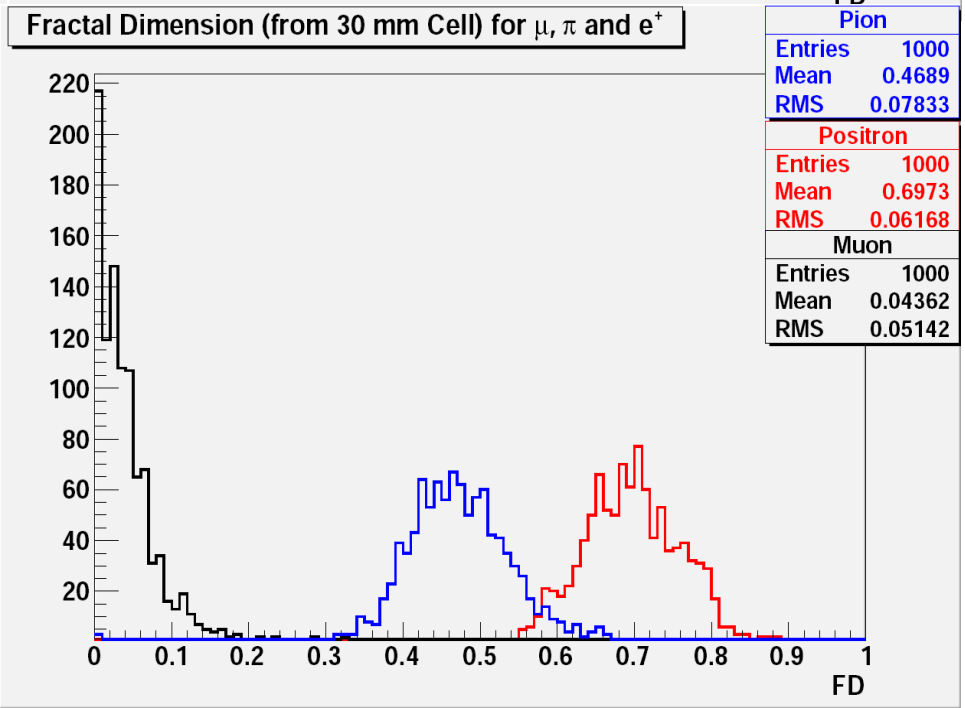
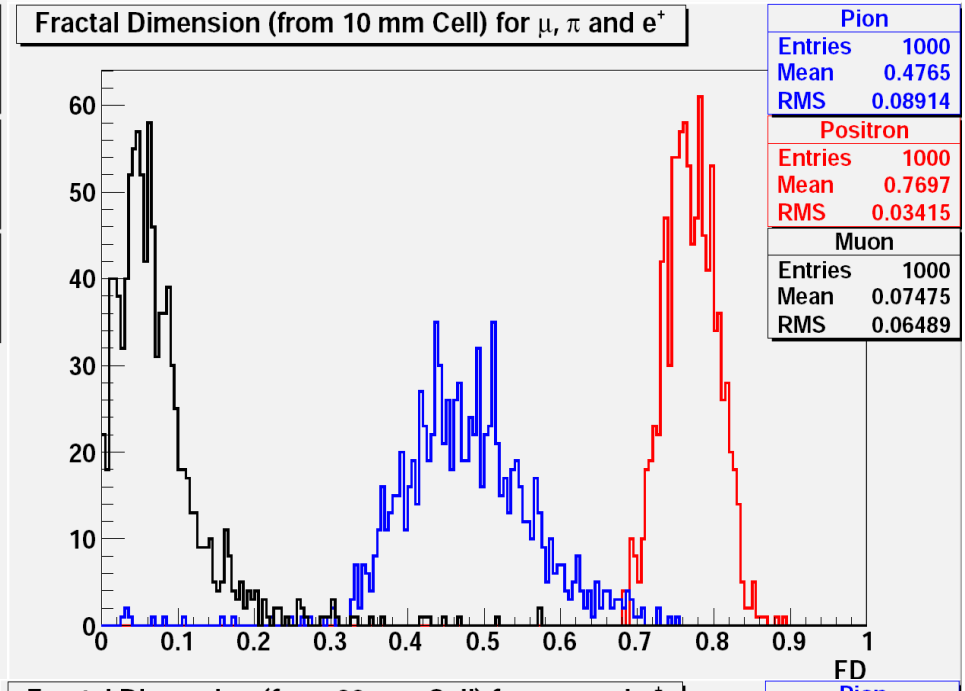
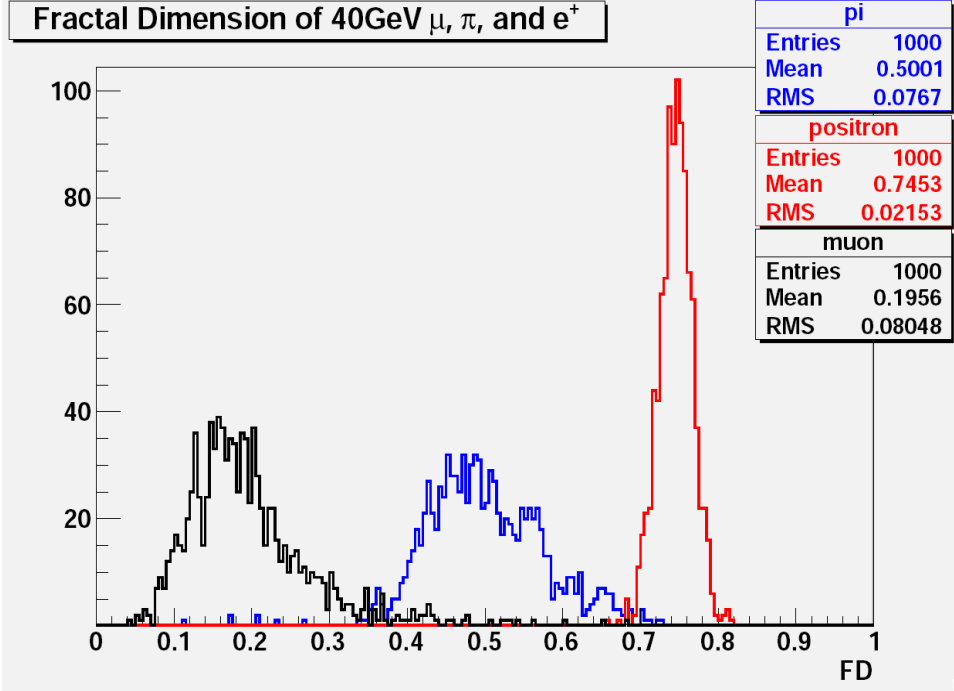
Remark: Energy dependent Cuts, easier for charged particles

1mm	e+	u	h
e+	998	0	2
u	1	994	5
h	15	14	971

10mm	e+	u	h
e+	1000	0	0
u	0	995	5
h	17	14	969

30mm	e+	u	h
e+	1000	0	0
u	0	996	4
h	18	11	971

FD @ different cell size



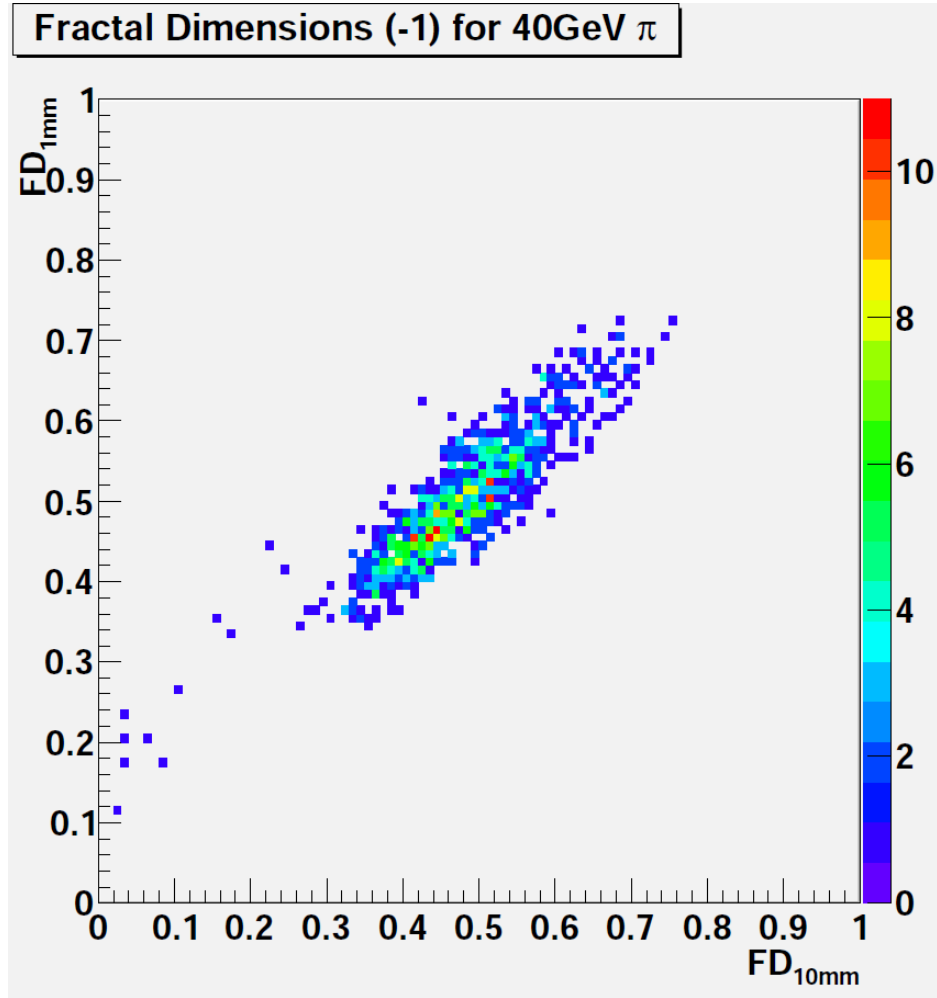
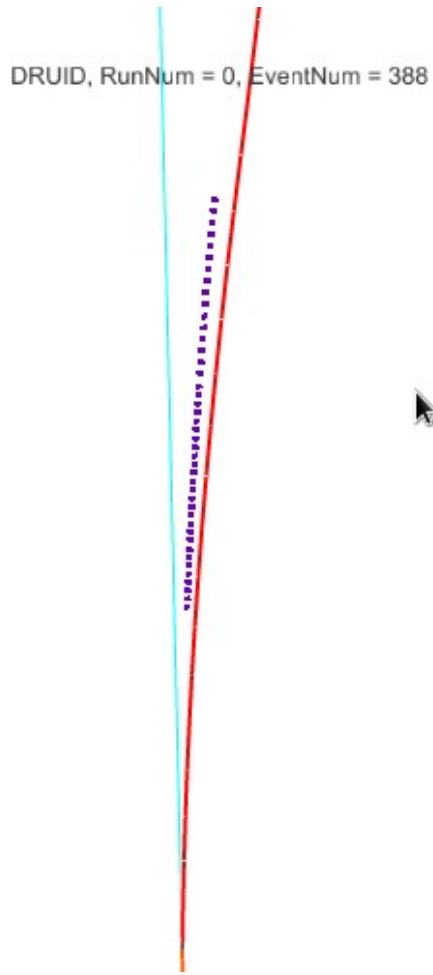
From FD(1mm) to FD(10/30mm) :

Positron Peak Smeared

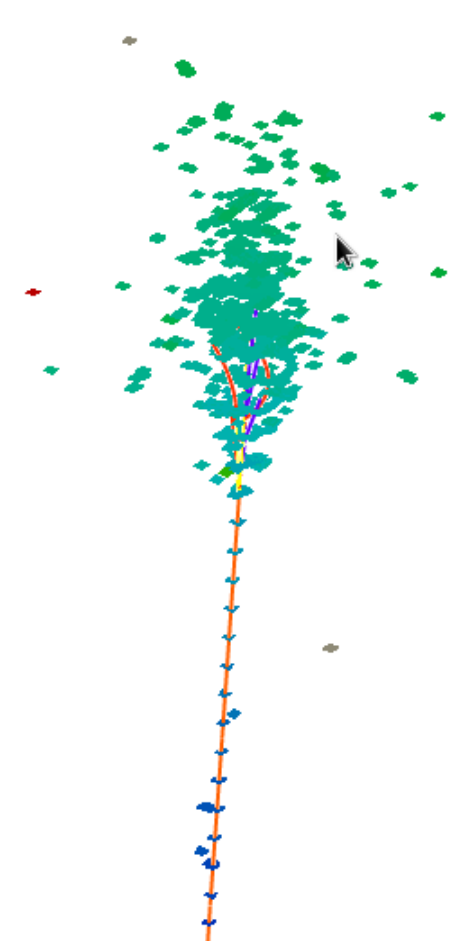
Better μ – h separation: μ acts more like a line (FD = 1); (Anyhow we can create large cells from small ones...)

π : continuous distribution from MIP to EM

Extreme Cases: Pion



DRUID, RunNum = 0, EventNum = 112



- Pion: MIP, Pion decay;
- EM interaction ($\pi + N = P + \pi^0$); partially identified by interaction point tagging

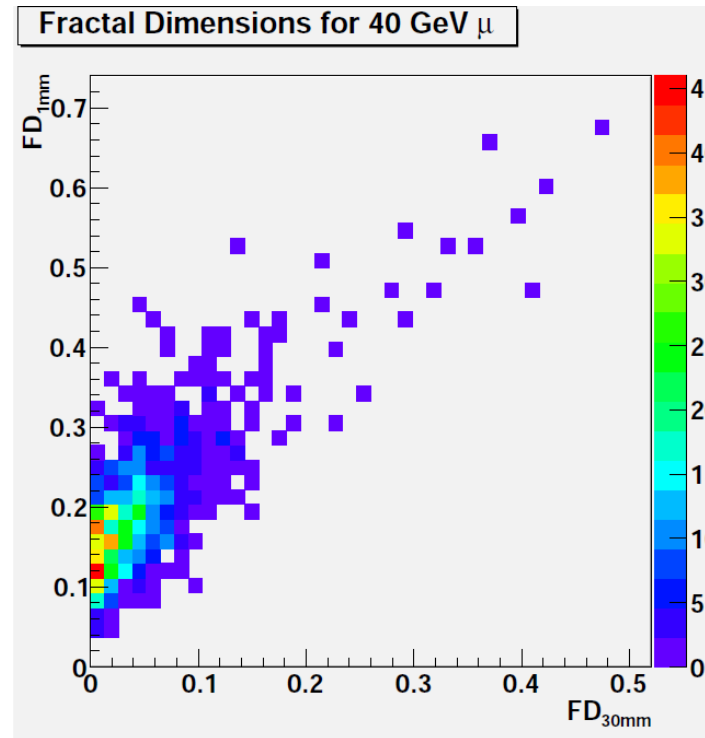
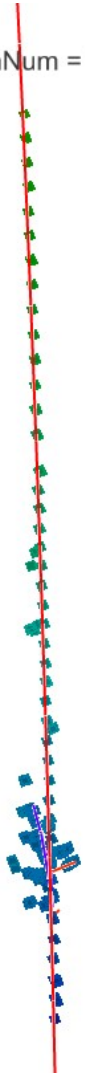
Extreme Cases: Muon



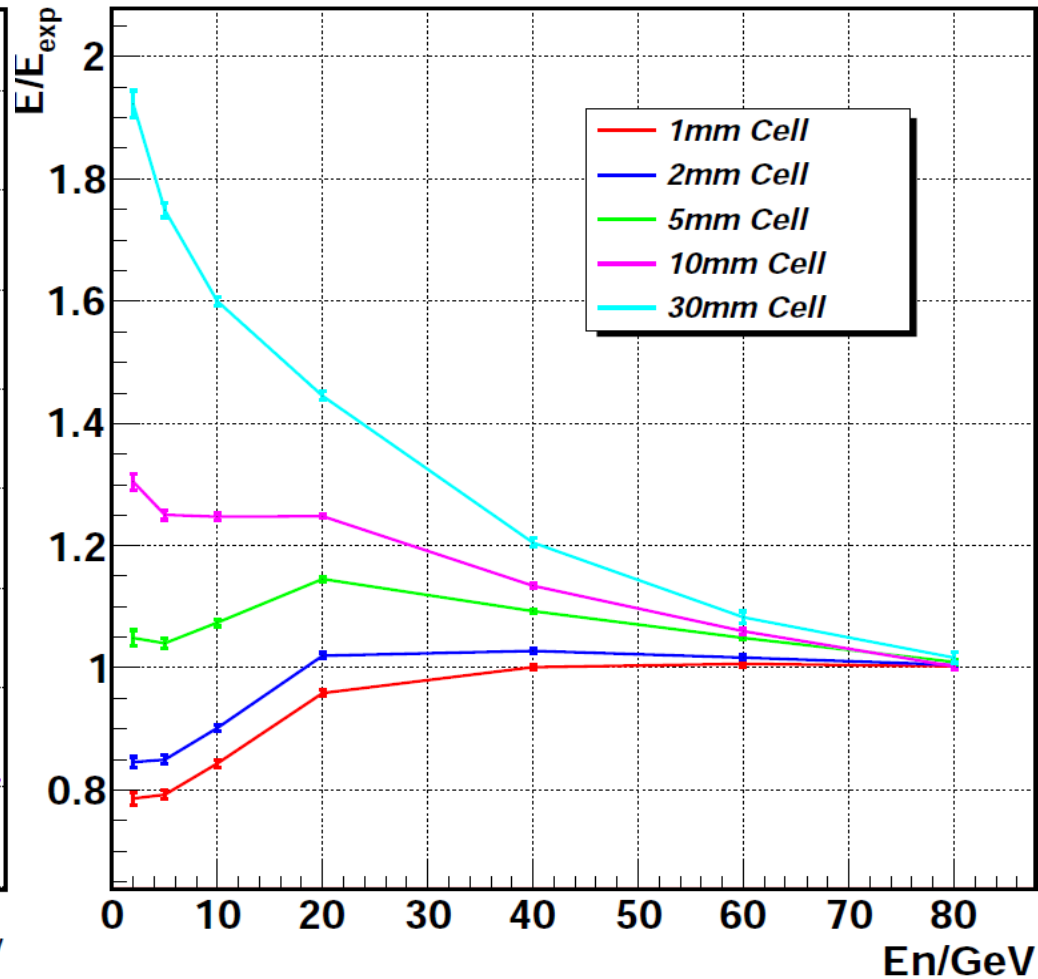
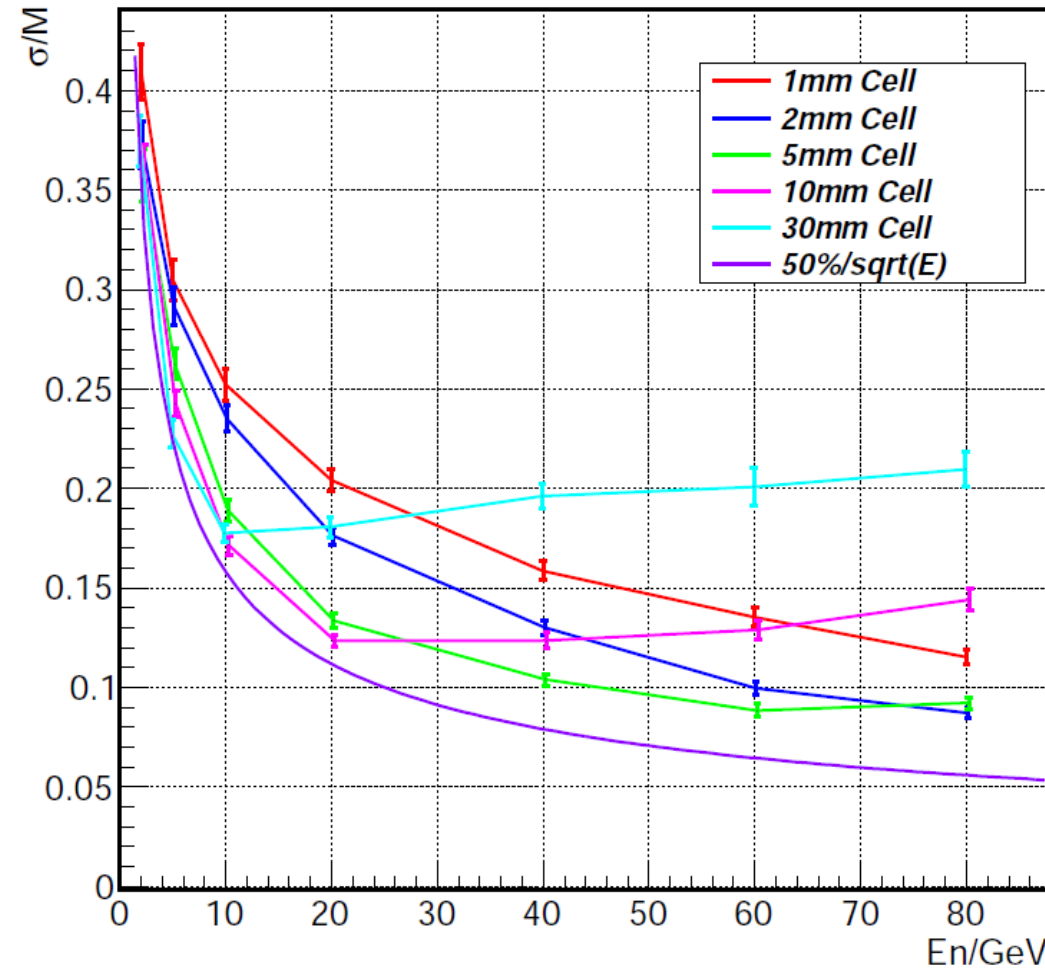
DRUID, RunNum = 0, EventNum = 535

DRUID, RunNum = 0, EventNum = 547

DRUID, RunNum = 0, EventNum = 367



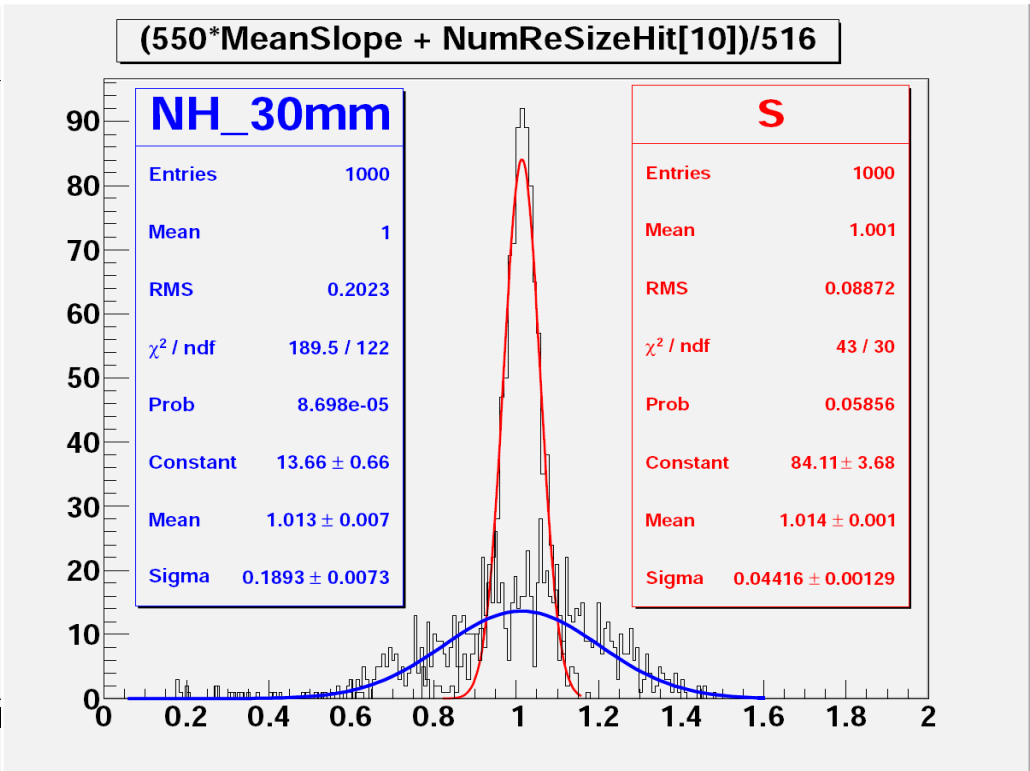
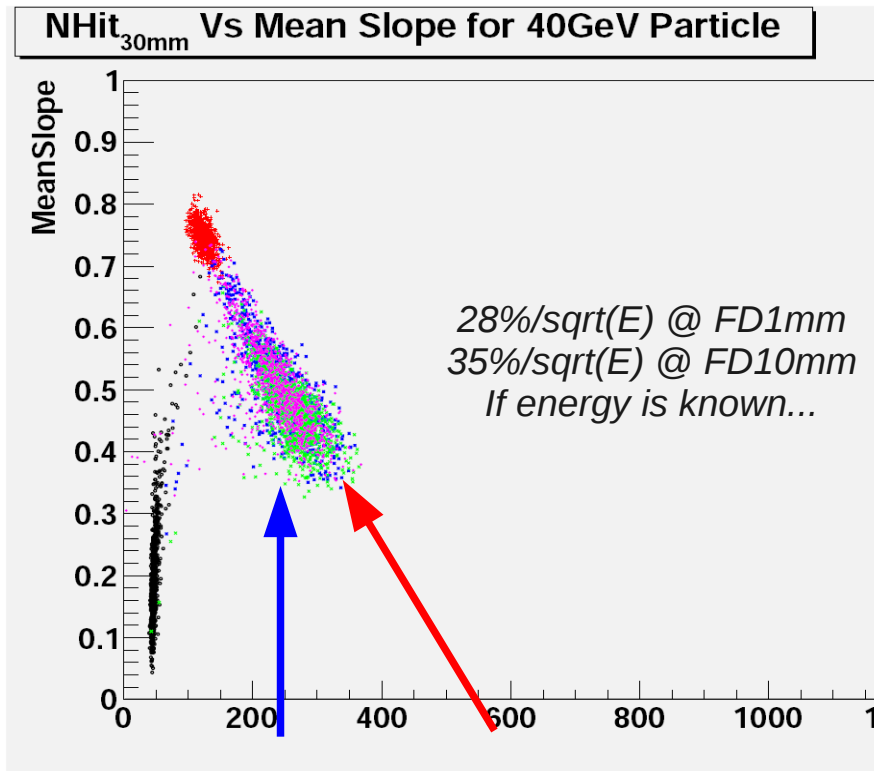
Together with Nhit information: to identify Muon radiation & String noise...



σ/M : Large cell better at low energy & Smaller cell at high energy.

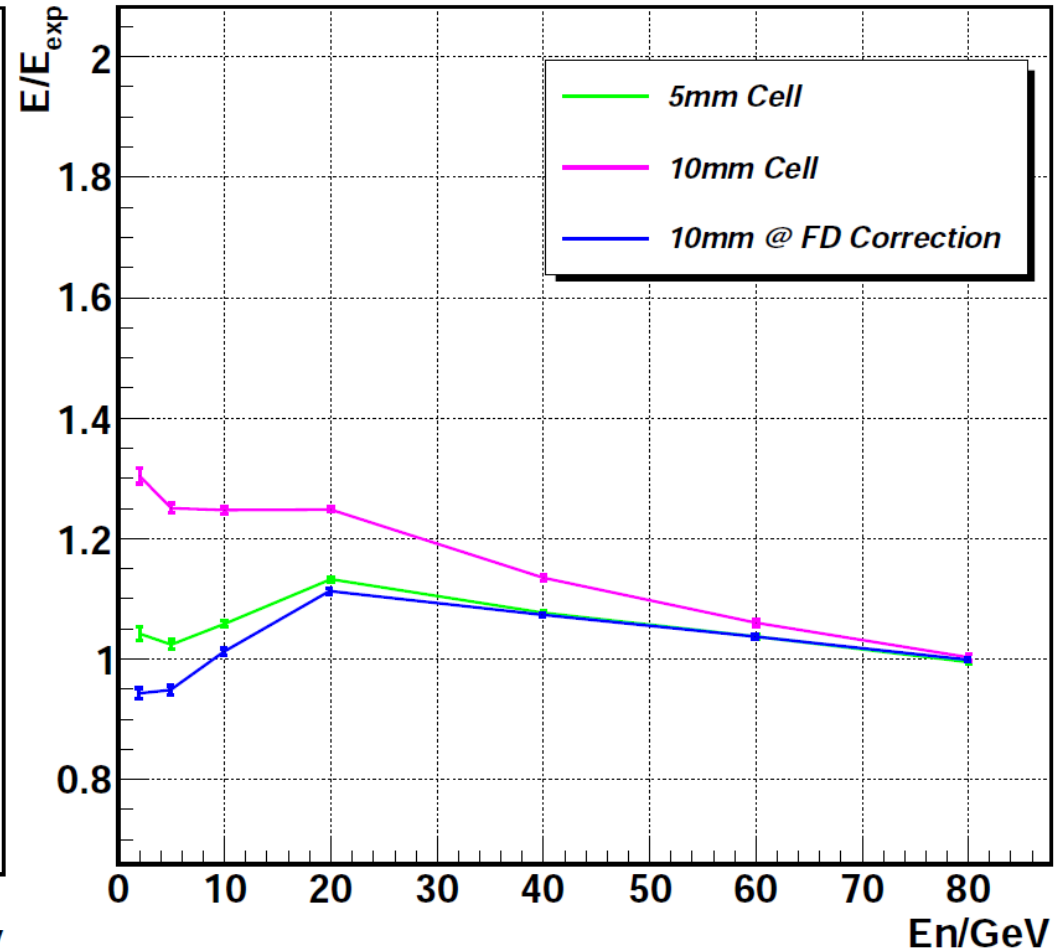
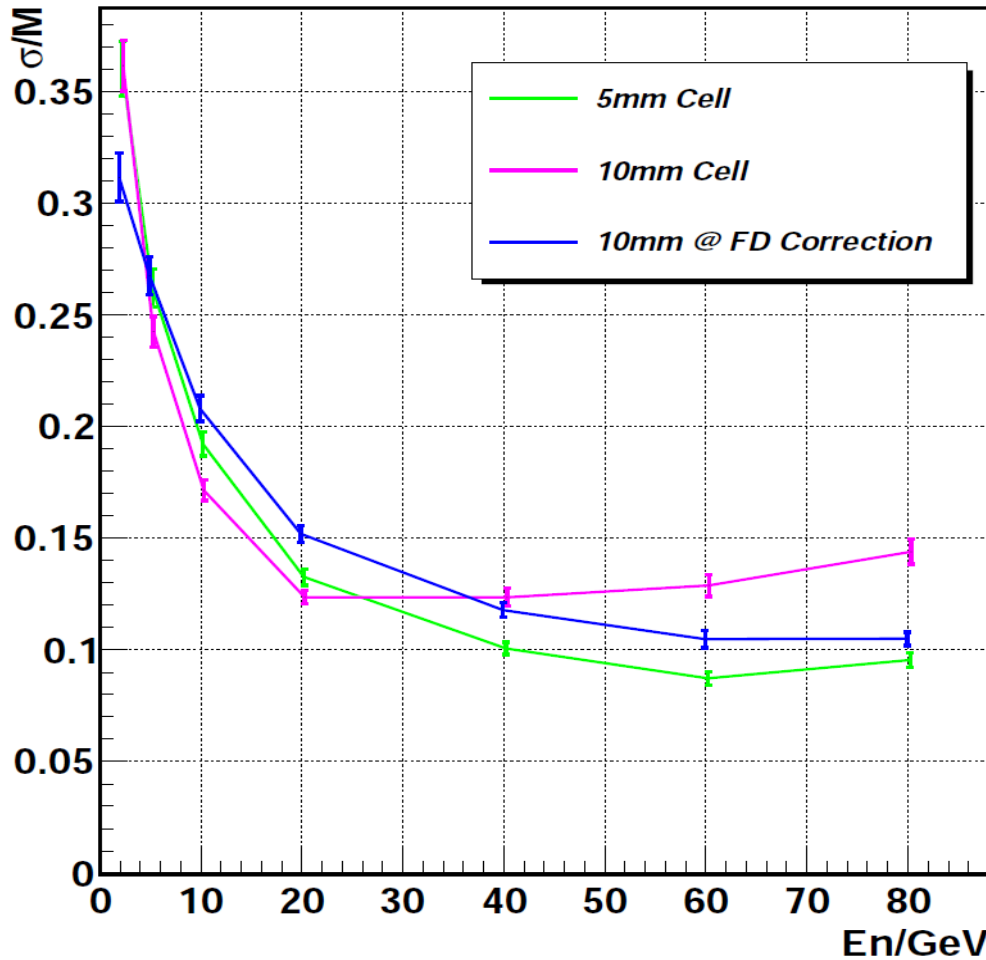
Linearity: Better at 2 – 5 mm cell, strong saturation effects at larger cell...

Naively: 5mm seems a nice choice (as EM & hadronic hits are compensated)...



- **Strong correlation** at FD vs Nhit (large scale): only loose shower makes lots of hits!
- For example: compensation based on NH_30mm & FD1mm:

$$E = a * NH_{30} + b * FD \sim 30\%/\sqrt{E}! \text{ But...}$$
- $b = b(E) \sim kE$. To improve track-cluster **matching** ?
- A set of energy independent (LO) estimator: $E = a' * NH_x / (1 - FD * b')$



Hand put Energy Estimator with FD: $NH10/(1-0.65*FD10)$
 Energy resolution improved at high energy: ~ saturation effect correction
 Linearity improved: closed to 5mm Cell

Pion/ Combine	2GeV	4GeV	8GeV	10GeV	12GeV	16GeV	20GeV	25GeV	32GeV
Run Number	600094	600086	600082	600097	600073	600063	600054	600052	600032
	600095	600087	600083	600098	600075	600067	600055	600049	600034
	600096	600089	600084		600076	600069	600057	600050	600037
		600091			600079		600058	600053	600038
		600092			600080		600059		600040
						600062		600043	600048
Statistic	48.2k	116.5k	87.7k	33.3k	103.3k	22.2k	138.3k	144.1k	112.2k

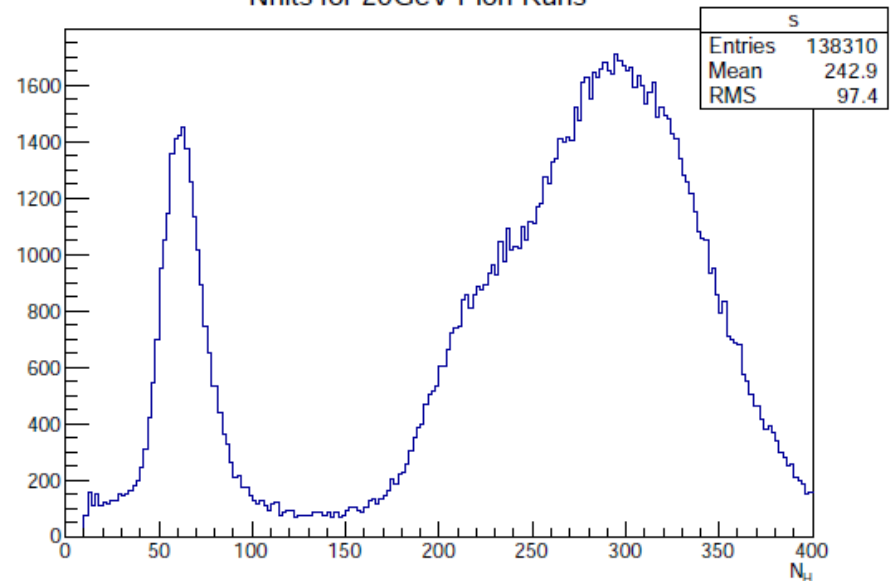
DHCAL test beam data:

Event pre-selection: Nhits > 10

Statistic: 210k Muon (610036, 38, 39, 47, 64) + 807k Mixed

Fractal Dimension calculation: with Nhits at 20mm – 80mm (7 points)

Nhits for 20GeV Pion Runs



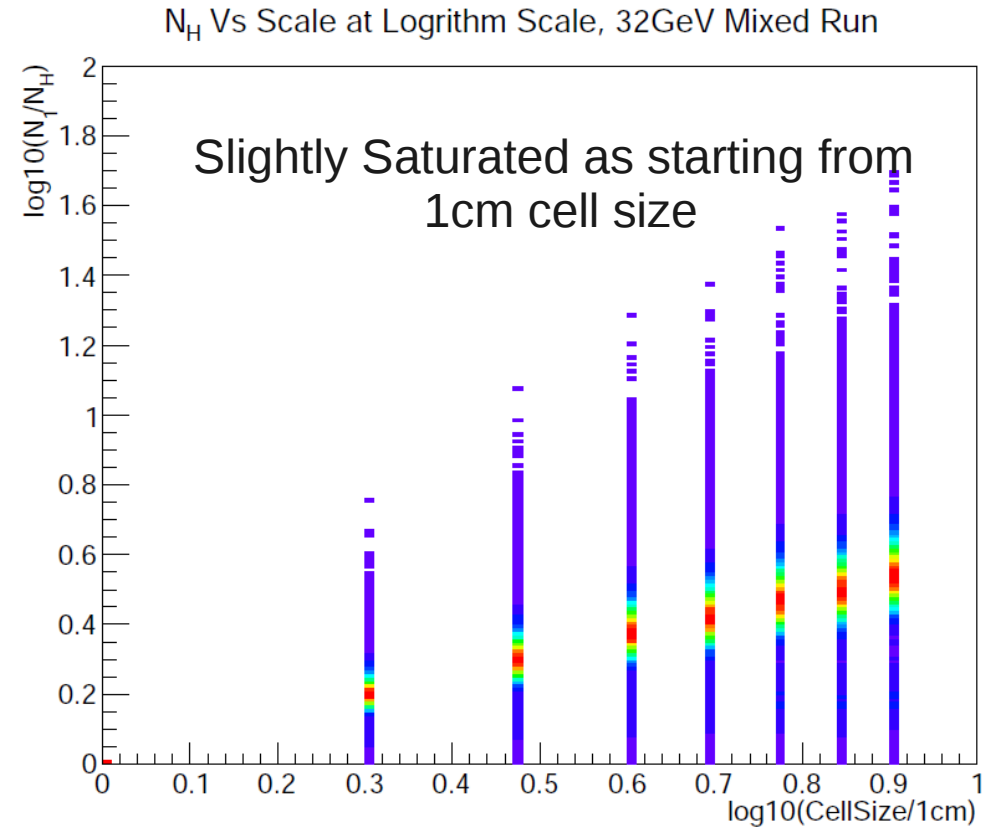
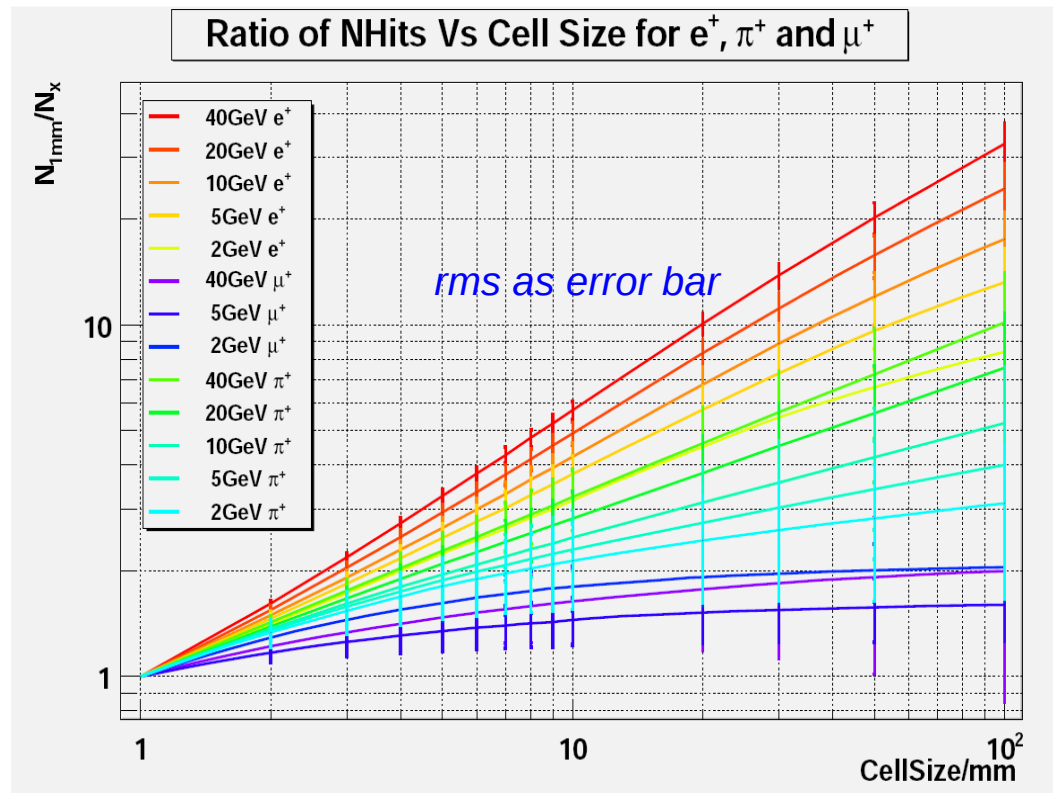
FD method, from MC:

PID: promising, with capability to tag detailed interaction information

Energy Estimation:

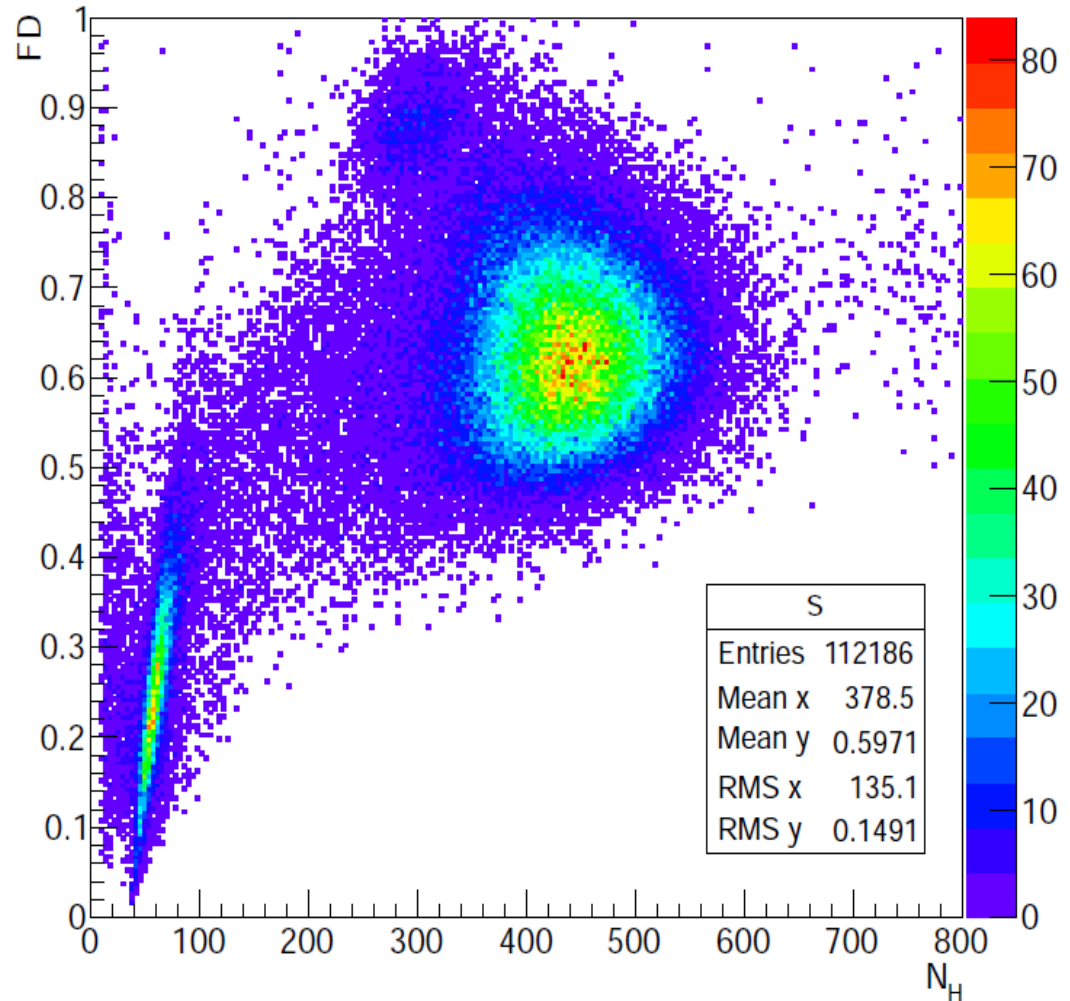
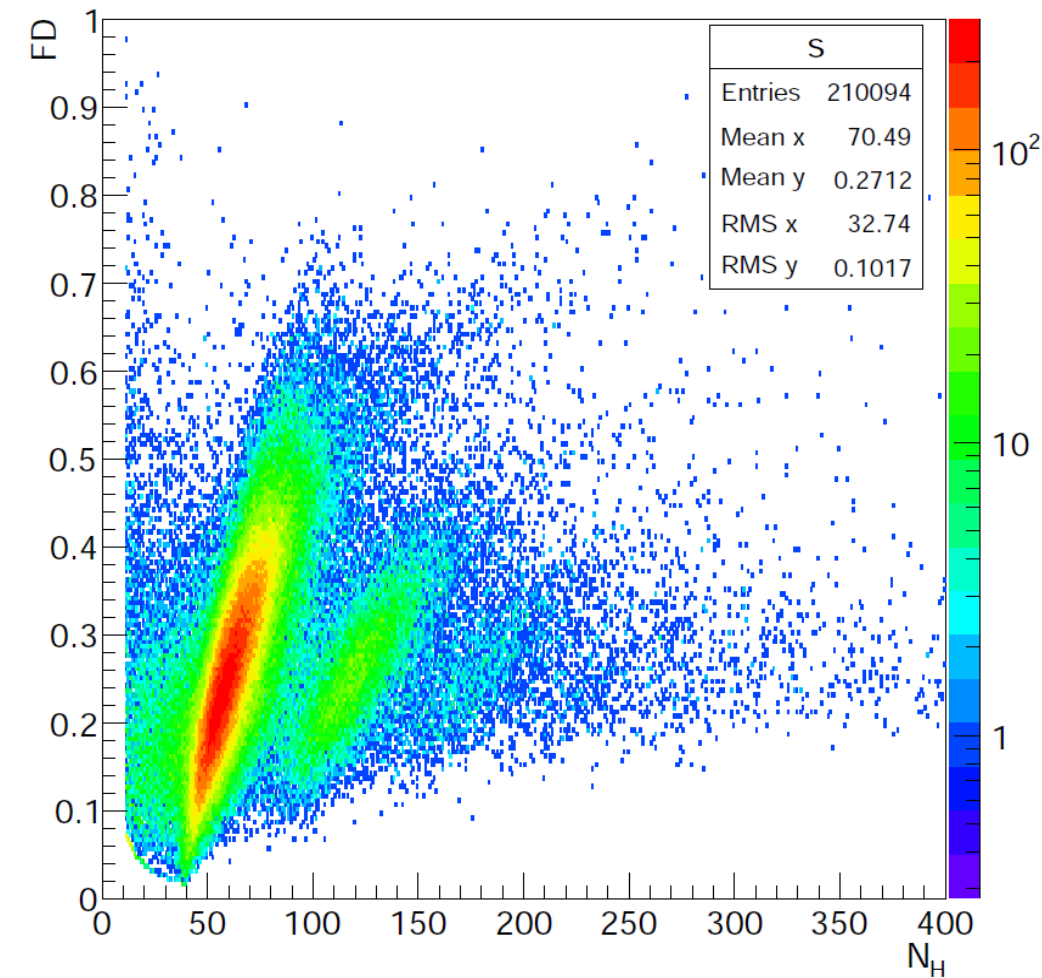
Charge particle: Resolution largely improved...

Neutral hadron: Slightly improve resolution/linearity



Nhits Vs FD @ Muon (610036, 38, 39, 47, 64)

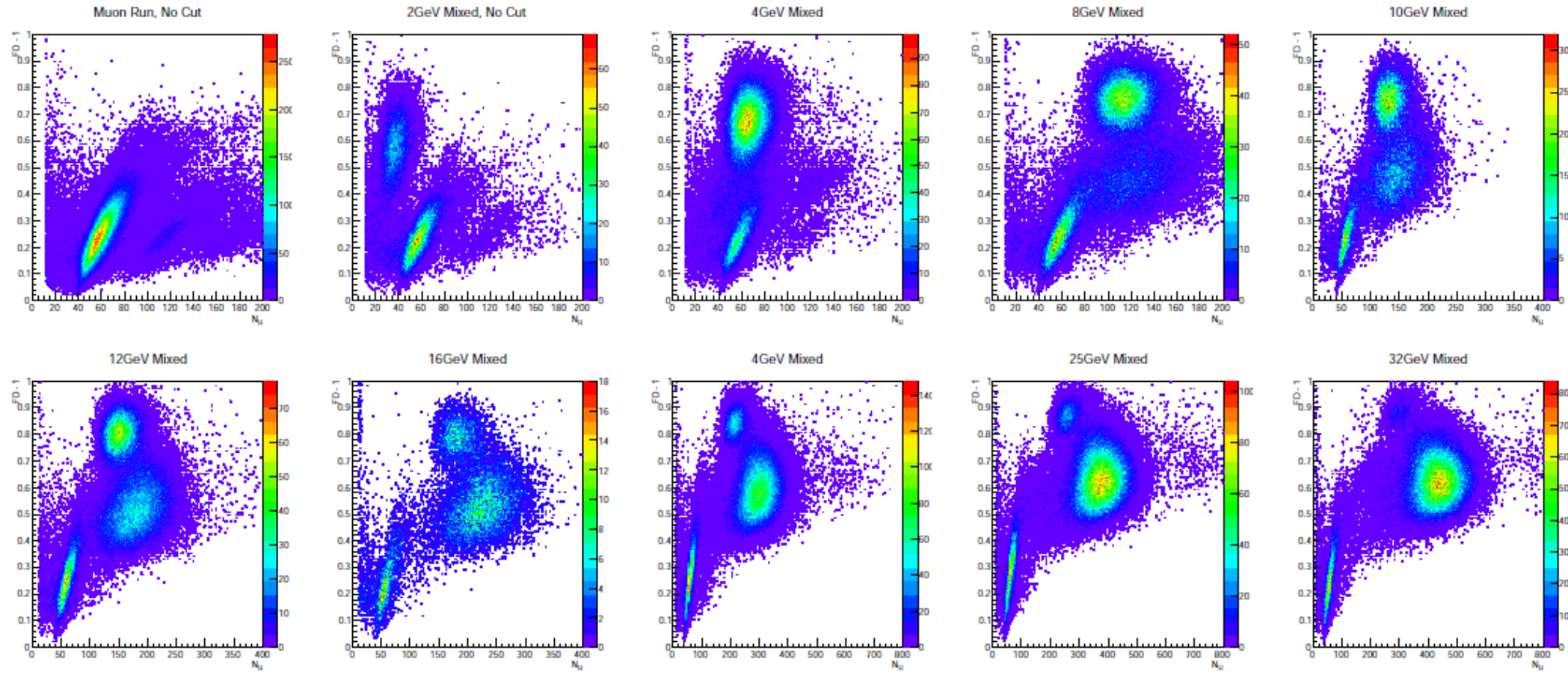
Nhits Vs FD @ 32GeV (600032, 34, 37, 38, 40, 43, 48)



Muon Run: double/multiple particle events & strong interaction in a few events (large FD + large Nhits)

Energetic Pion Run: Clear separation between Mip, Positron and Pion

FD Vs Nhits @ all events



For all events with Nhits > 10

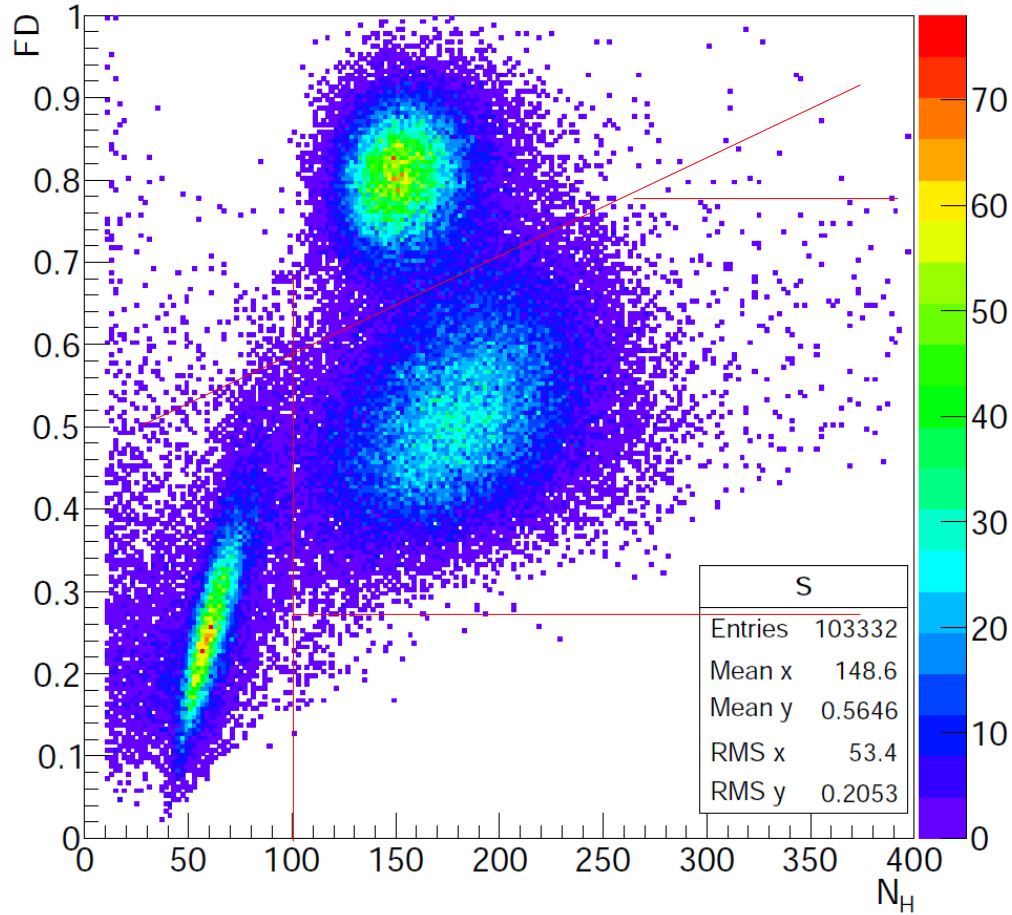
Muon Run: significant double event component

Mixed Run @ 2, 4GeV: Clear separation between positron and MIP component, with significant double events

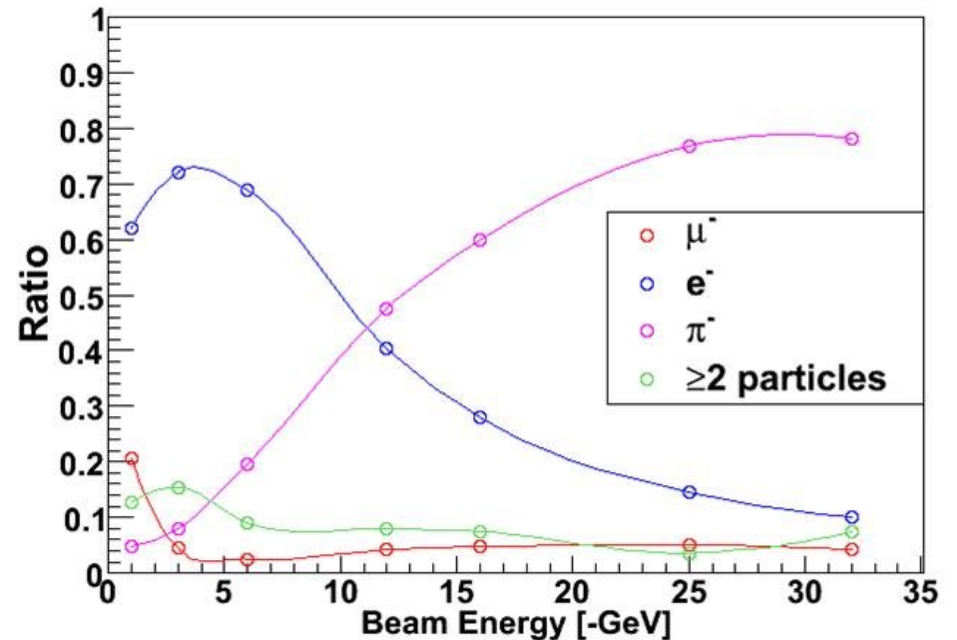
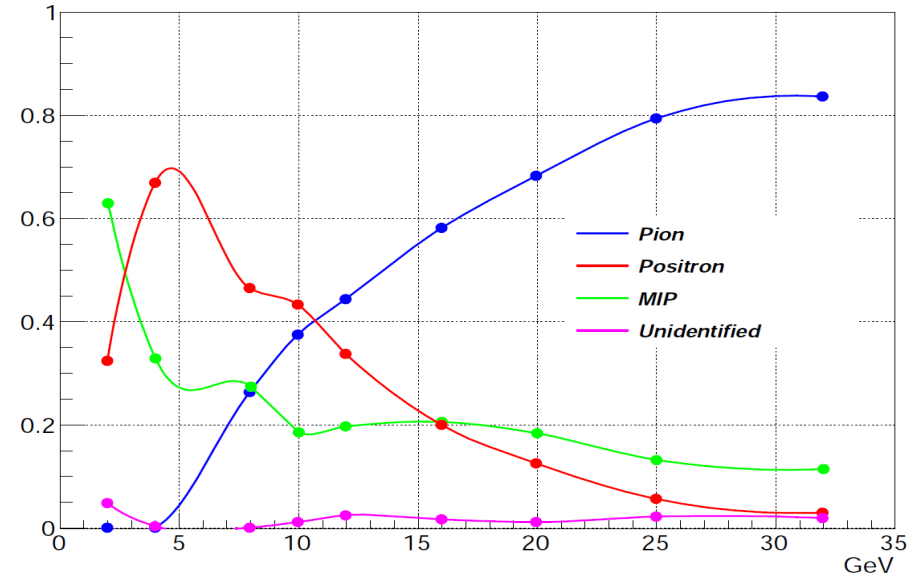
Mixed Run @ $E_n > 4\text{GeV}$: Clear separation between EM, MIP & Hadron component



Nhits Vs FD @ 12GeV (600073, 75, 76, 79, 80)



Beam Contamination



No cleaning, No identification on double events...

Low energy (2, 4GeV) pions regard as MIP

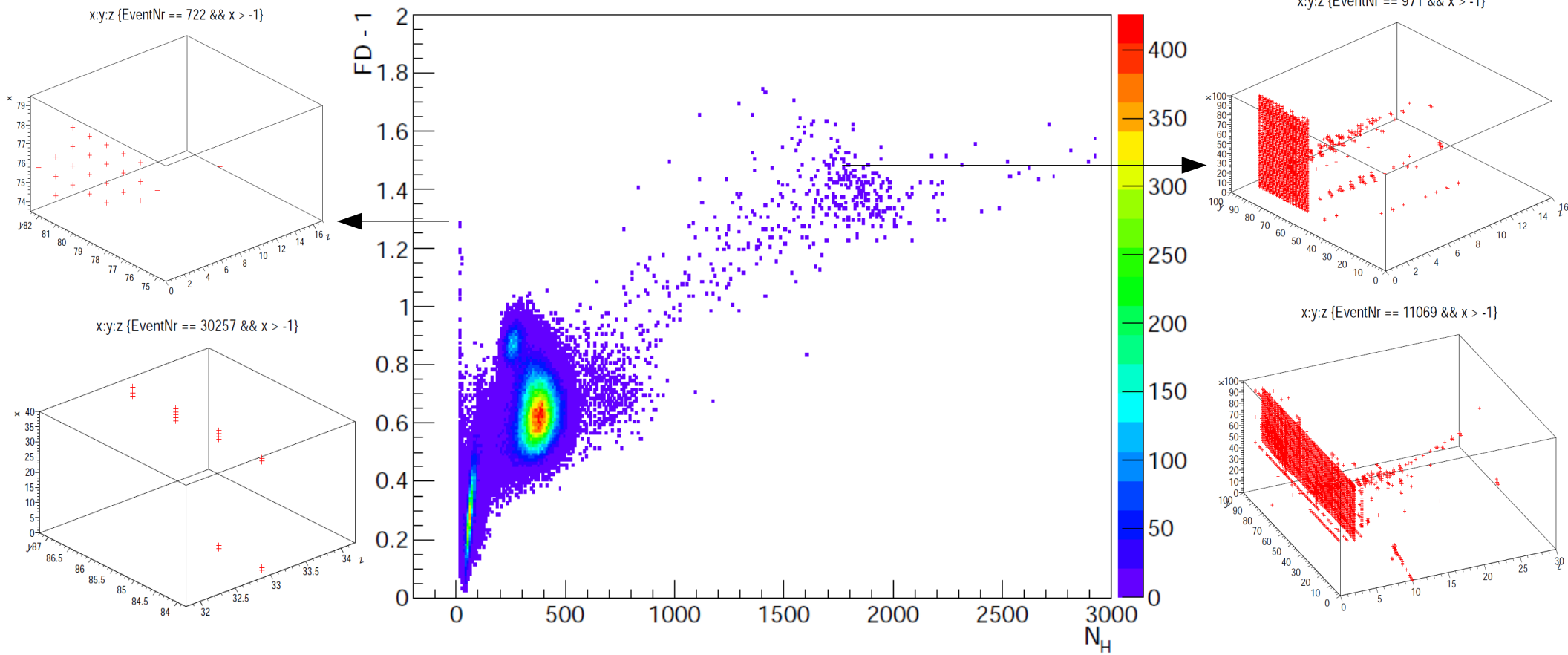
Remark: contamination can depends on rate selection...

Detail cuts can be traced on spare slides P31 – 34

FD & Typical Patterns

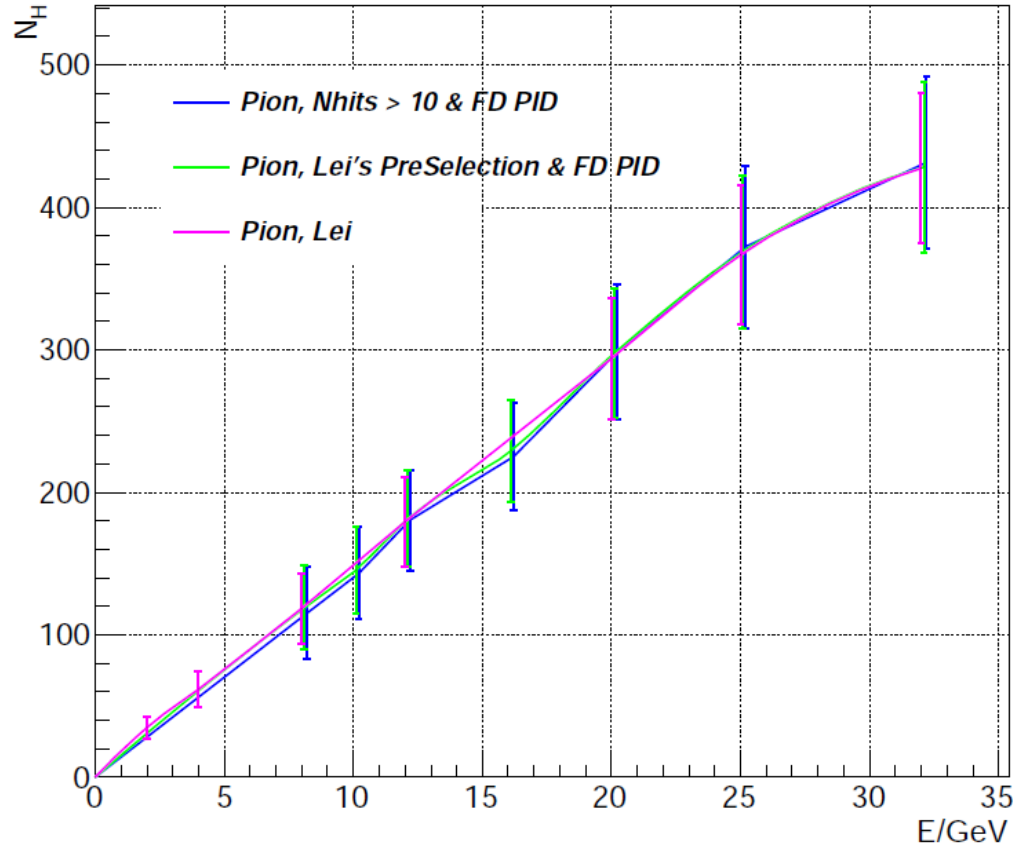


Nhits Vs FD @ 25GeV Mixed

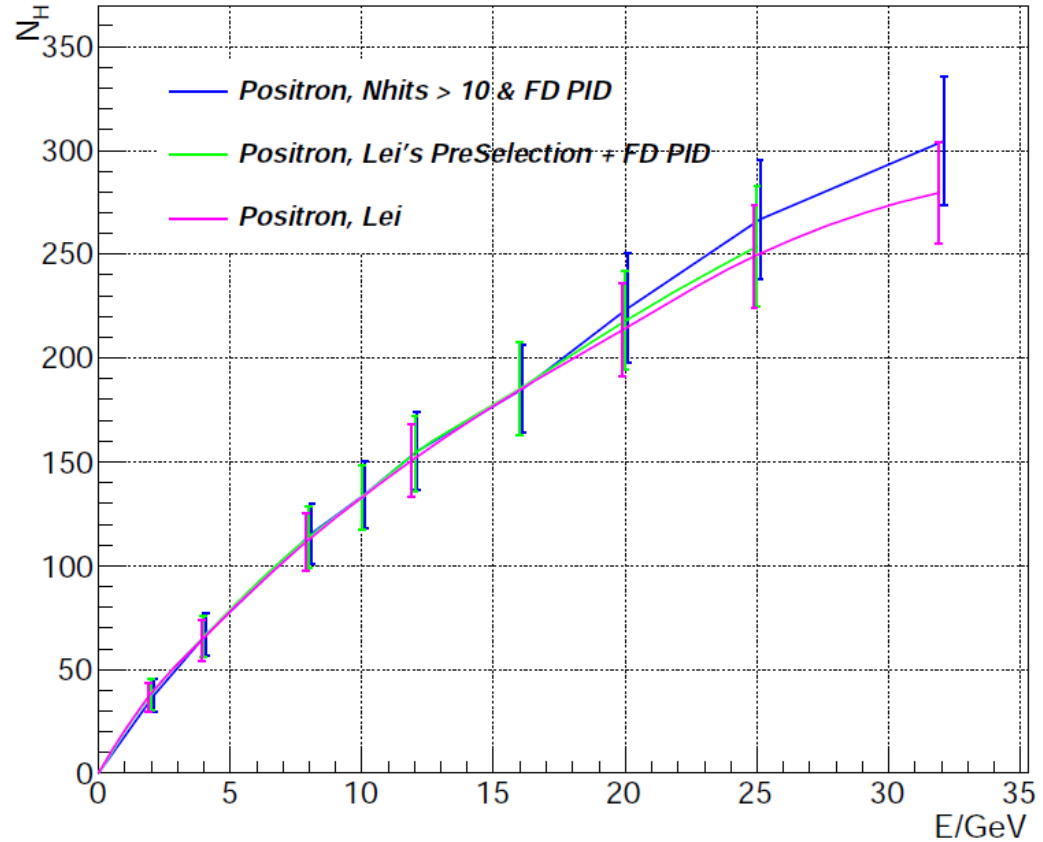


DHCAL Runs: pretty clean... but not completely free of noises...

Energy Response of Pion



Energy Response of Positron



Energy Response:

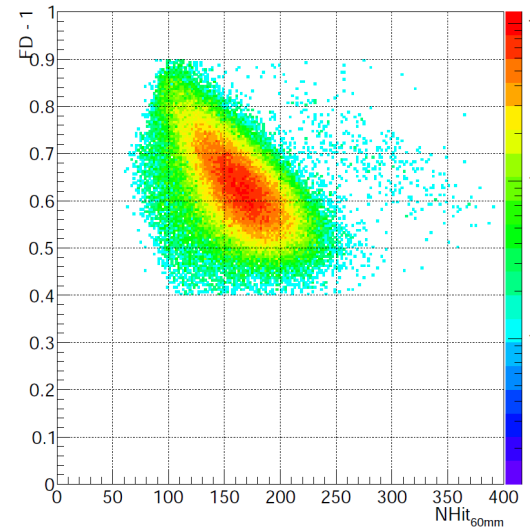
*Basically agrees, especially with same pre selection
Non-linear behaviour of positron and high energy pion
Pion: lower response at 16GeV...*

Lei's pre selection

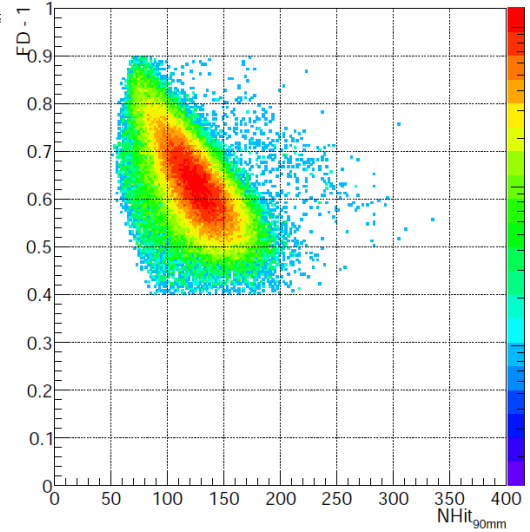
- * Exactly 1 cluster in layer 1
- * Not more than 4 hits in layer 1
- * At least 3 layers with hits
- * No hits within 2 cm to layer edges



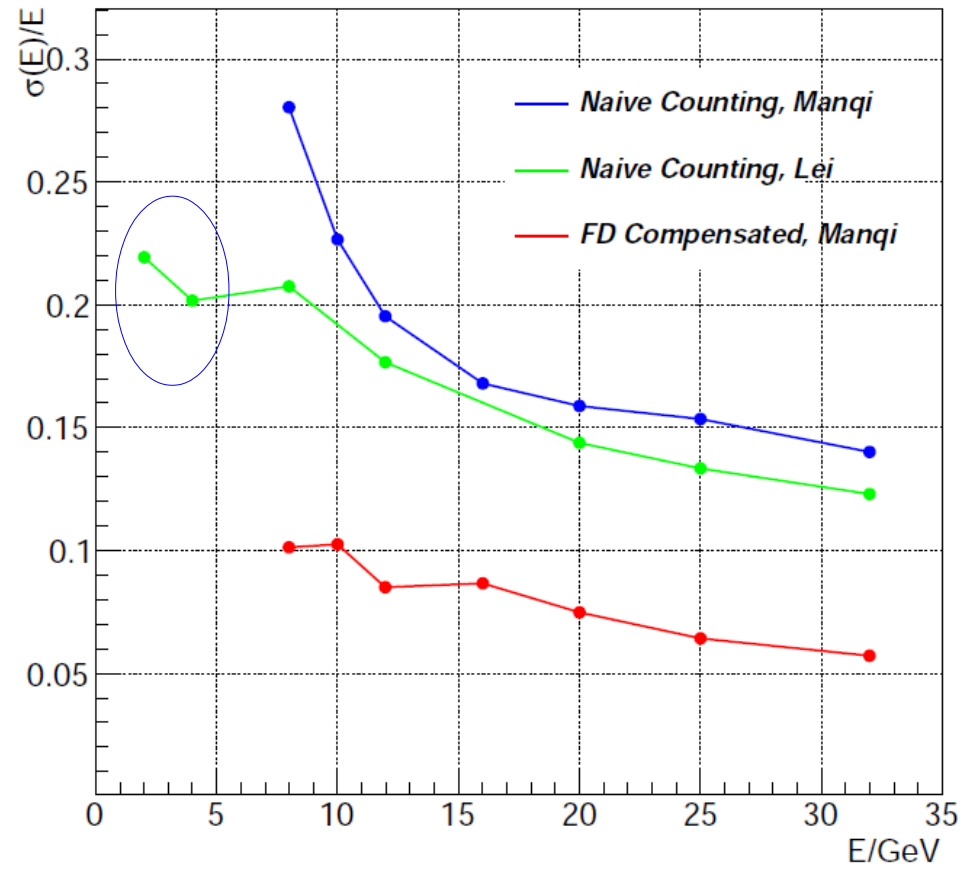
NHit_{60mm} Vs FD @ 32GeV Pion



NHit_{90mm} Vs FD @ 32GeV Pion



Pion Energy Resolution

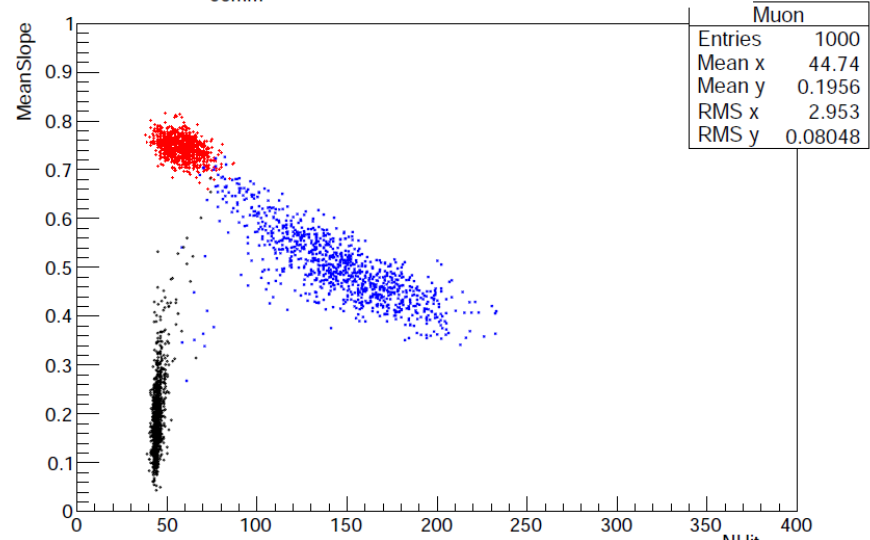


- FD & Nhits(large_scale) (extreme case: Num of fired layer): Strong Correlation Holds for test beam data
- Hand put energy estimator

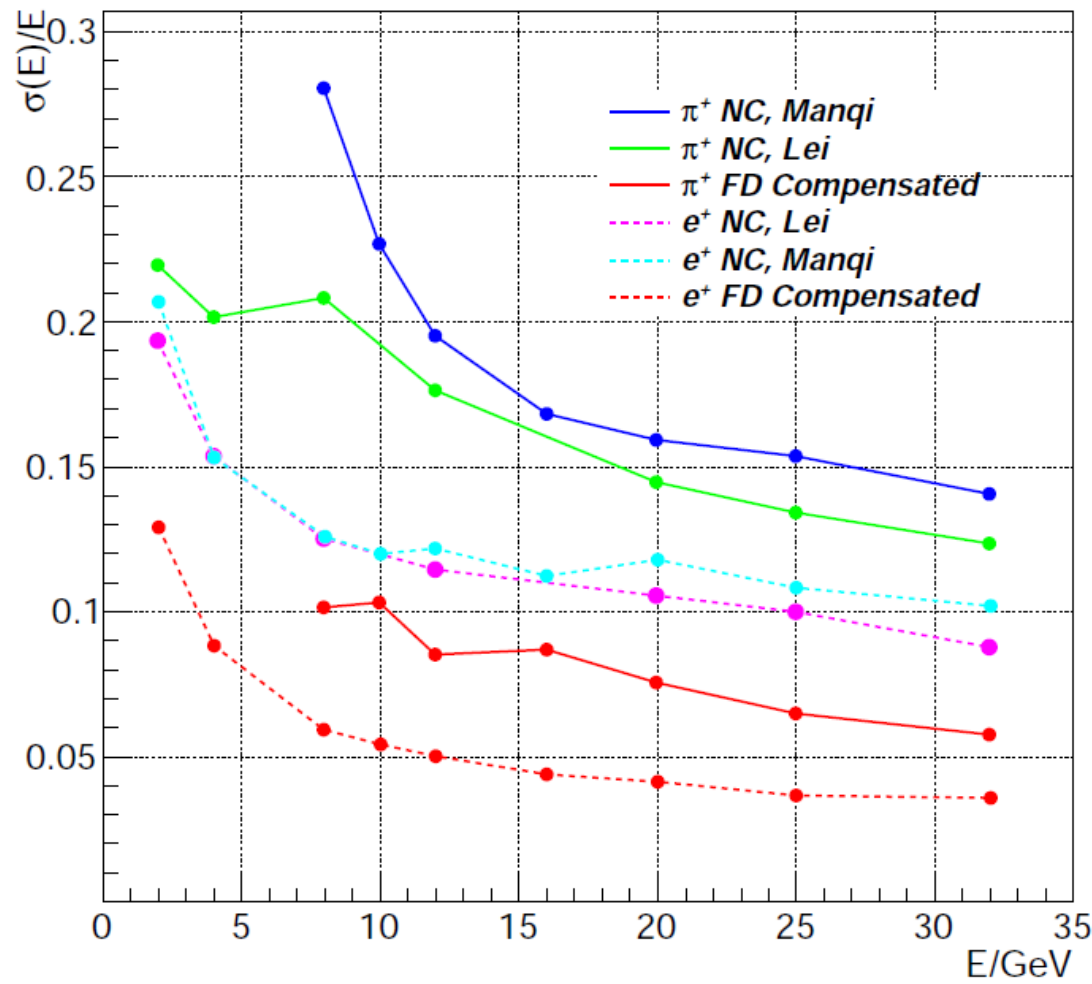
$$E = N * (NH_{90mm} + 10 * E * FD) :$$

Energy Resolution easily improved by a factor of 2...

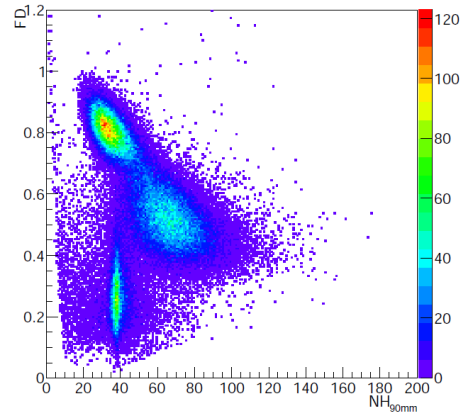
NHit_{90mm} Vs Mean Slope for 40GeV Particle



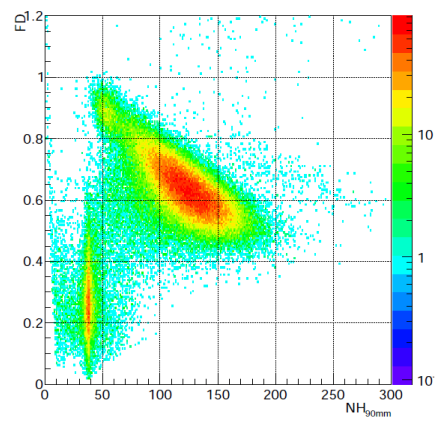
π^+/e^+ Energy Resolution



Mip(μ), π and e^+ @ 12GeV DHCAL tb

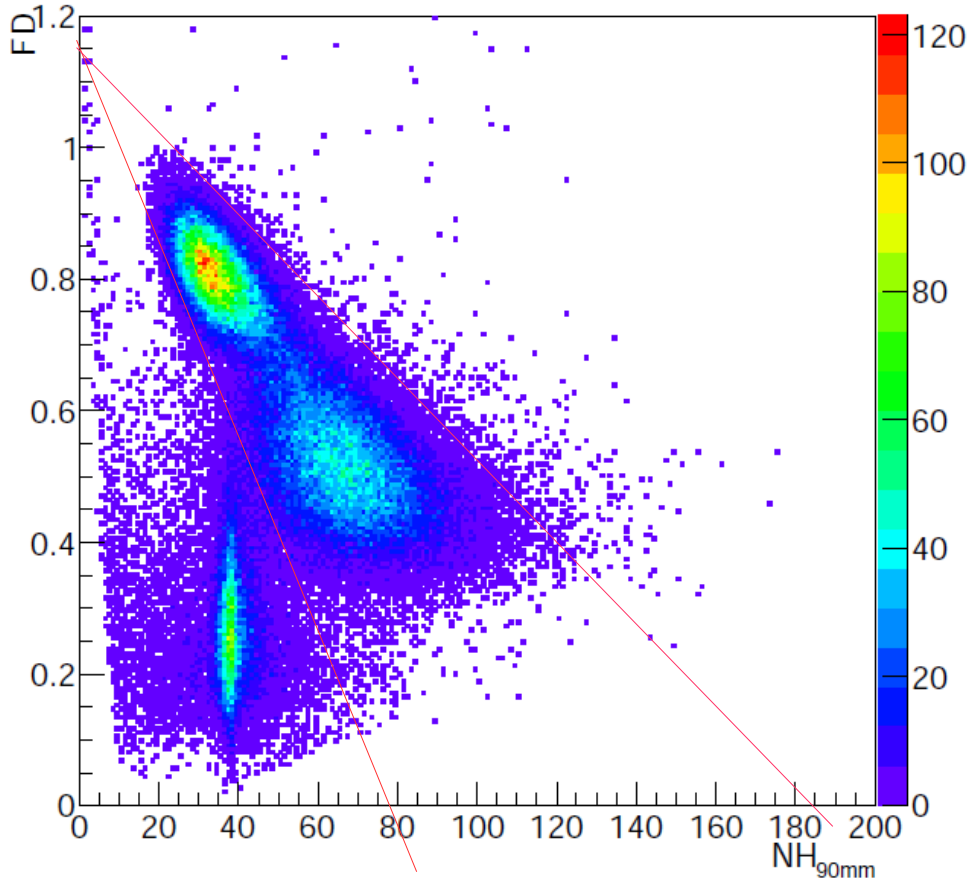


Mip(μ), π and e^+ @ 32GeV DHCAL tb

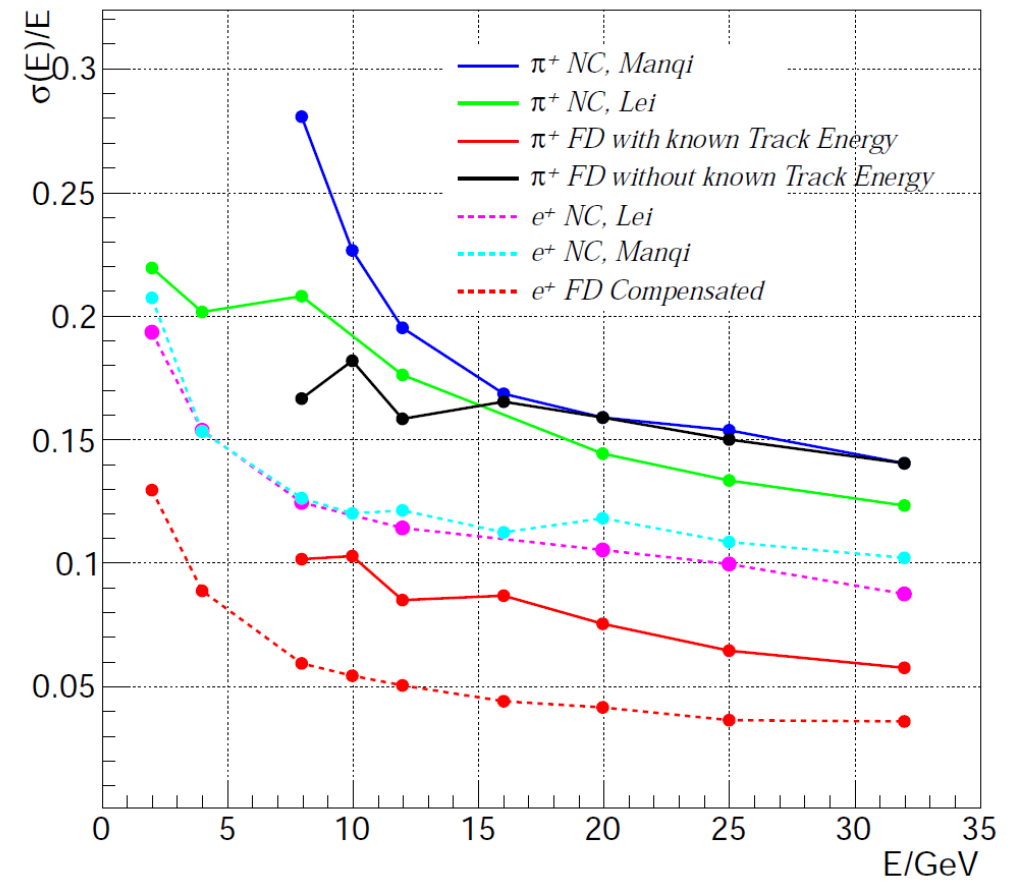


- Positron and pi: continuous & aligned distribution on the Nhits(large scale) - FD plane (extreme case is $\pi + N = \pi^0 + N$): apply the same energy estimator on

Mip(μ), π and e^+ @ 12GeV DHCAL tb

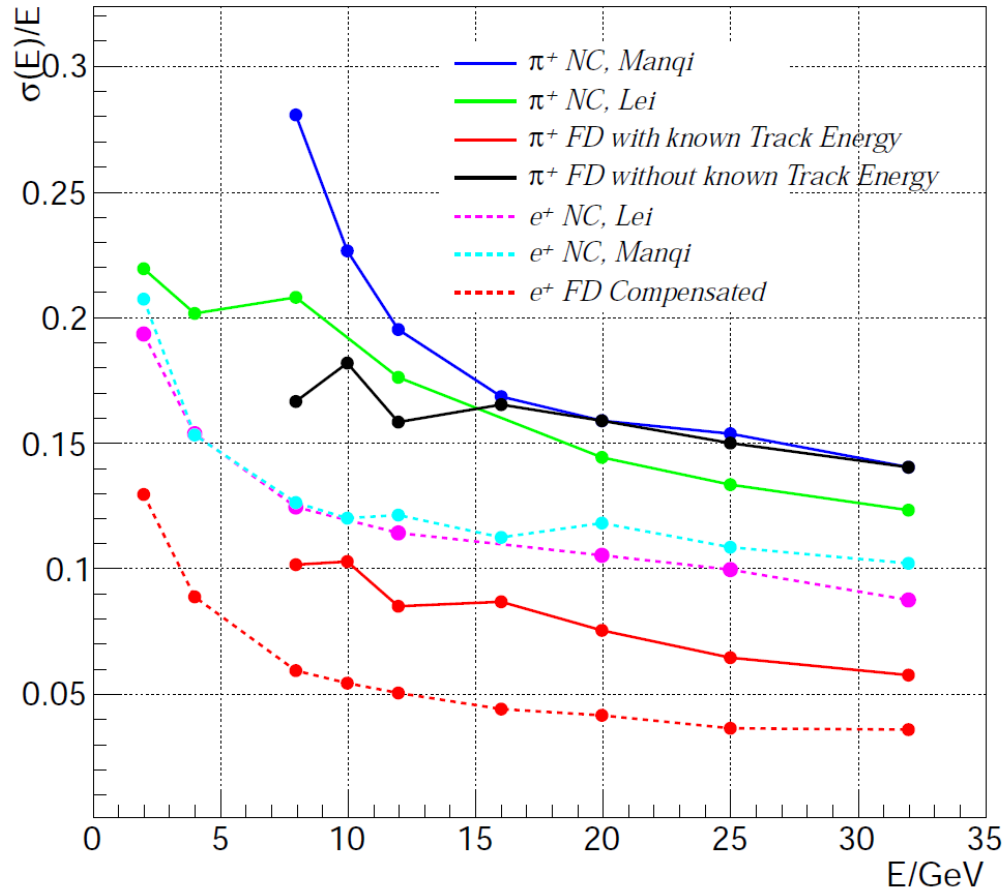


π^+/e^+ Energy Resolution

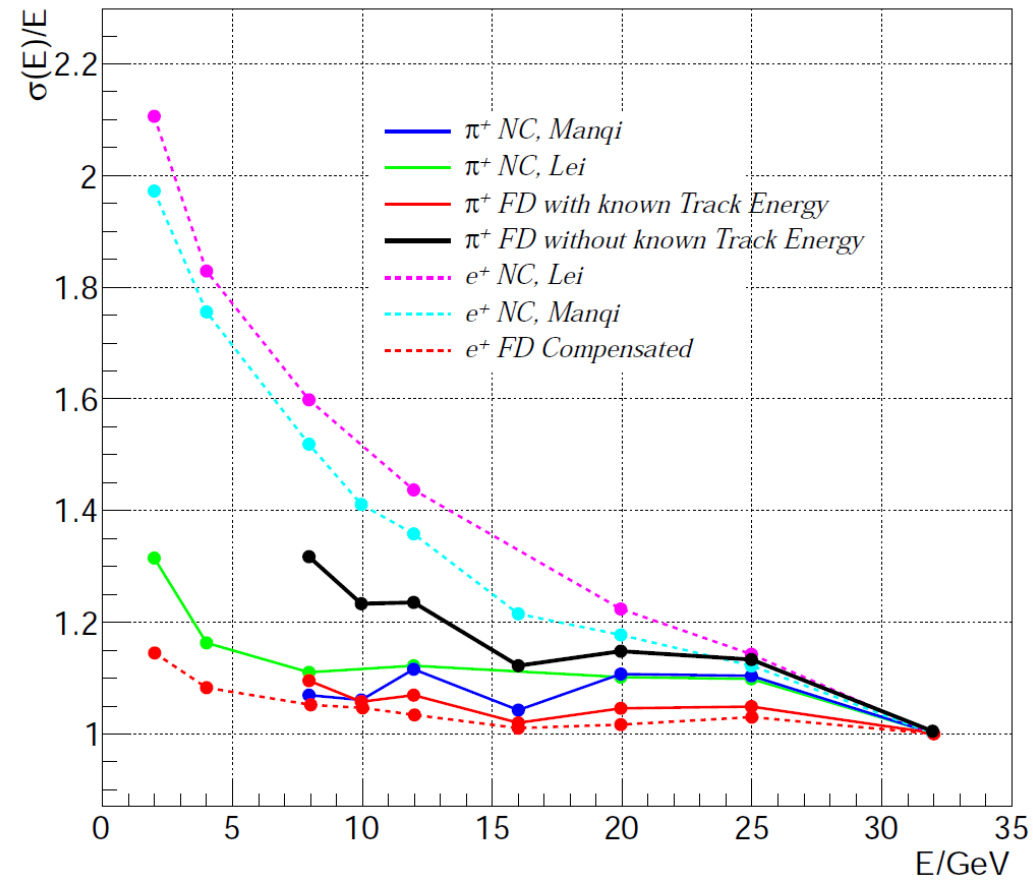


- Without knowledge on initial energy $E \sim NH/(a - FD)$: Projection from the invariance point on FD axis to Nhit axis.
- EM & Hadronic distribution has the same boundary (FD ~ contamination of EM interaction inside hadronic shower) ~ Hard limit: **Measure Hadronic as precious as EM component?**

π^+/e^+ Energy Resolution



π^+/e^+ Energy Response Linearity



Charged particle: Significantly improve energy resolution & linearity (i.e, positron saturation effects corrected)

“Neutral” particle: Energy Resolution could be improved at low energy, but lose a bit the linearity... contrary to MC prediction.

Objective: to find optimized threshold and energy estimator, with best linearity and resolution of particle energy

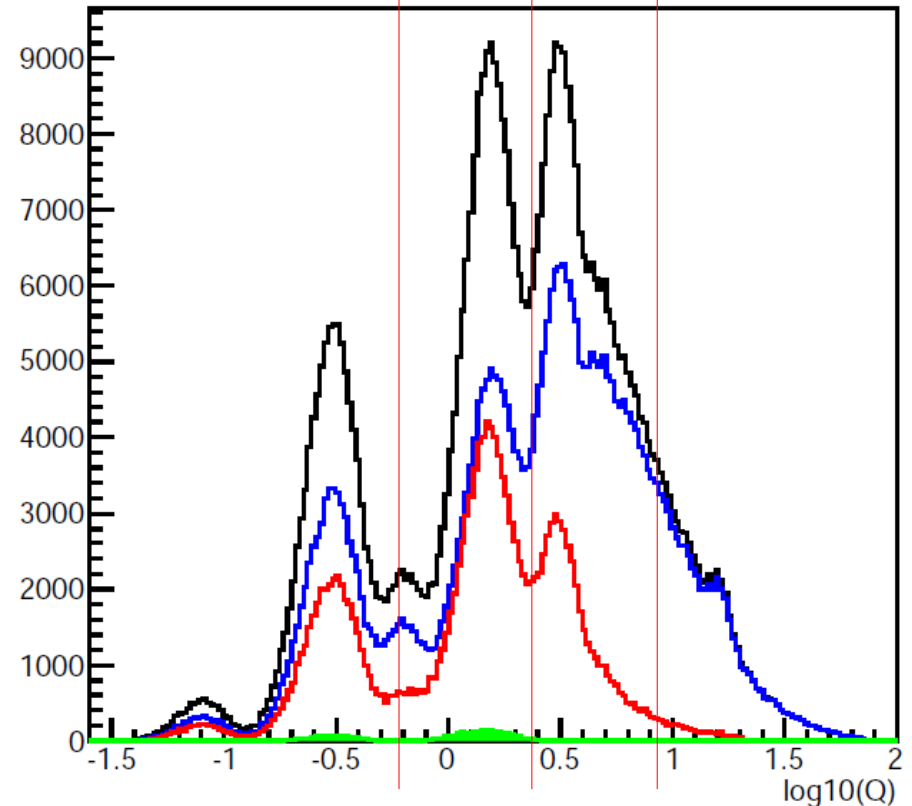
$$E_n = E_n (\text{Resize_NH}(i), \text{FD}(i), \dots); i = (1), 2, 3, 4$$

To study correlations @ different thresholds
(Code done)

Open questions:

Besides EoH ratio, any information else
Presented by FD?

Q_{ind} of EM, Had and Neutron hits, 40GeV π^+

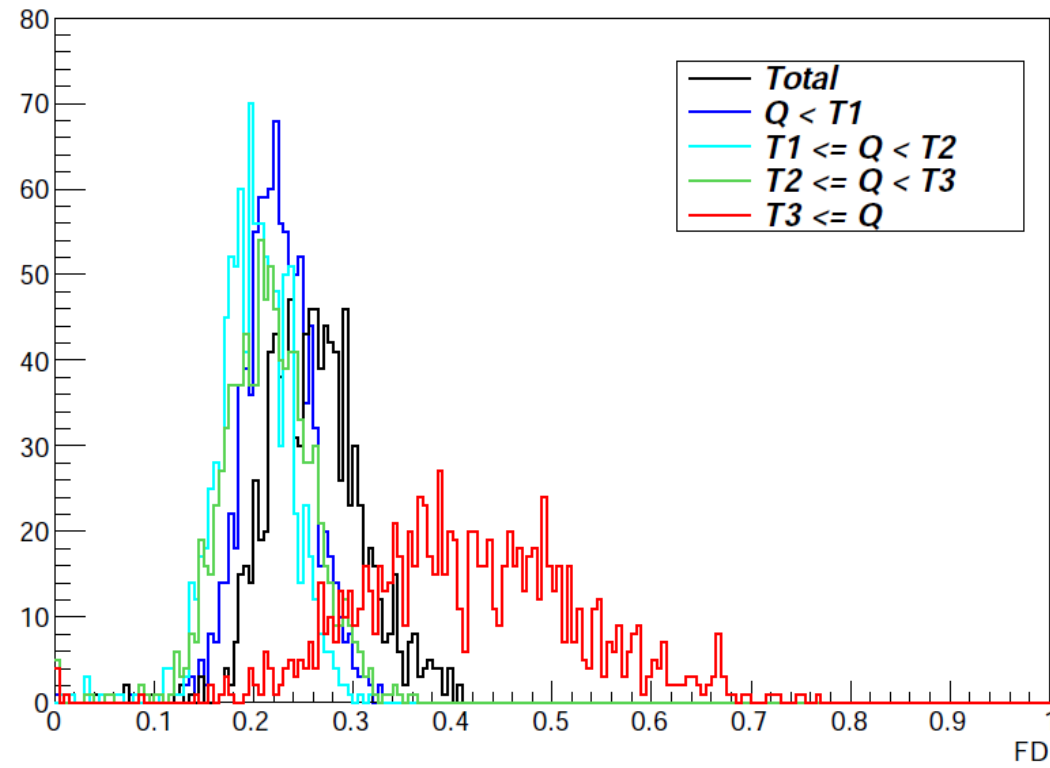
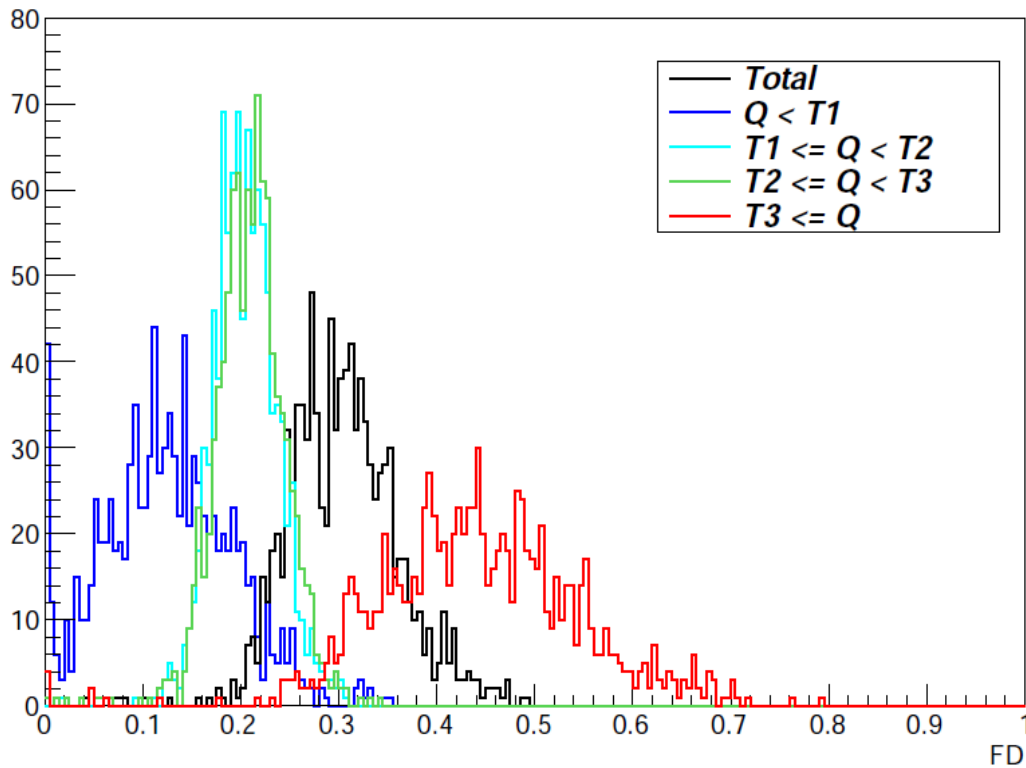


Thresholds: 0.2, 1.0, 2.5 pC

Thresholds: 0.8, 2.2, 4.5 pC

FD of different SDHCAL hits, 40GeV π^+

FD of different SDHCAL hits, 40GeV π^+



Significantly different behaviour...

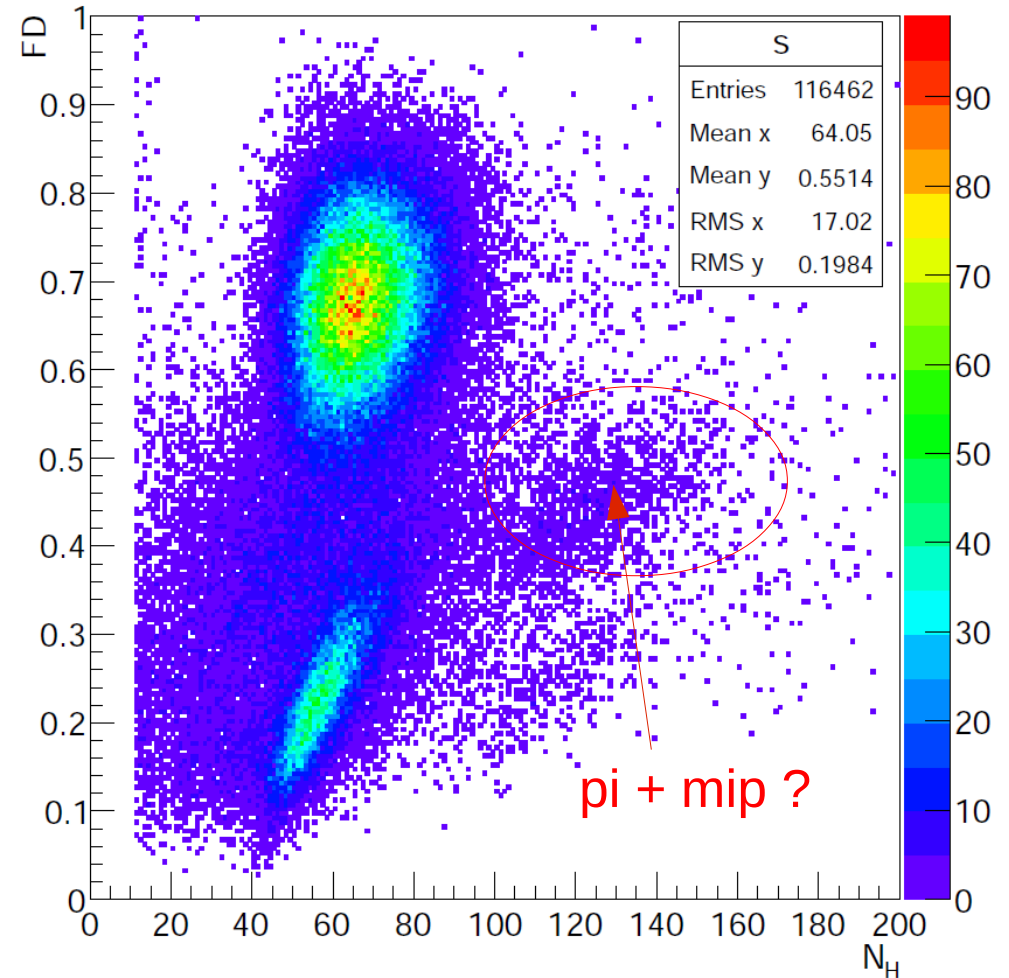
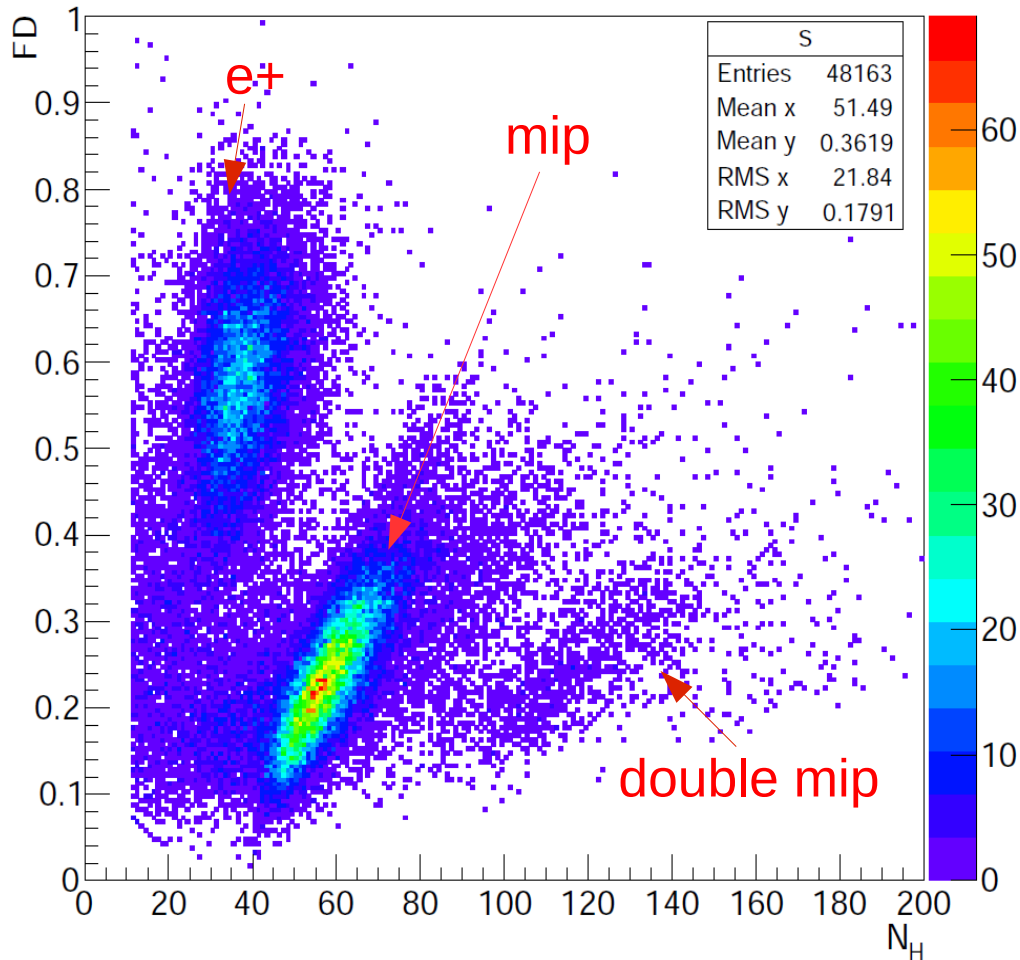
Most interesting part: $Q > T3$ hits - Core of EM interaction?

- Fractal Dimensional: **Validated @** simulation and **real data**
 - Roughly repeat:
 - Fermi Lab Beam contamination measurement in previous CALICE TB
 - e+ and pi energy resolution (compare to Lei's Granada slides)
 - PID: *Cerenkov seems no longer needed for the prototype...*
 - Energy Estimation:
 - With known track energy: resolution easily improved by a factor of 2
 - Possibility to measure hadronic shower energy as precision as EM shower?
- To do:
 - Better understanding to FD
 - FD @ ECAL, AHCAL...
 - FD Vs Geometry...
 - Note & Paper

Spare slides

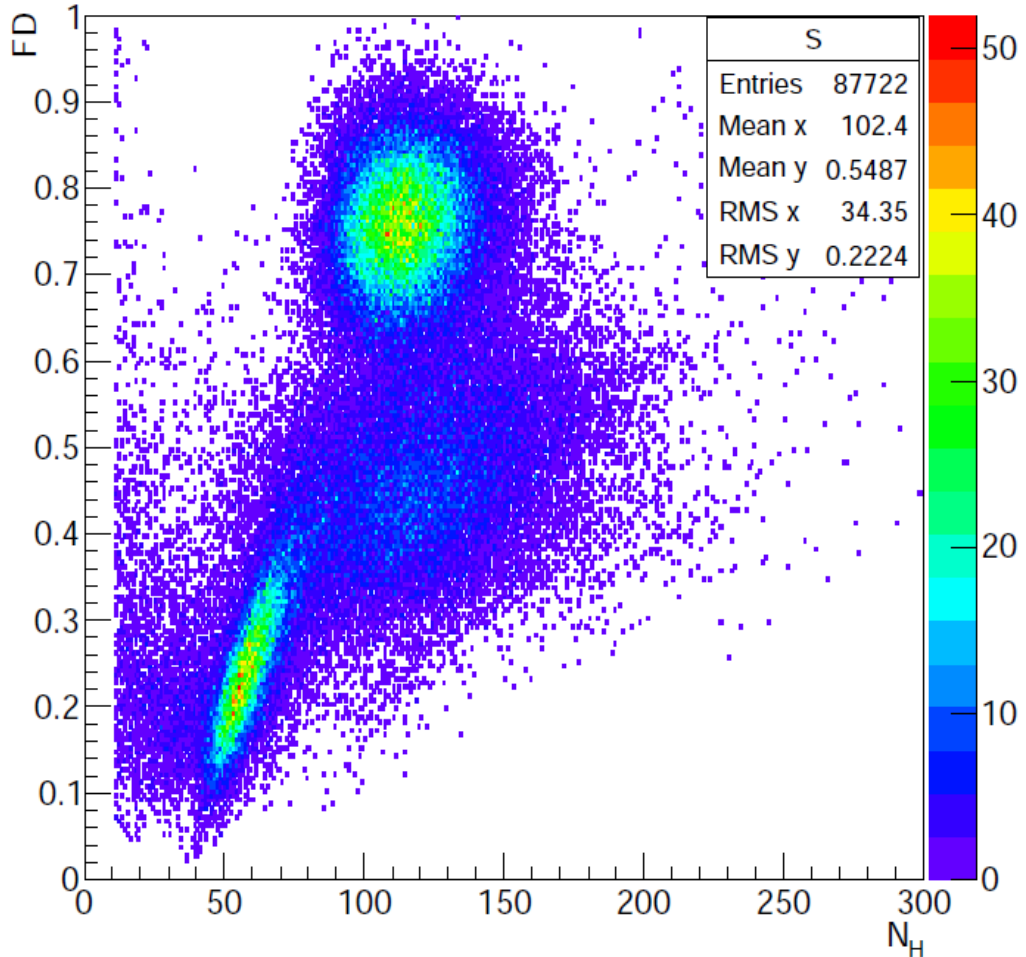
Nhits Vs FD for 2GeV Mixed beam (600094, 95, 96)

Nhits Vs FD @ 4GeV (600086, 87, 89, 91, 92)

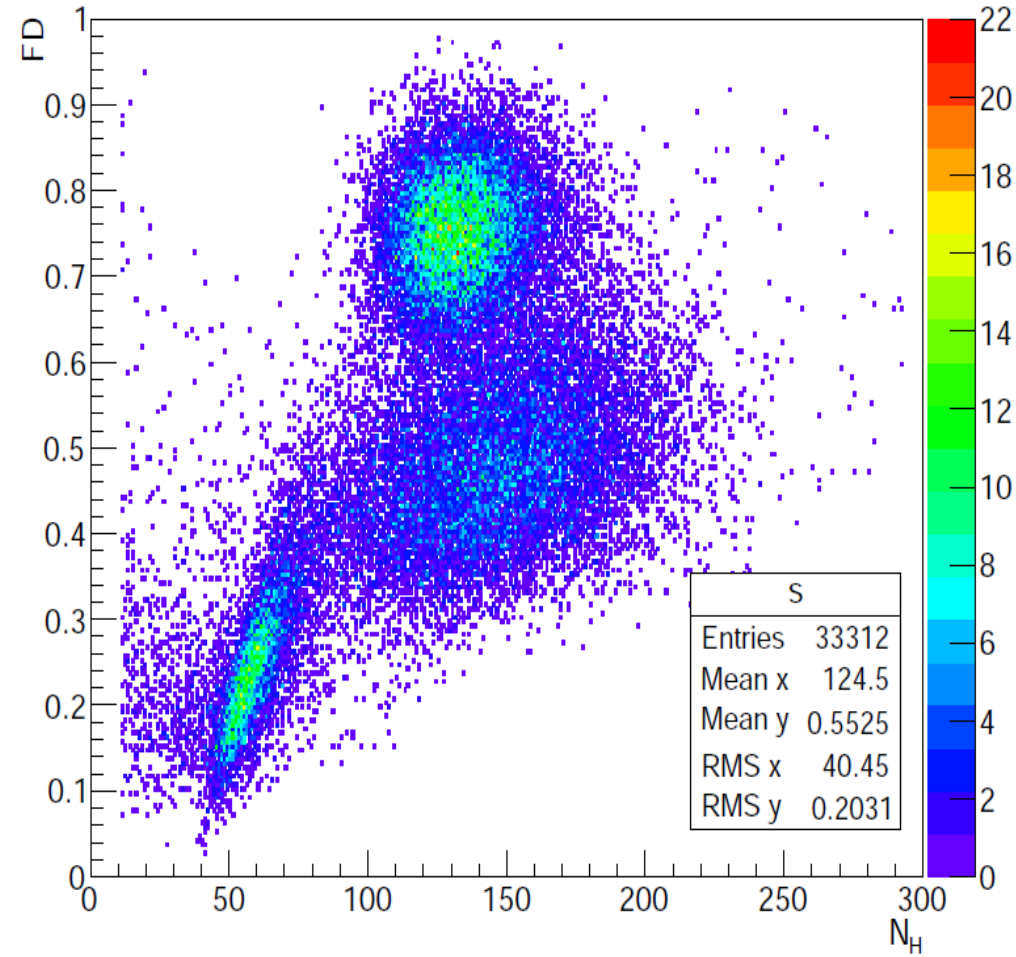


Low Energy Mixed Run:
 Significant Positron component
 Low contamination of pion & difficult to identify... reliable MC input should help

Nhits Vs FD @ 8GeV (600082, 83, 84)

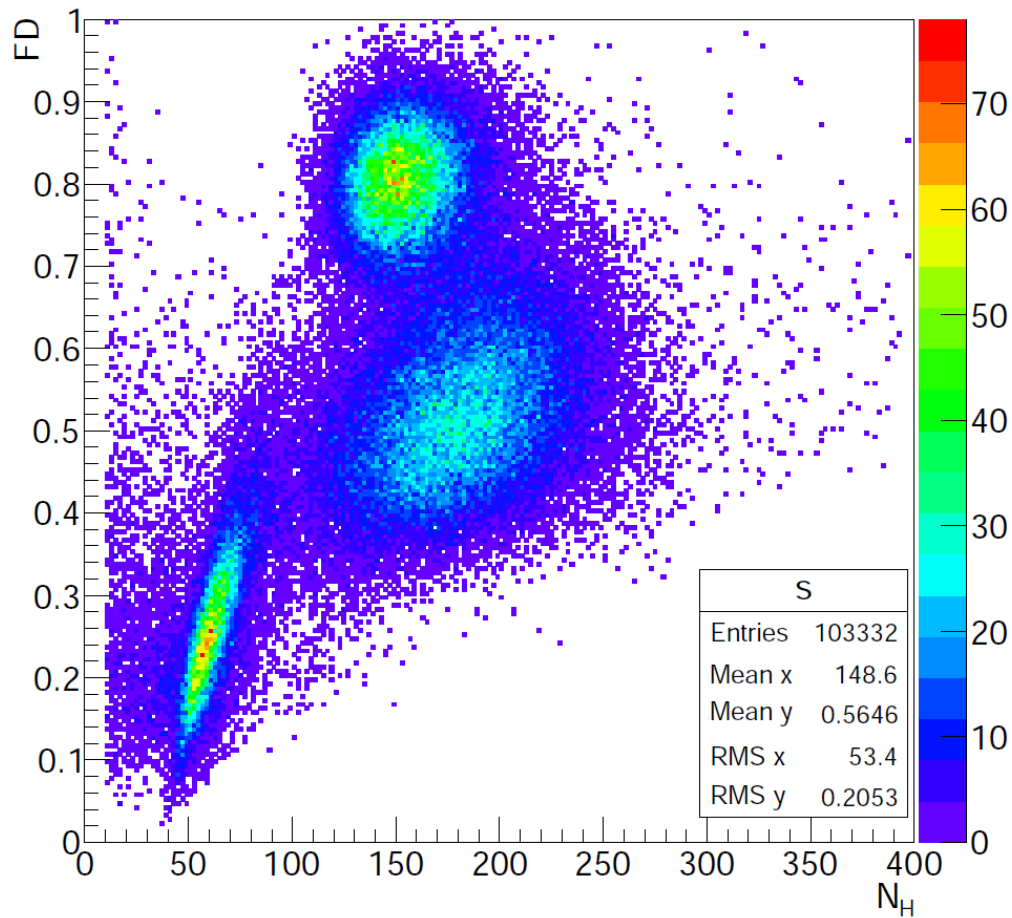


Nhits Vs FD @ 10GeV (600097, 98)

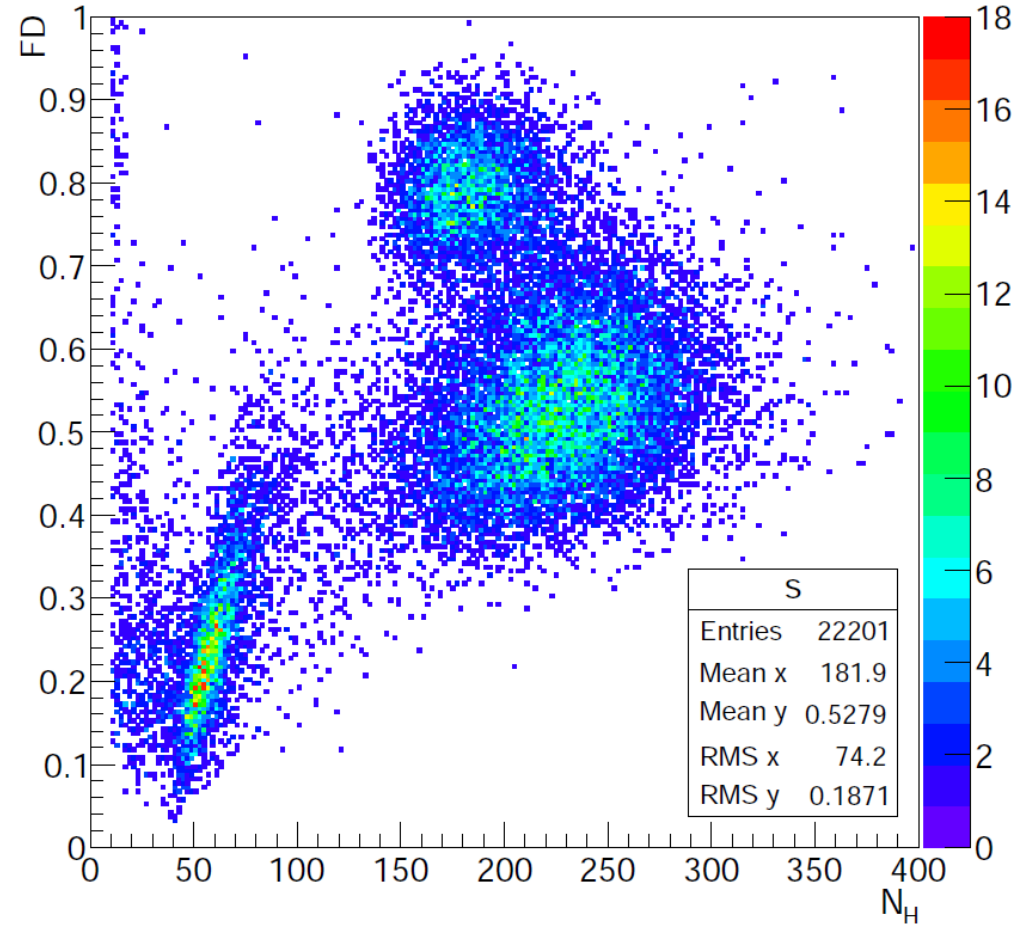


From 8GeV: Start to have good mu-pi separation. Could be improved with more dedicated FD definition

Nhits Vs FD @ 12GeV (600073, 75, 76, 79, 80)

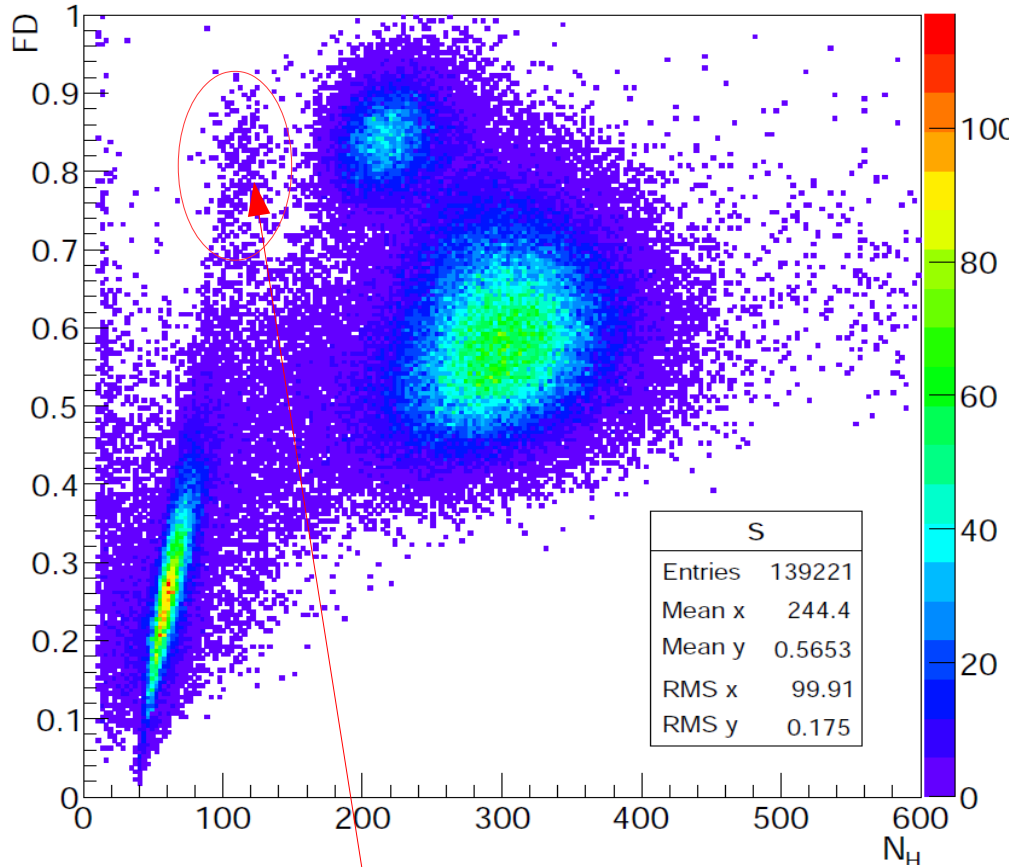


Nhits Vs FD @ 16GeV (600063, 67, 69)

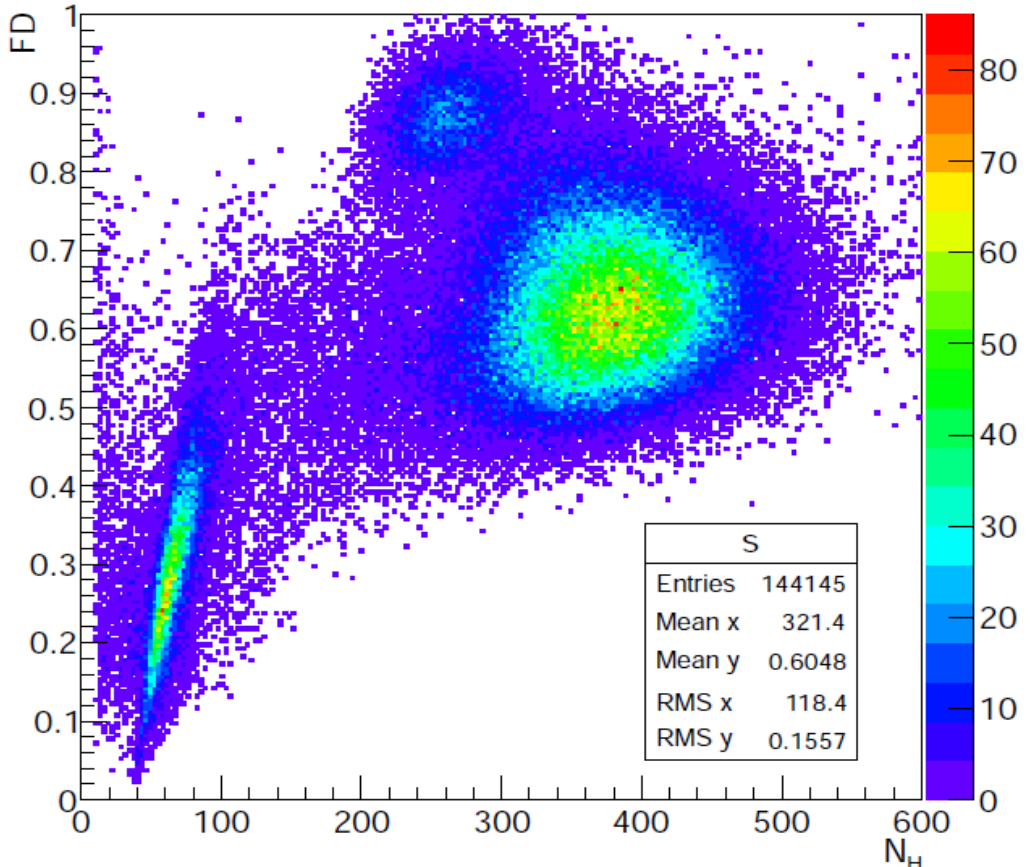
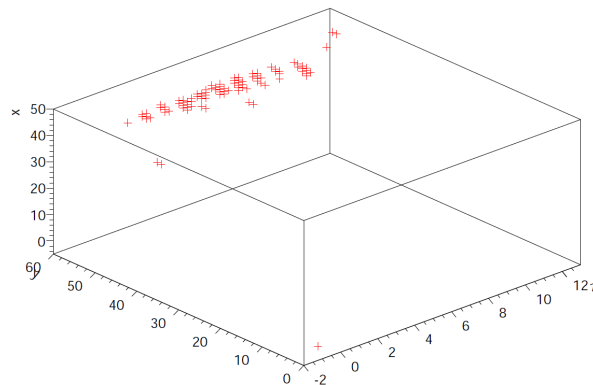


Nhits Vs FD @ 20GeV (600054, 55, 57, 58, 59, 62)

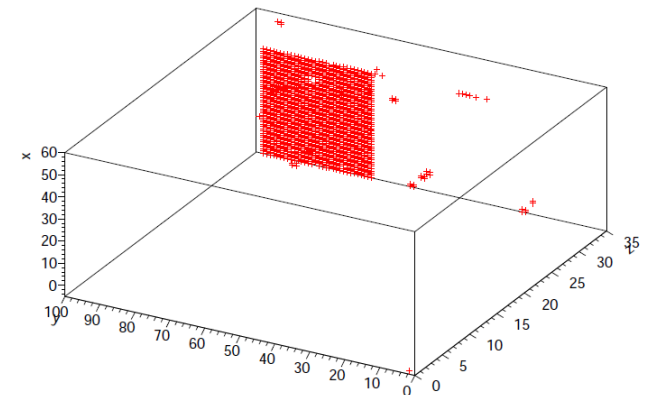
Nhits Vs FD @ 25GeV (600049, 50, 52, 53)



x:y:z {EventNr == 950}

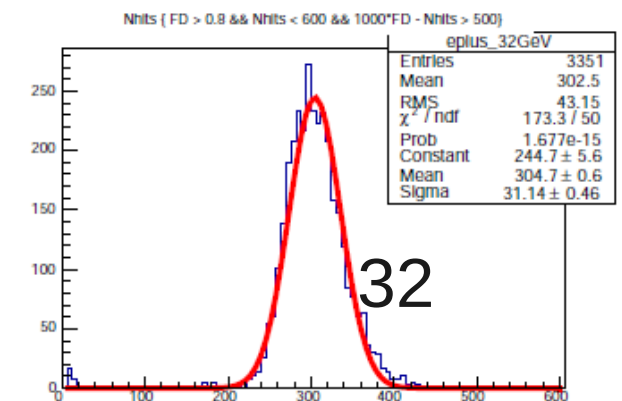
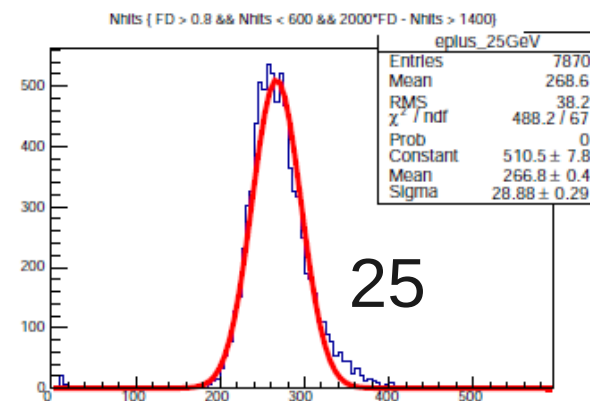
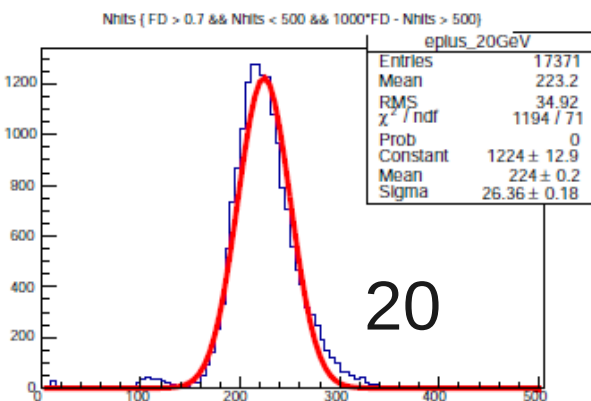
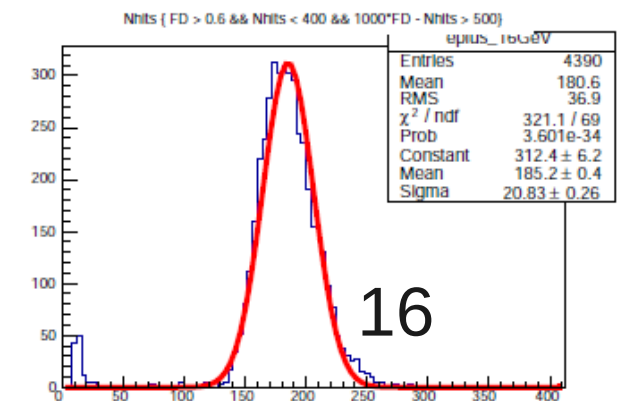
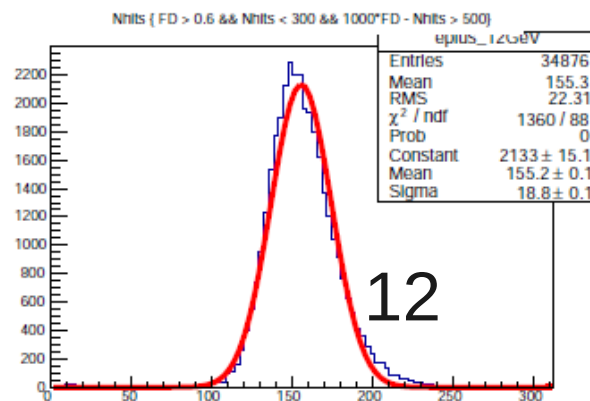
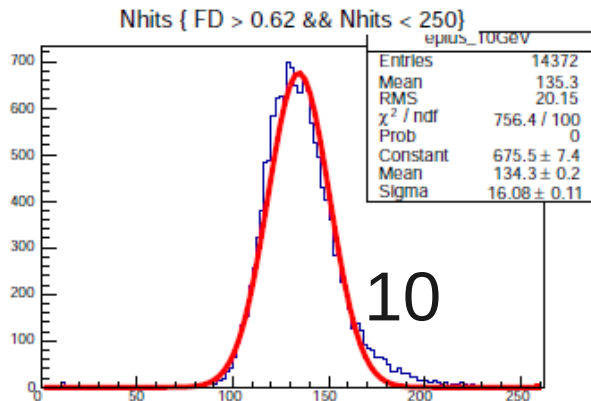
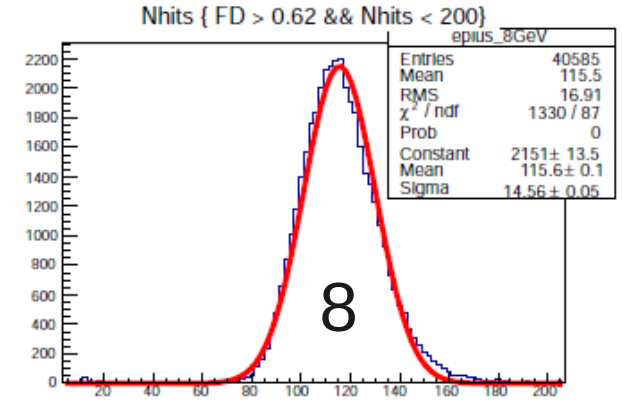
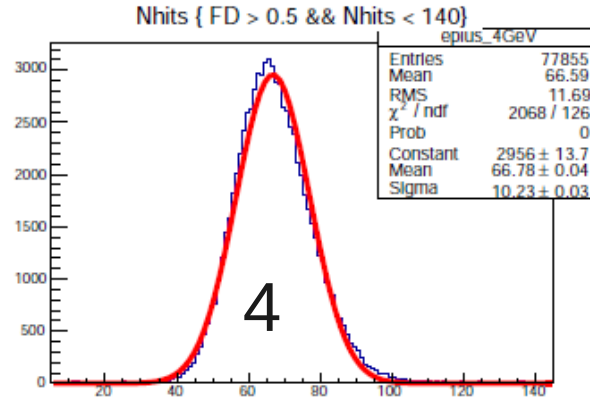
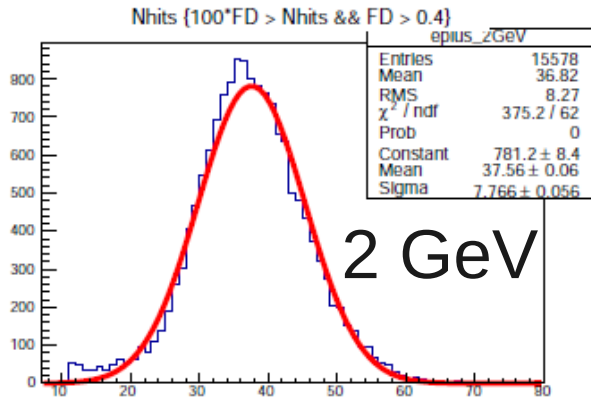


x:y:z {EventNr == 901}



From Run 600057:
Low energy positron?
Mip multiplicity?

Nhits Response: Positron

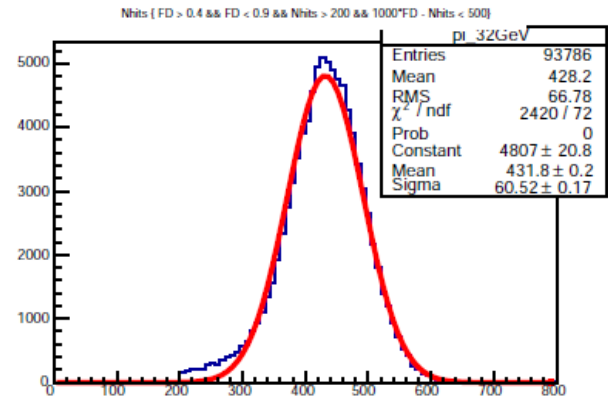
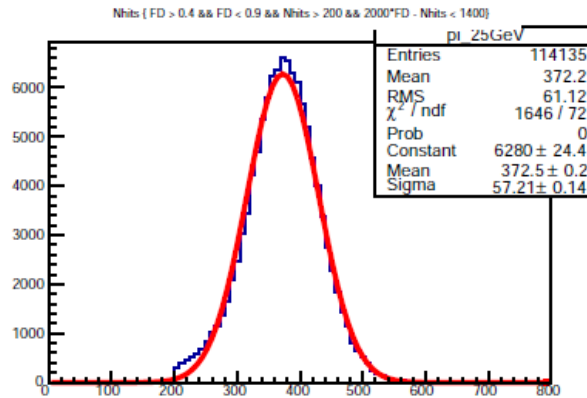
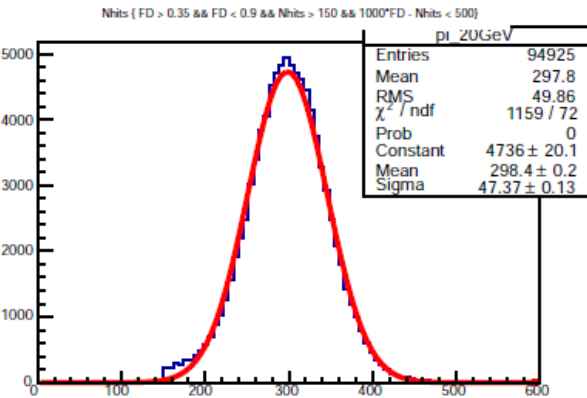
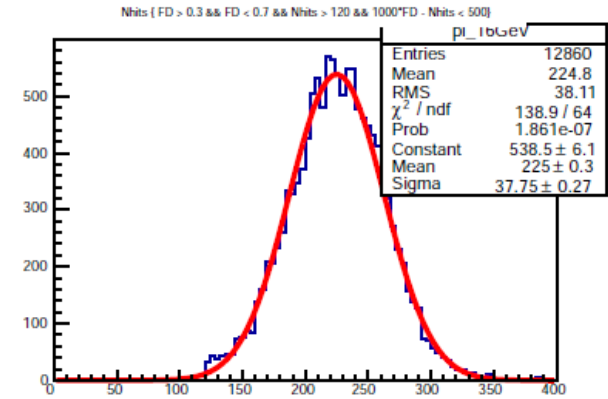
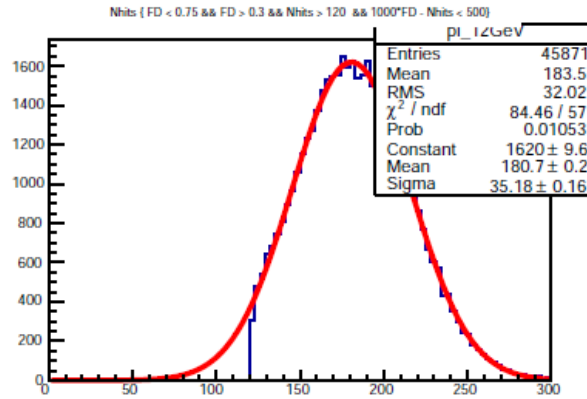
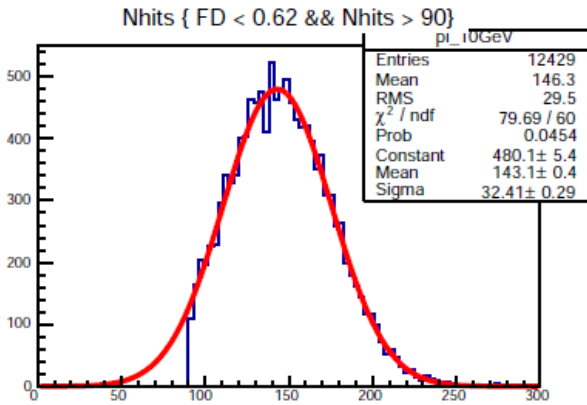
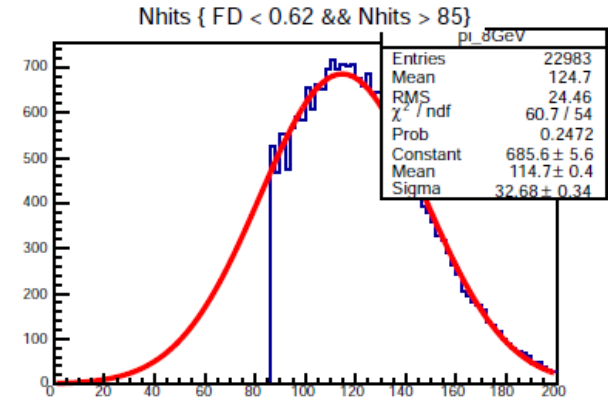


Nhits Response: Pion

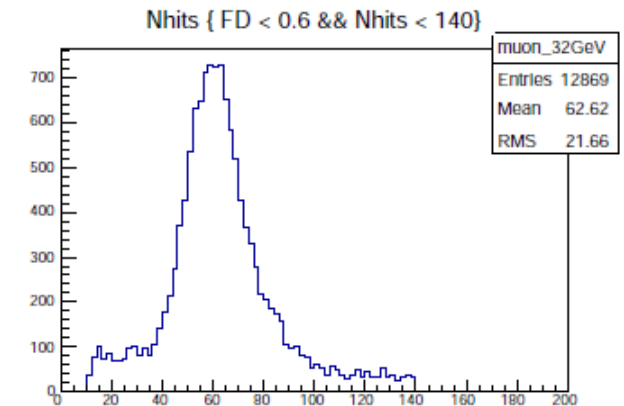
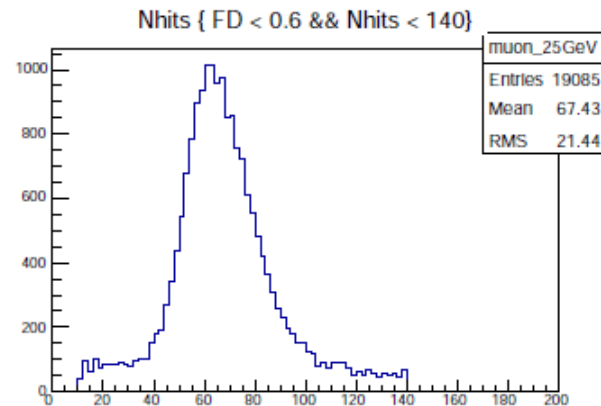
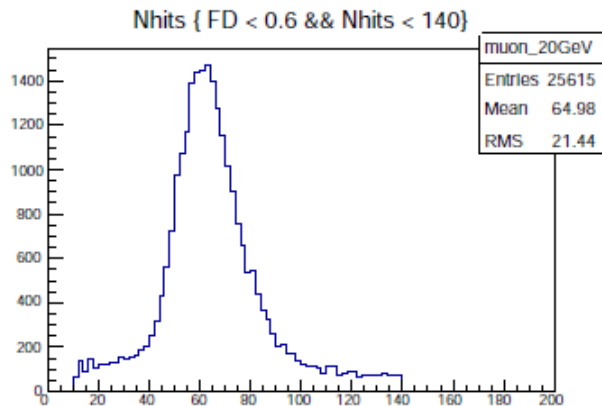
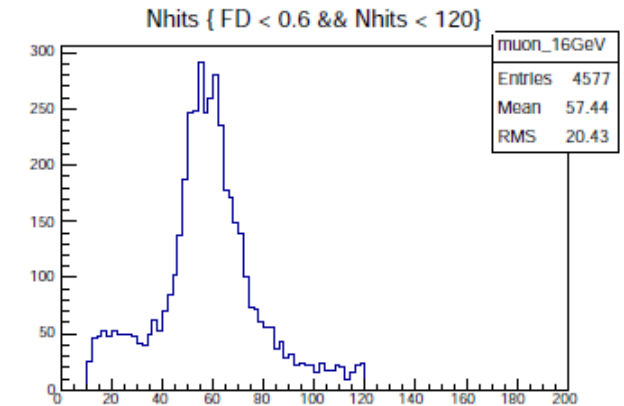
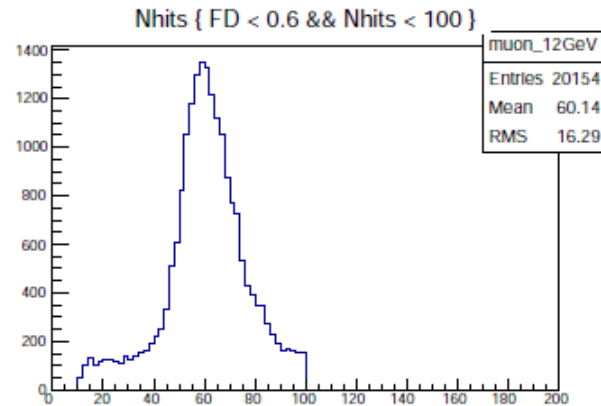
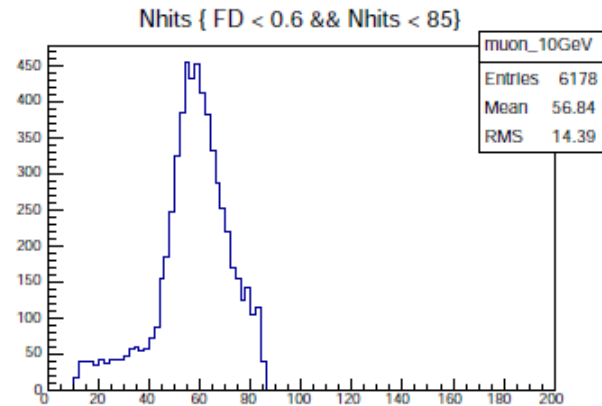
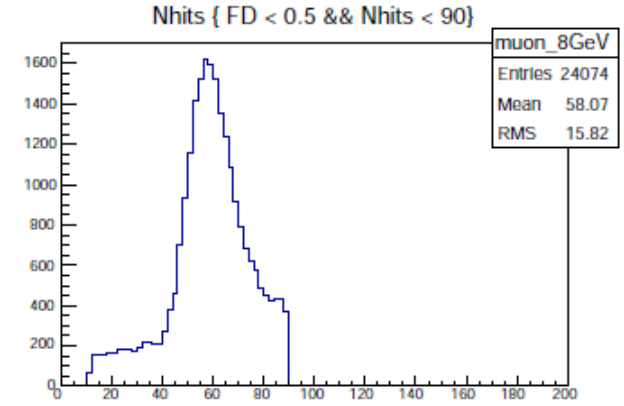
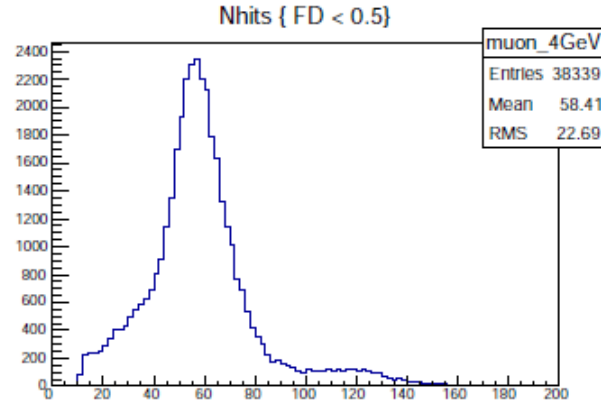
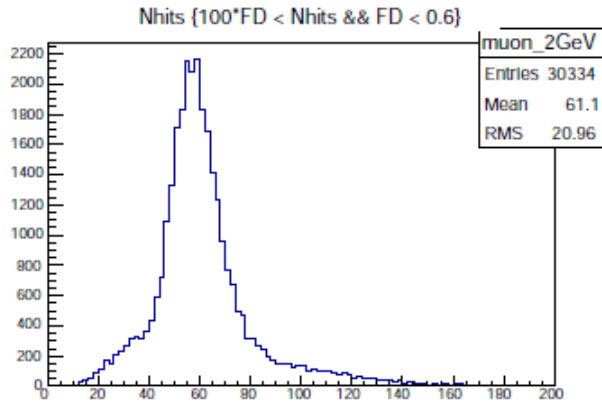


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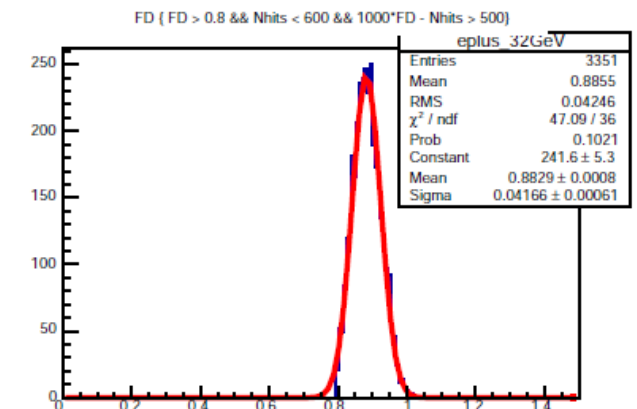
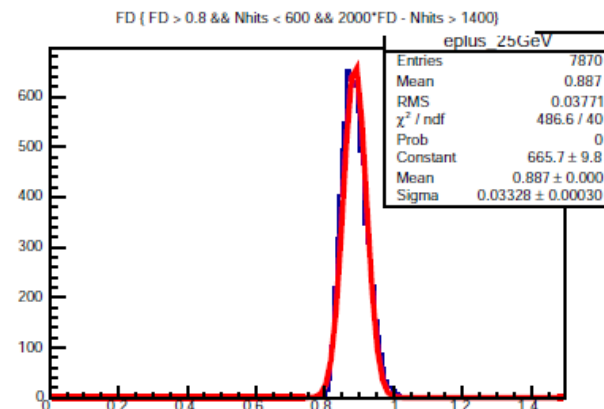
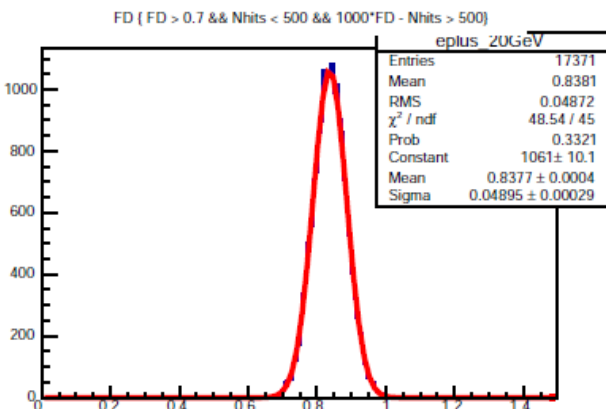
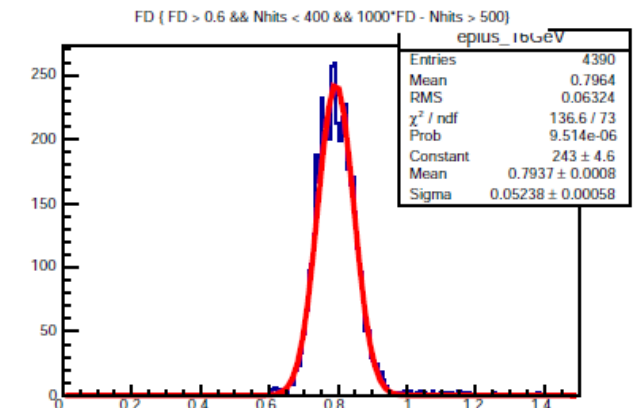
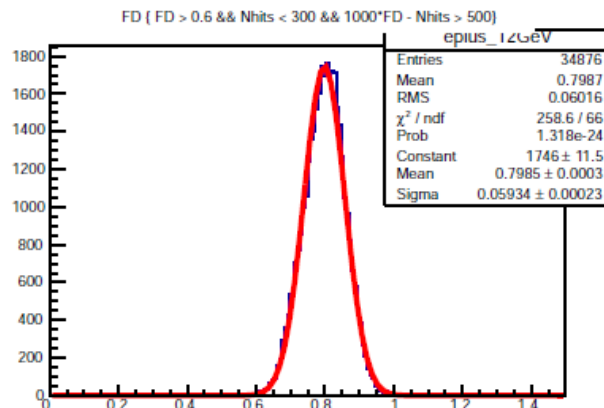
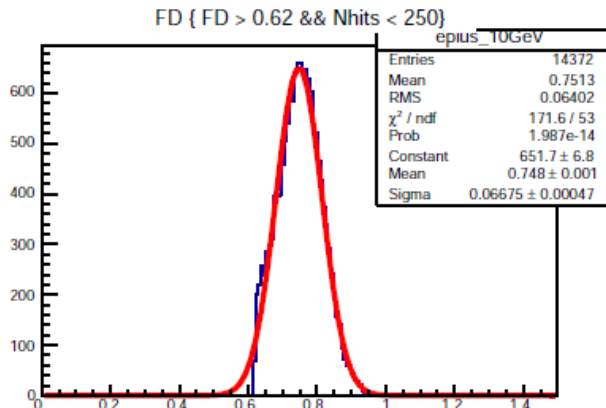
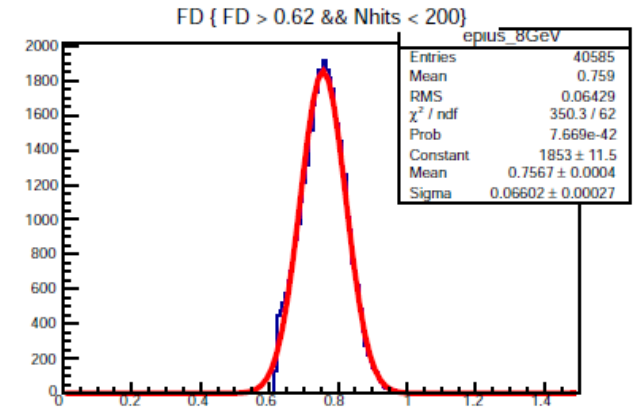
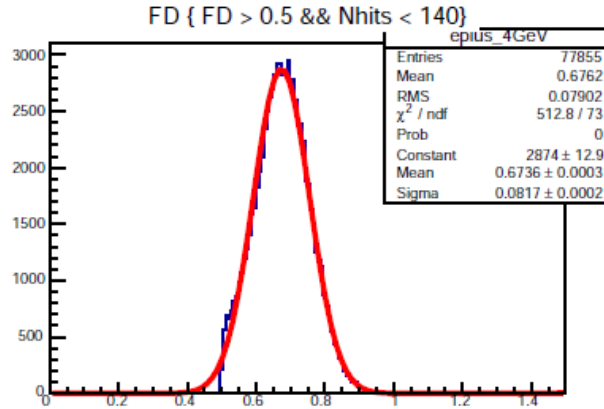
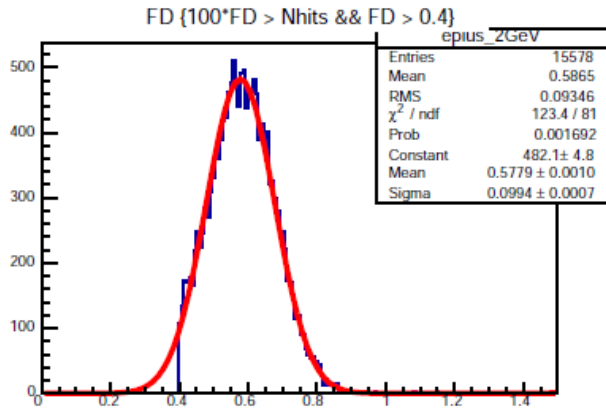
?



Nhits response: Muon



FD Vs Energy: Positron



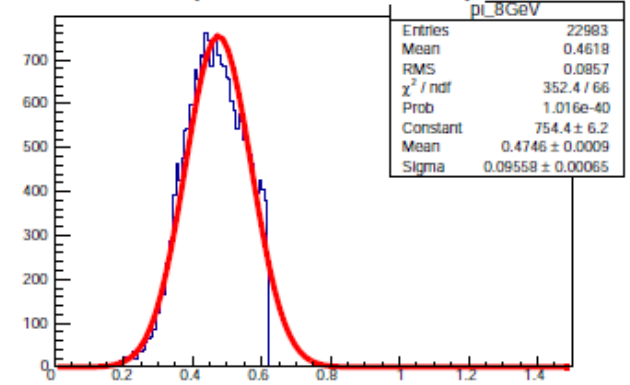
FD Vs Energy: Pion



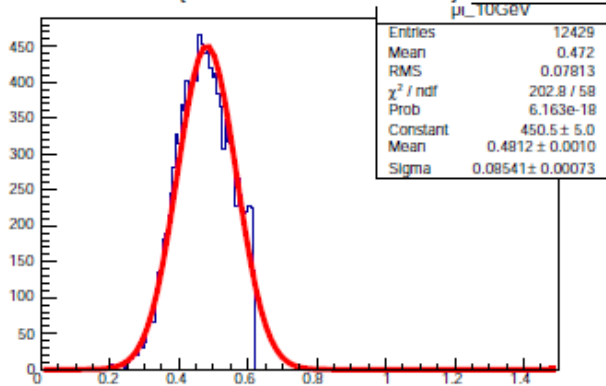
?

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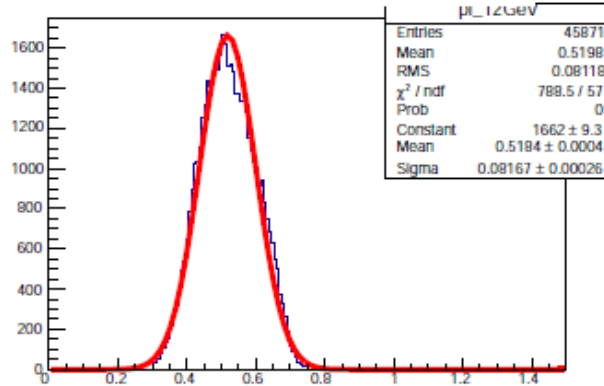
FD { FD < 0.62 && Nhits > 85}



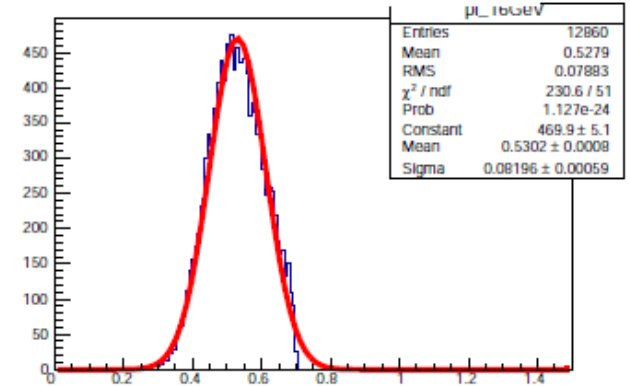
FD { FD < 0.62 && Nhits > 90}



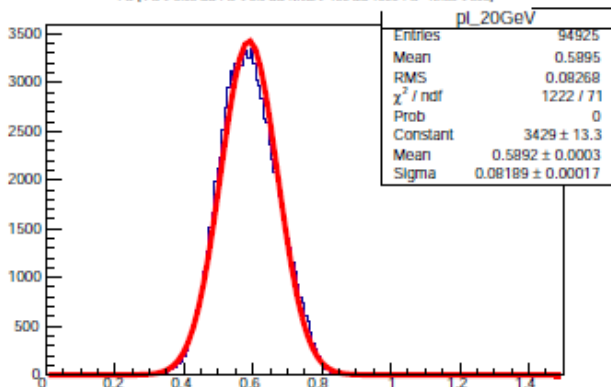
FD { FD < 0.75 && FD > 0.3 && Nhits > 120 && 1000*FD - Nhits < 500}



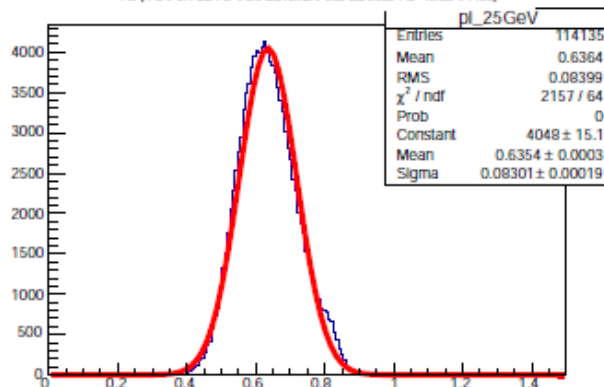
FD { FD > 0.3 && FD < 0.7 && Nhits > 120 && 1000*FD - Nhits < 500}



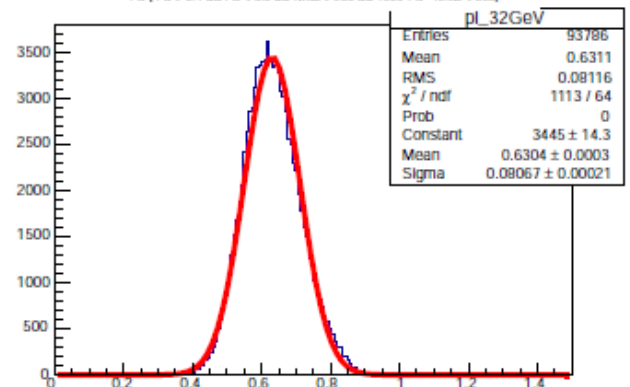
FD { FD > 0.35 && FD < 0.9 && Nhits > 150 && 1000*FD - Nhits < 500}



FD { FD > 0.4 && FD < 0.9 && Nhits > 200 && 1000*FD - Nhits < 1400}

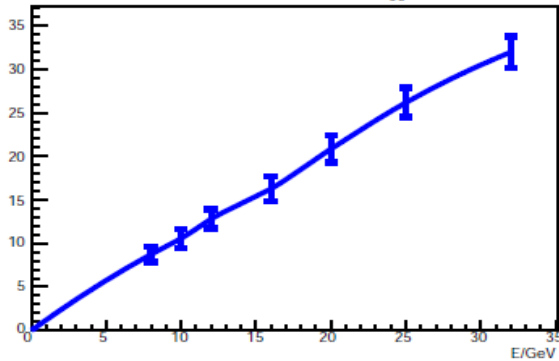


FD { FD > 0.4 && FD < 0.9 && Nhits > 200 && 1000*FD - Nhits < 500}

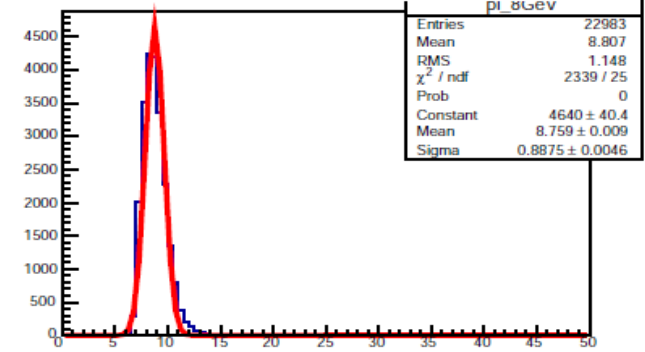


Pion Energy Measurement: with known track energy

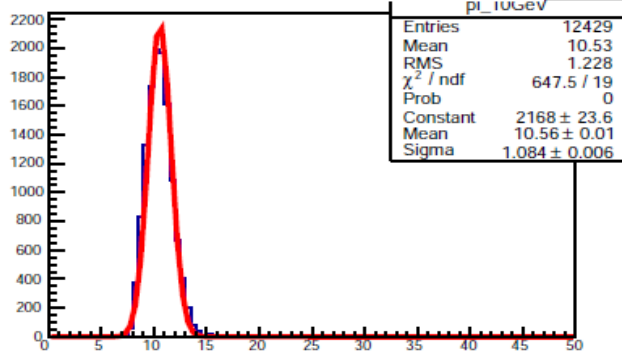
Energy Estimation with $0.098 \cdot (NH_{90} + 10 \cdot E \cdot FD)$



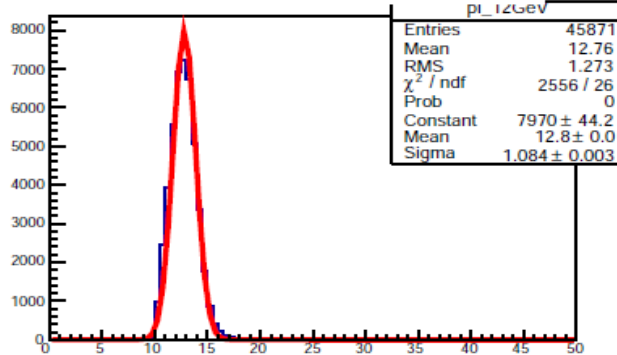
$0.098 \cdot (NHSV[7] + 80 \cdot FD)$ { FD < 0.62 && Nhits > 85 }



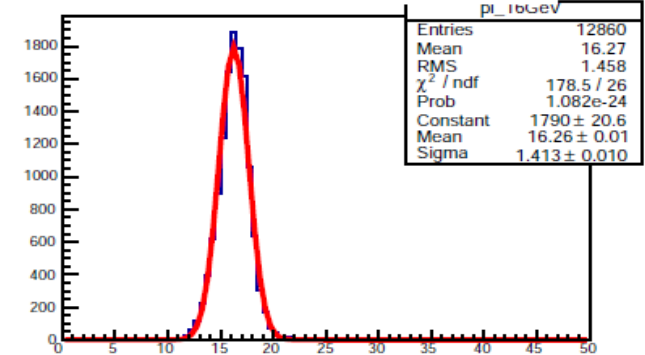
$0.098 \cdot (NHSV[7] + 100 \cdot FD)$ { FD < 0.62 && Nhits > 90 }



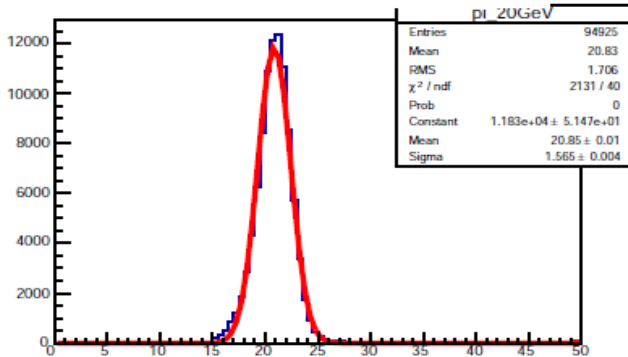
$0.098 \cdot (NHSV[7] + 120 \cdot FD)$ { FD < 0.75 && FD < 0.3 && Nhits > 120 && 1000*FD - Nhits < 500 }



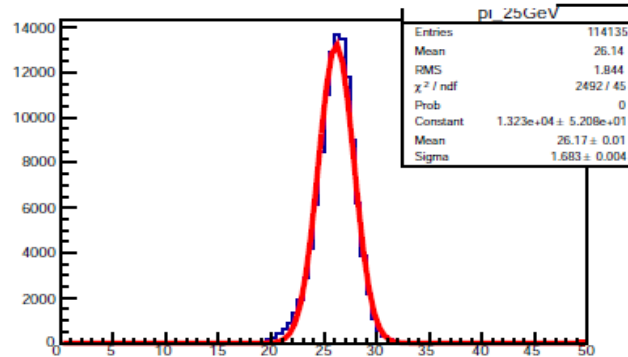
$0.098 \cdot (NHSV[7] + 160 \cdot FD)$ { FD < 0.3 && FD < 0.7 && Nhits > 120 && 1000*FD - Nhits < 500 }



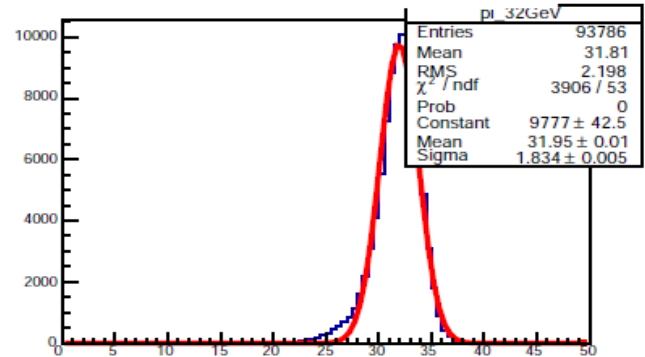
$0.098 \cdot (NHSV[7] + 200 \cdot FD)$ { FD < 0.35 && FD < 0.9 && Nhits > 150 && 1000*FD - Nhits < 500 }



$0.098 \cdot (NHSV[7] + 250 \cdot FD)$ { FD < 0.4 && FD < 0.9 && Nhits > 200 && 2000*FD - Nhits < 1400 }



$0.098 \cdot (NHSV[7] + 320 \cdot FD)$ { FD < 0.4 && FD < 0.9 && Nhits > 200 && 1000*FD - Nhits < 500 }



Positron Energy Measurement: with known track energy

