

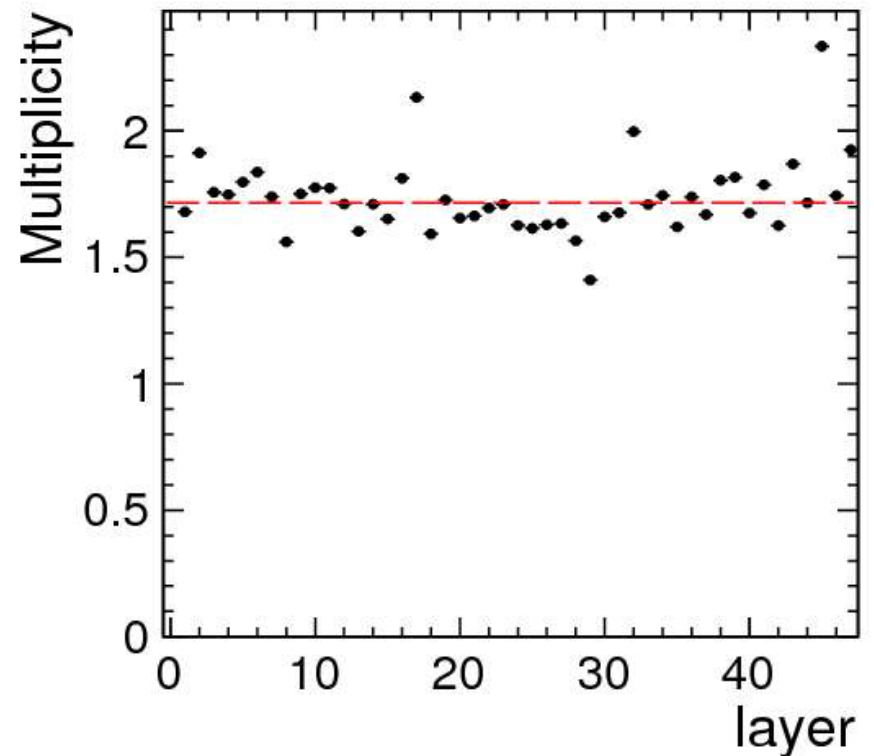
# SDHCAL : reconstruction of ILD model 2

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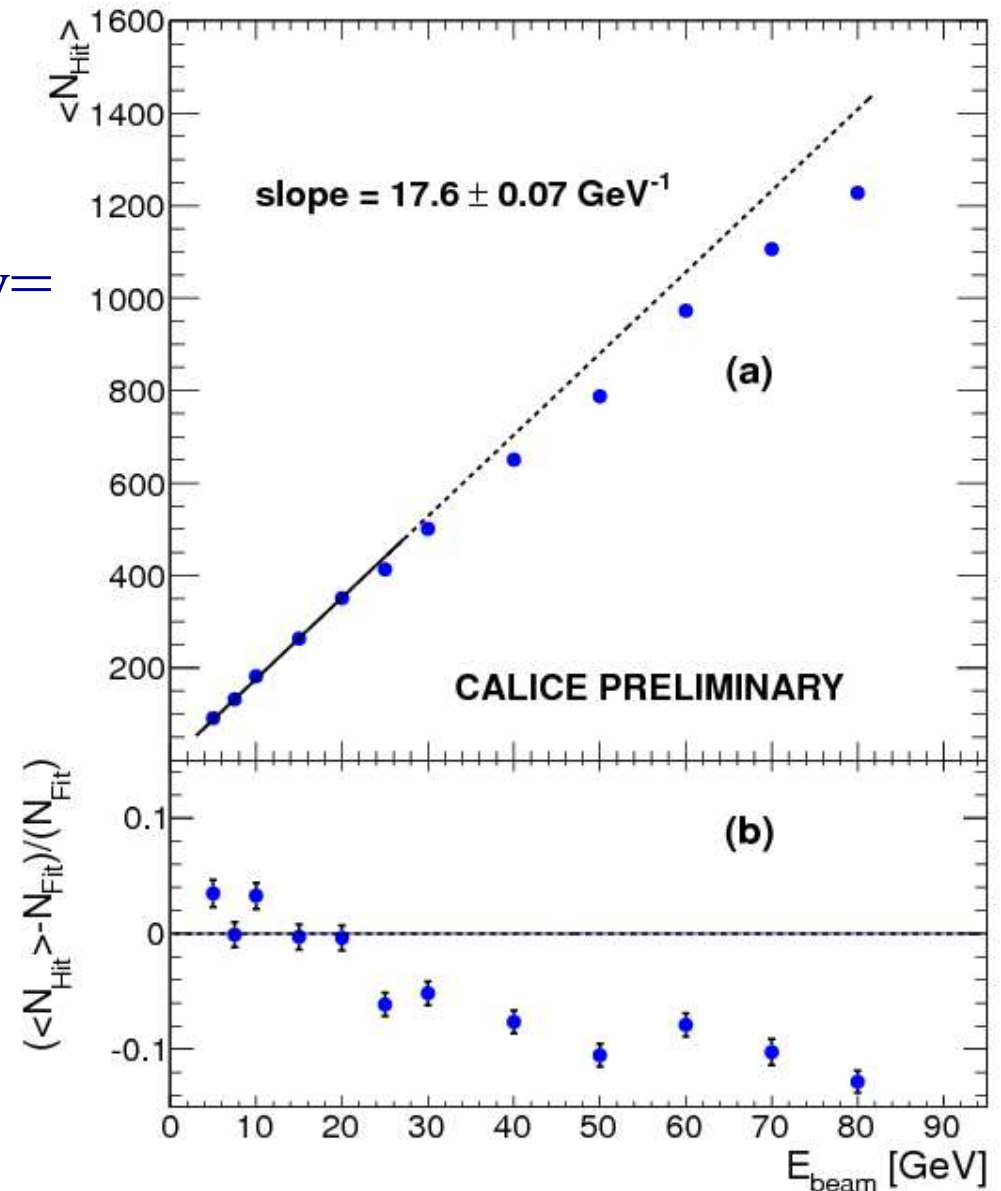
# The issue

- Reproduce the number of hits :
  - ◆ for muons : multiplicity=  
average number of  
hits/MIP/layer



# The issue

- Reproduce the number of hits :
  - ◆ for muons : multiplicity = average number of hits/MIP/layer
  - ◆ And for pions.

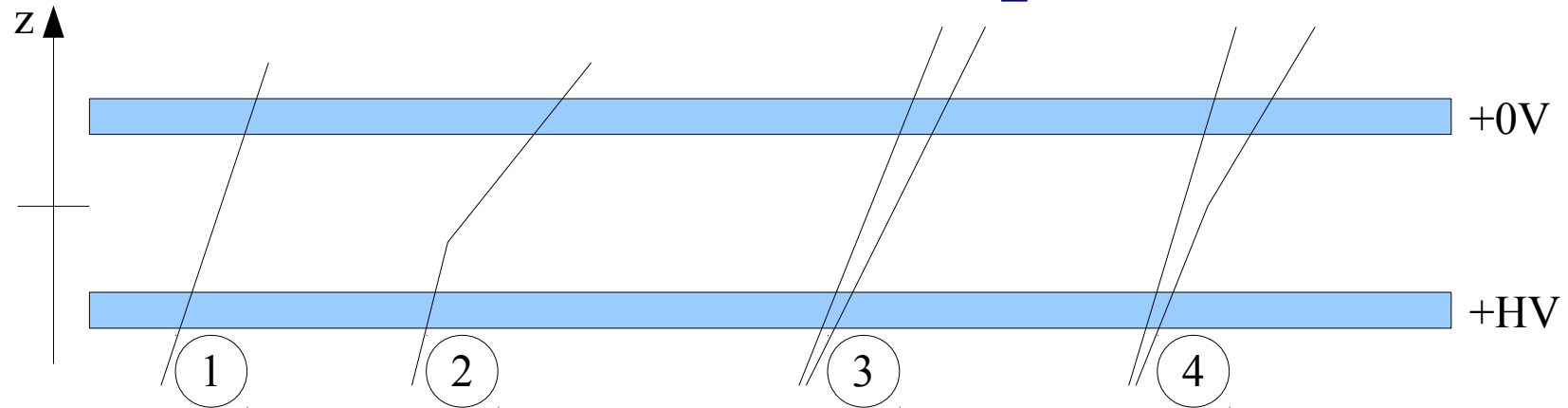




# The SDHCAL digitization logic

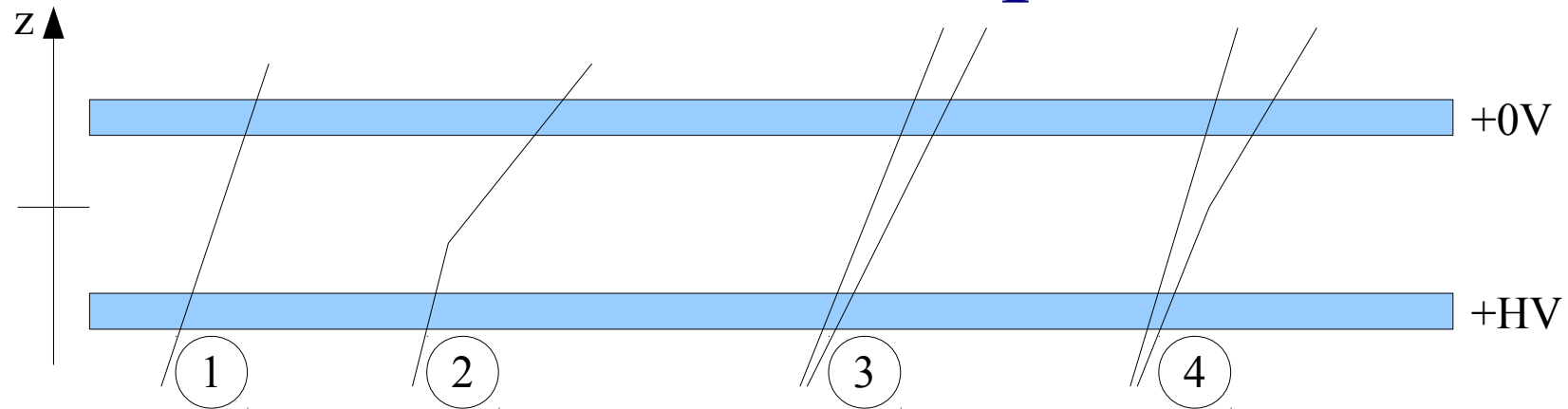
- For each input SimCalorimeterHit
  - ◆ Get list of steps position in “cell frame”.
  - ◆ Filter out some steps.
  - ◆ For each kept step
    - ◆ Simulate induced charge.
    - ◆ Dispatch the charge on the cell and neighbour cells.
      - ◆ If a hit for this cell already exist, add the new charge.
      - ◆ Else create the hit and give it the charge.
      - ◆ Hits are stored in a `std::map[cellID0]=CalorimeterHit`
- Remove candidate hits below first threshold.
- Apply thresholds and store hits in output collection

# Filter out steps



- Step position from Mokka is the middle of the GEANT4 step
  - ◆ 1 : one particle and one step at  $z=0$  (in “cell frame”)
  - ◆ 2 : one particle and two steps at  $z \neq 0$
  - ◆ 3 : two particles and two steps at  $z=0$
  - ◆ 4 : two particles and 3 steps.

# Filter out steps



- Processor parameters

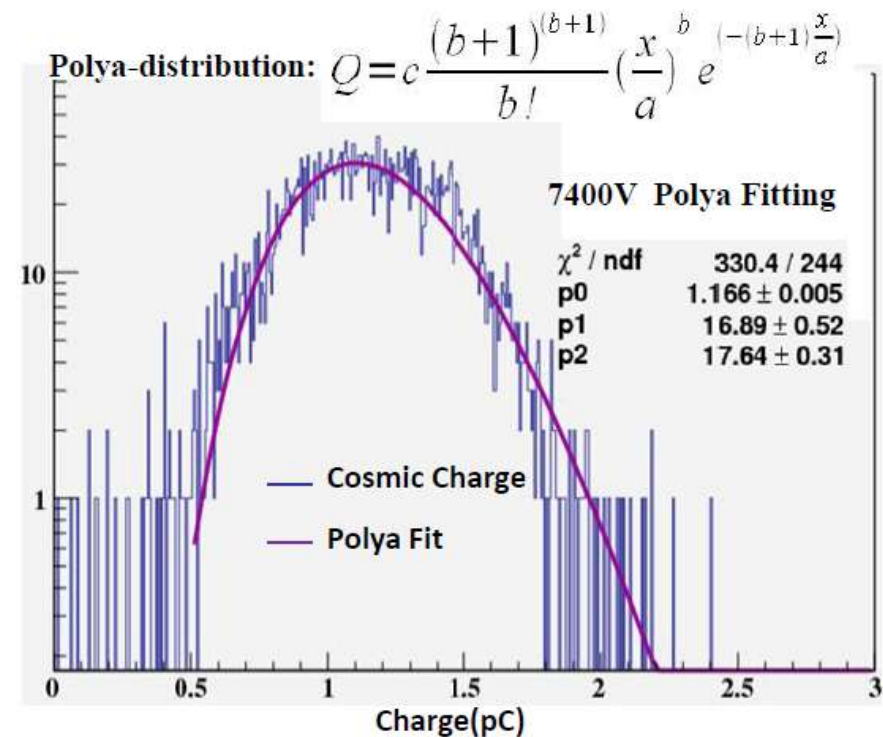
- ◆ A="StepCellCenterMaxDistanceLayerDirection"
  - ◆ Keep step if  $\text{abs}(z) < A$ , default=0.0005 mm
  - ◆ Ok for case 1 and 3
  - ◆ Remove non propagating steps at the RPC entrance
- ◆ B="KeepAtLeastOneStep"
  - ◆ Default true : don't remove all steps
  - ◆ Retrieve case 2

# Filter out steps

- Screening effect
  - ◆ Avalanches overlap if ionizing particles too close
    - ◆ Typical avalanche size 1 mm
    - ◆ Parameter processor
      - ◆ C="StepsMinDistanceRPCplaneDirection"
      - ◆ Default=0.5 mm
      - ◆ Changed to 0.0001 mm to reproduce pion data
    - ◆ If distance projected in the RPC plane between 2 steps is smaller than C, then remove one step.

# Simulate induced charge

- ◆ Each step produced a random induced charge according to a Polya distribution.
  - ◆ Charge measured analogically on a small GRPC cathode
- ◆ Processor parameters :
  - ◆ "PolyaAverageCharge"
    - ◆ Parameter 'a' set to 1.6 pC
  - ◆ "PolyaWidthParameter"
    - ◆ Parameter 'b' set to 16.3
  - ◆ Parameters depend on GAS mixture, HV applied, temperature, ...



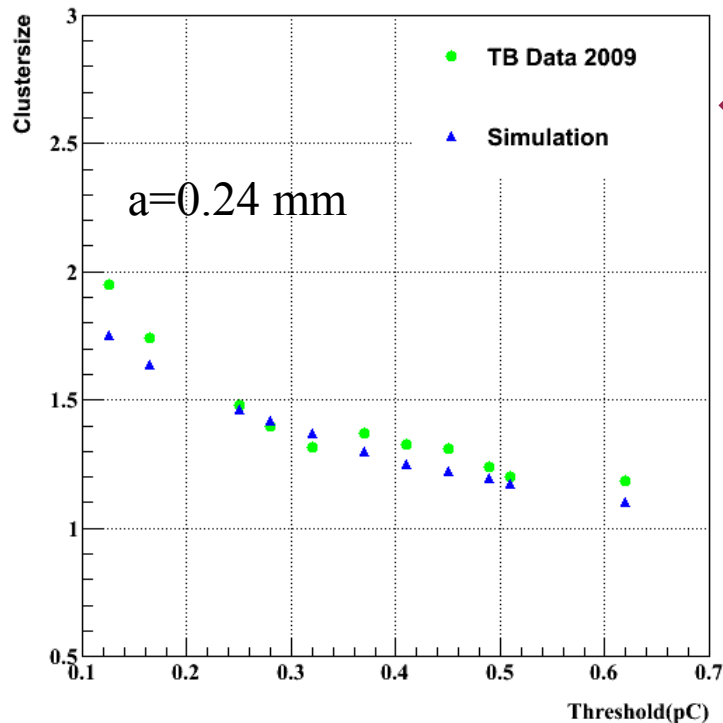
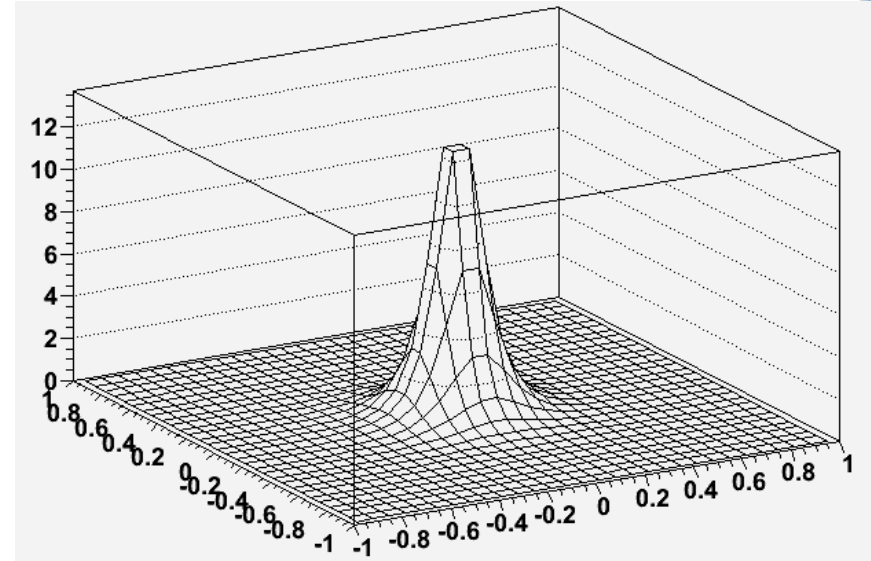


# Charge dispatch with function

## • Spread of the induced charge

KIRK T. MCDONALD's lecture

$$\sigma(x, y) = c \frac{-q}{2a} \frac{1}{\cosh\left(\pi \frac{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2}}{a}\right)}$$



## ◆ Processor parameters

### ◆ "functionFormula"

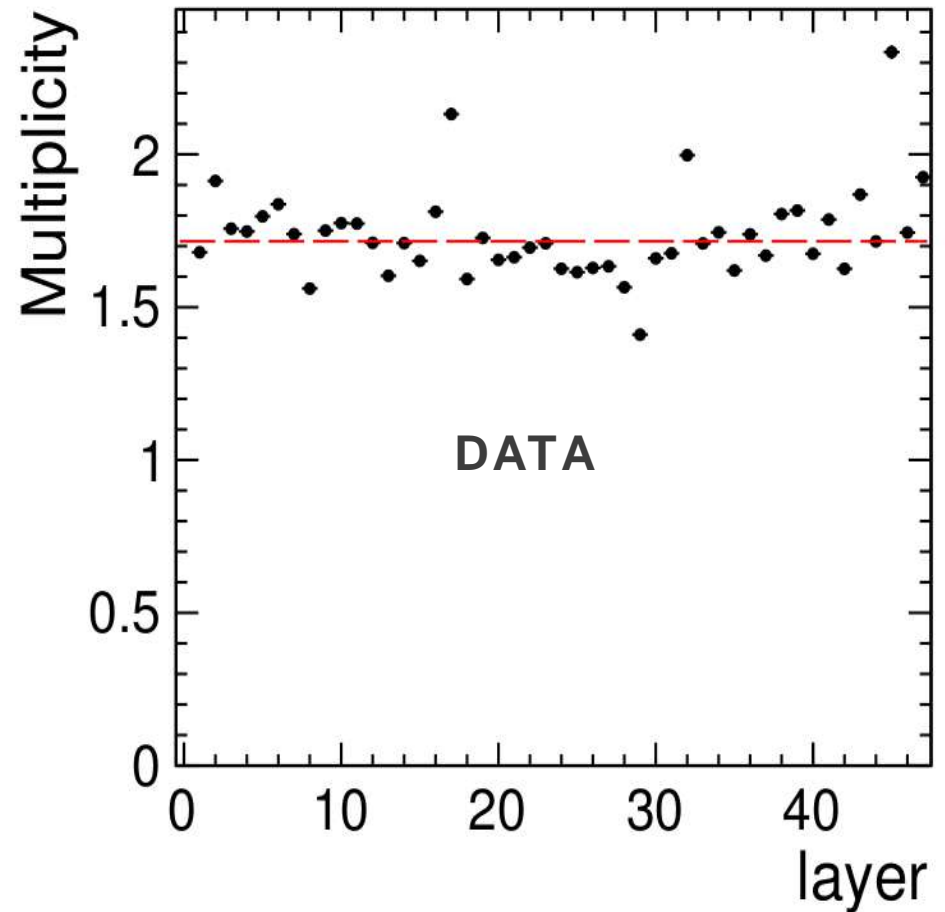
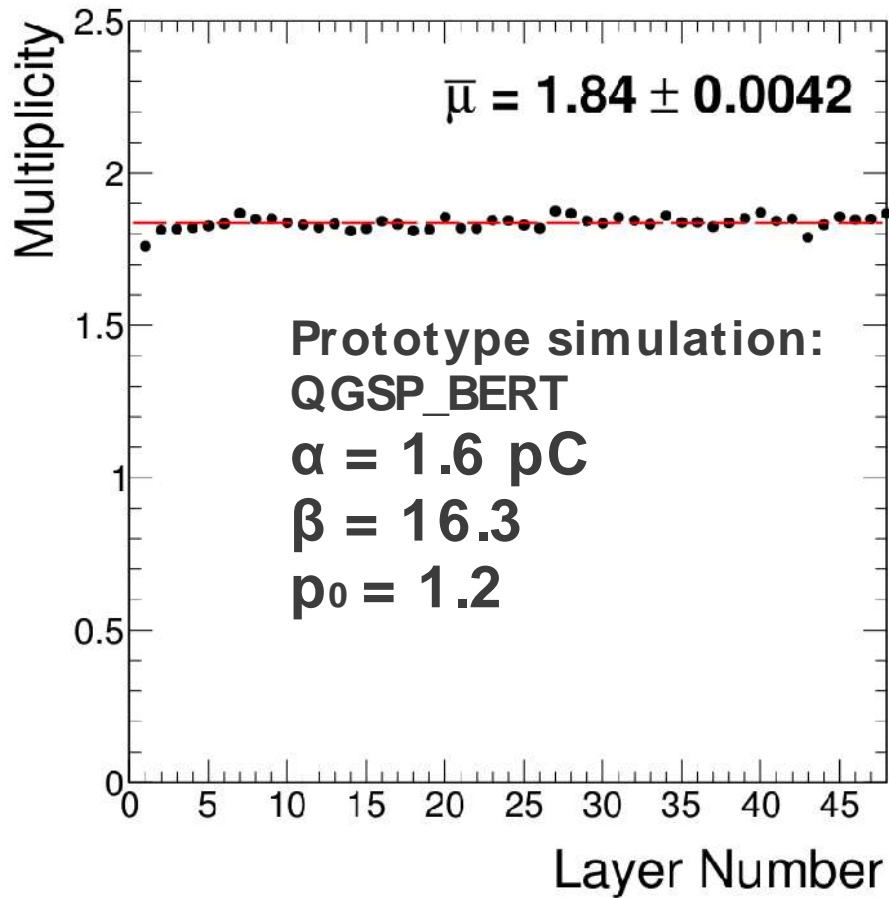
◆ ROOT TF2 formula

◆ Default = "1/cosh([0]\*sqrt(x\*x+y\*y))"

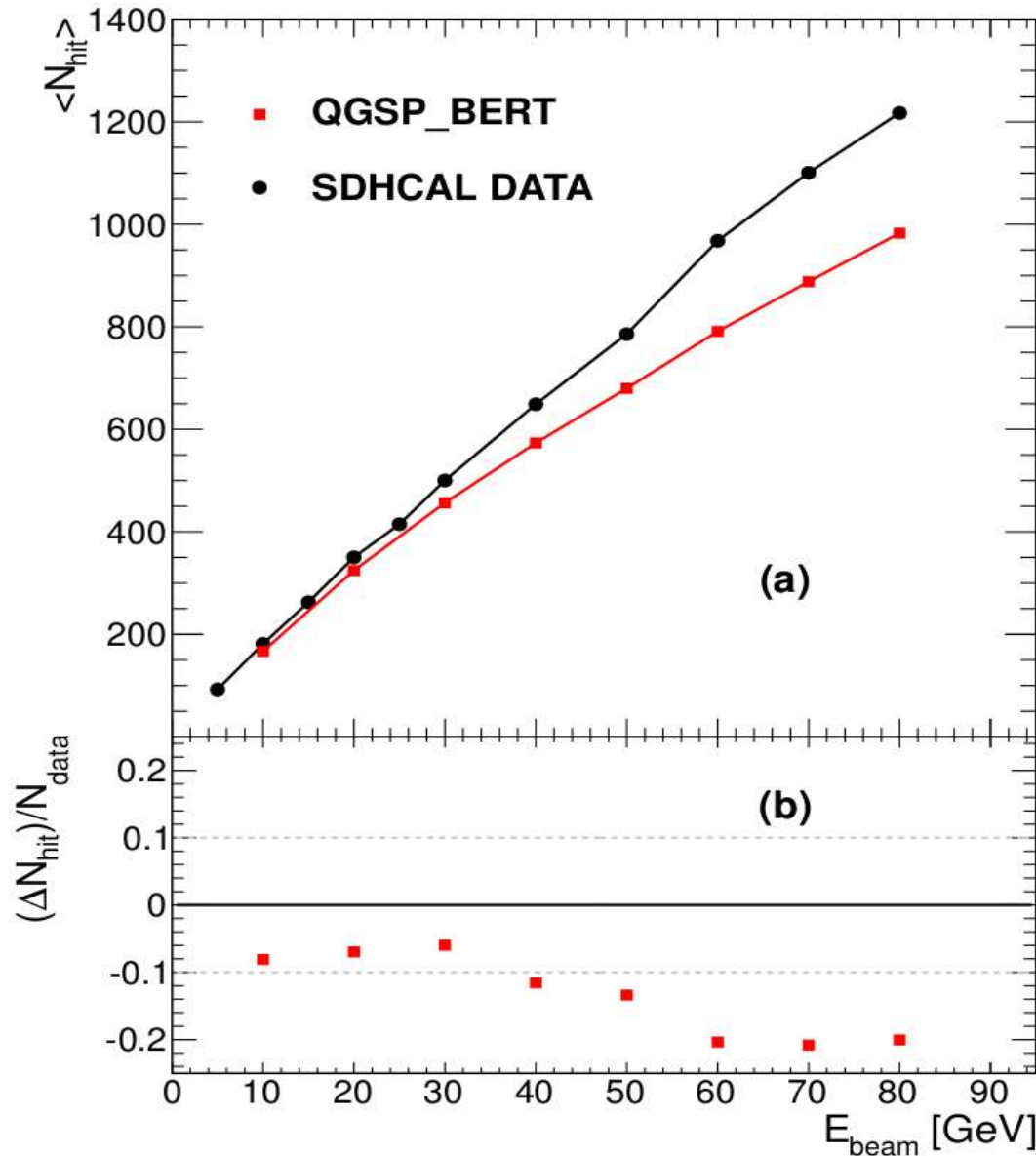
### ◆ "functionParameters"

◆ Vector of parameters for the TF2

# This reproduce the multiplicity



# But not the pion data



- Impossibility to reproduce both muon and pion data with one dispatch width.

# Dispatch with a 2 gaussian function

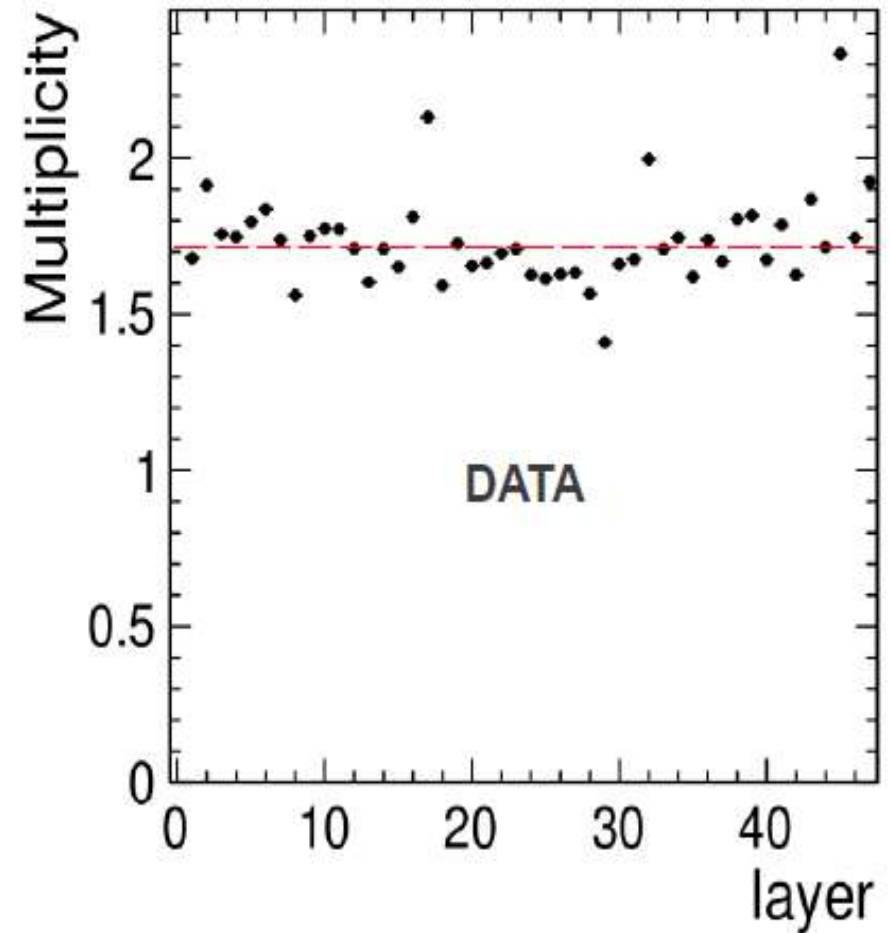
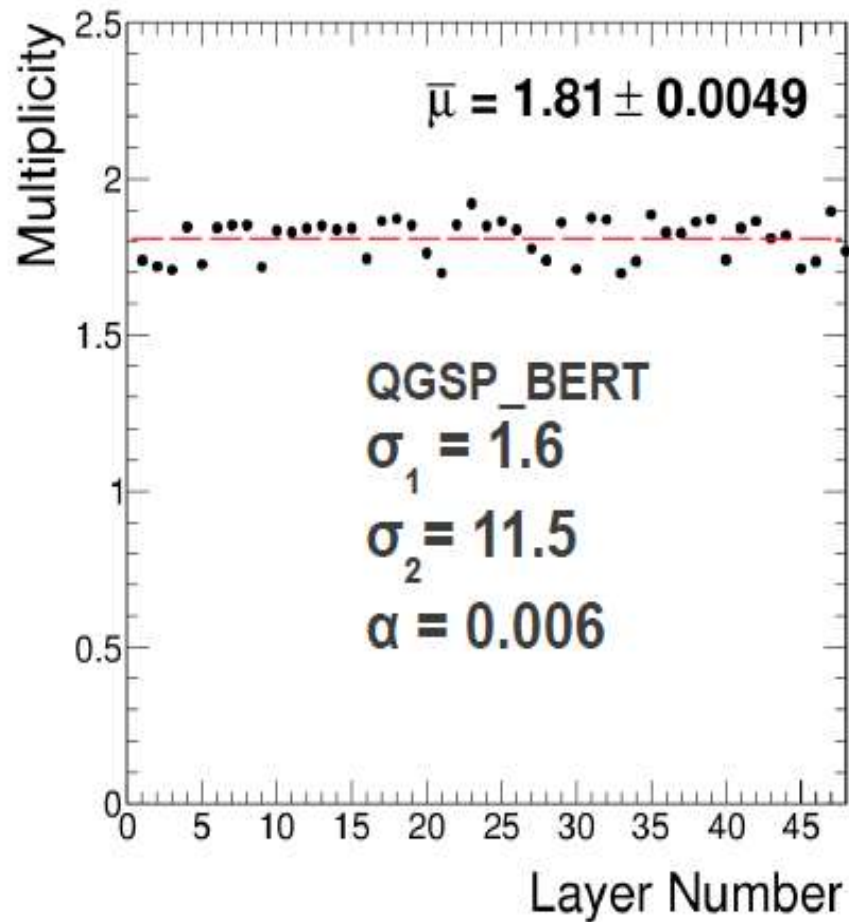
- Sharp gaussian to reproduce muon data and wider gaussian to reproduce pion data.

$$f(x, y) = e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sigma_1^2}} + \alpha e^{-\frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sigma_2^2}}$$

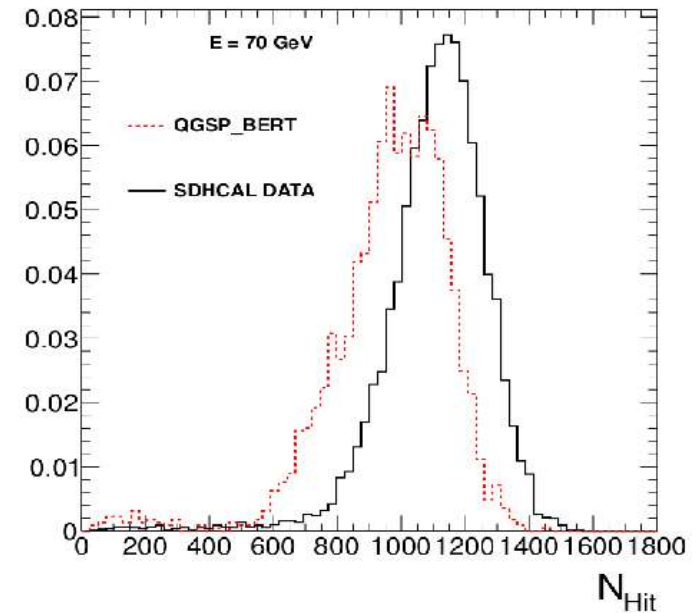
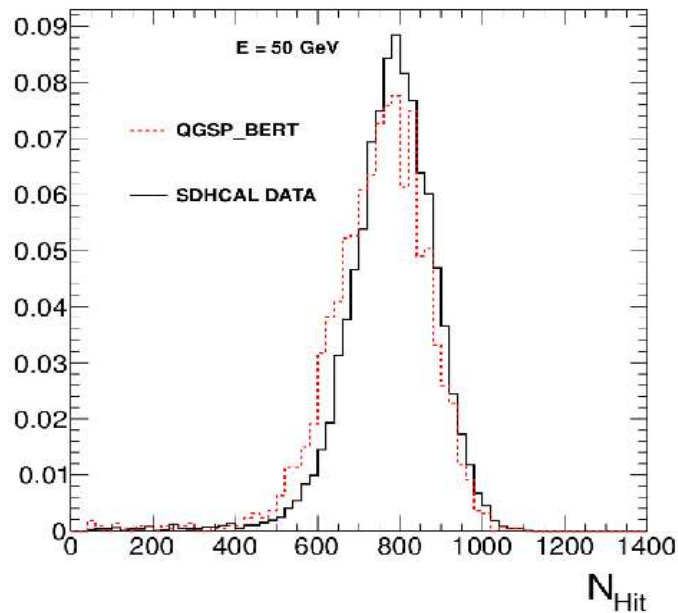
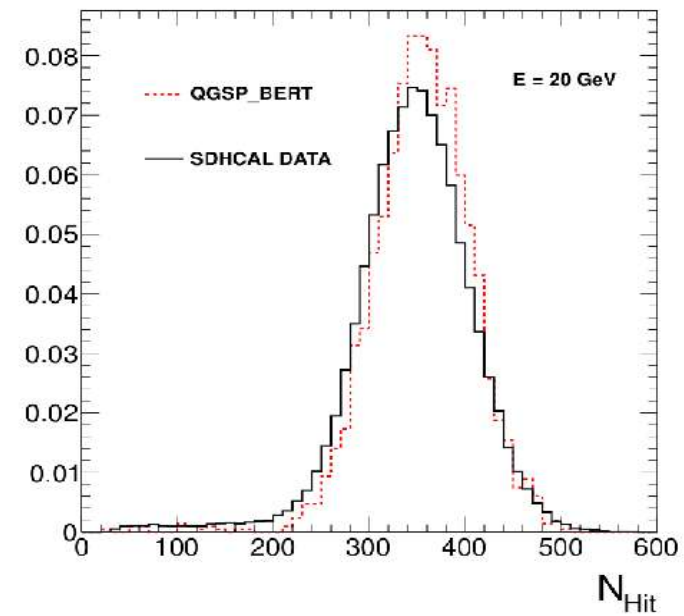
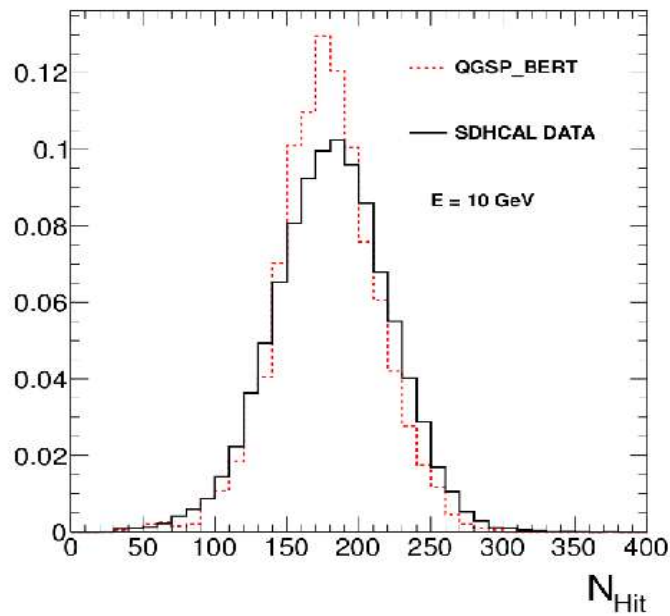
- With  $\sigma_1 < \sigma_2$  and  $\alpha < 1$
- $(x, y)$  = coordinates in the RPC plane from the step position.



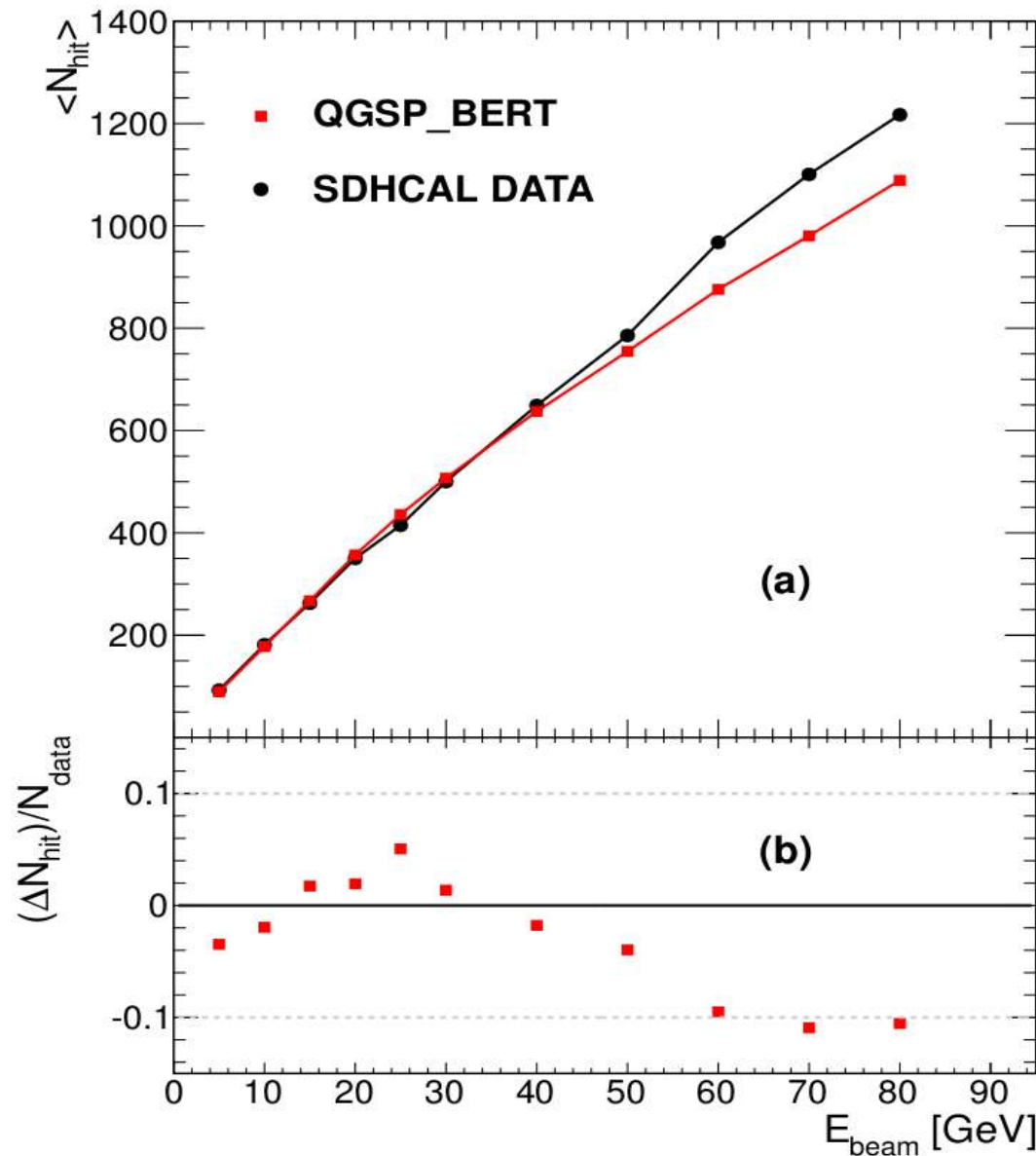
# Reproduce muon data



# Reproduce better pion data



# Reproduce better pion data



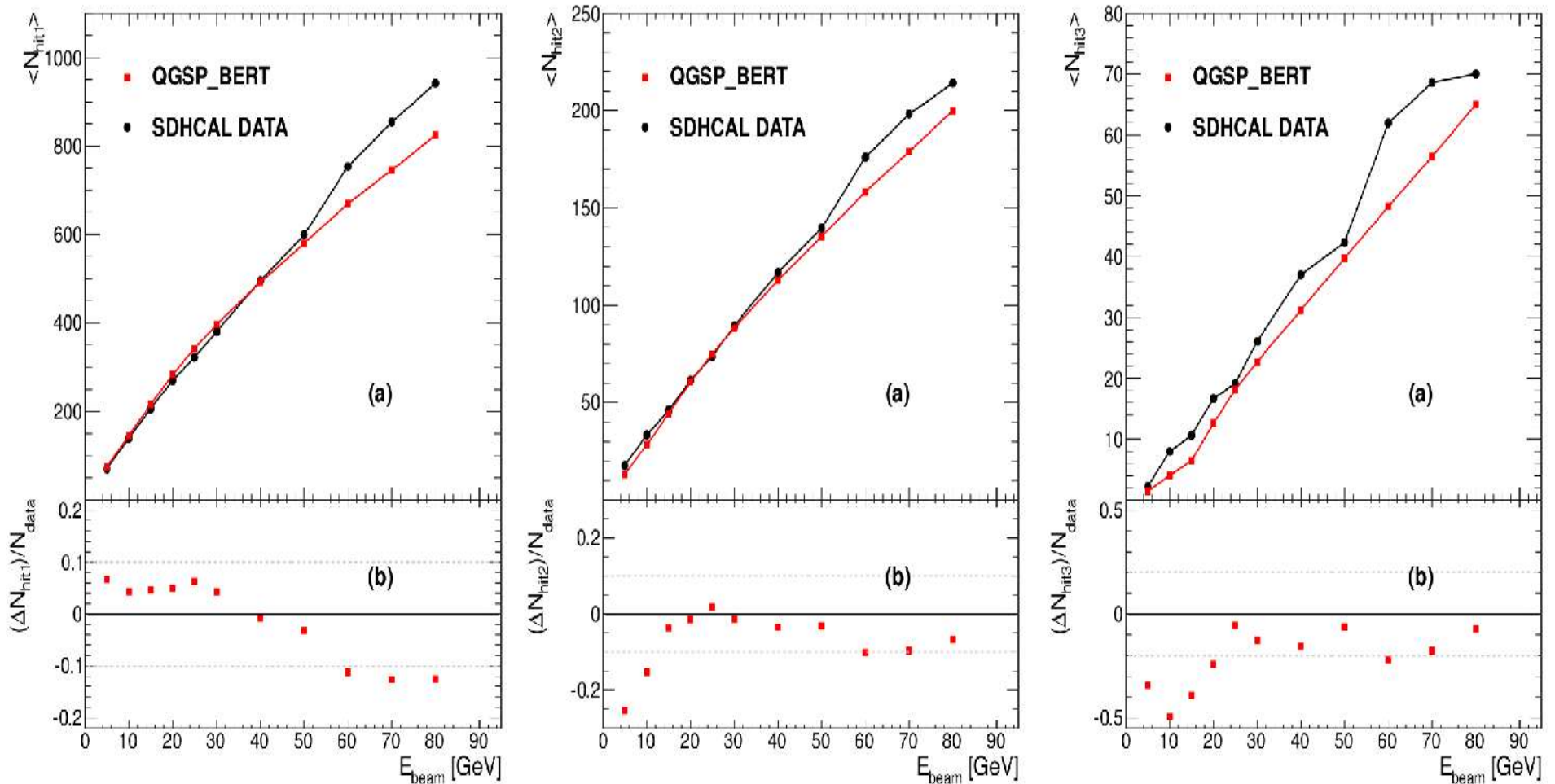
- Good data reproduction up to 50 GeV.
- In a jet, don't expect to have many hadron with energy above 50 GeV

# Apply thresholds

- Processor parameters :
  - ◆ "HCALThreshold"
    - ◆ Vector of thresholds in pc
  - ◆ "CalibrHCAL"
    - ◆ Vector of values
  - ◆ "doThresholds"
    - ◆ Bool flag, if true, replace output hit energy by value given by CalibrHCAL depending on the bigger HCALThreshold they exceed.
    - ◆ In any case, hits below the lowest threshold are removed.

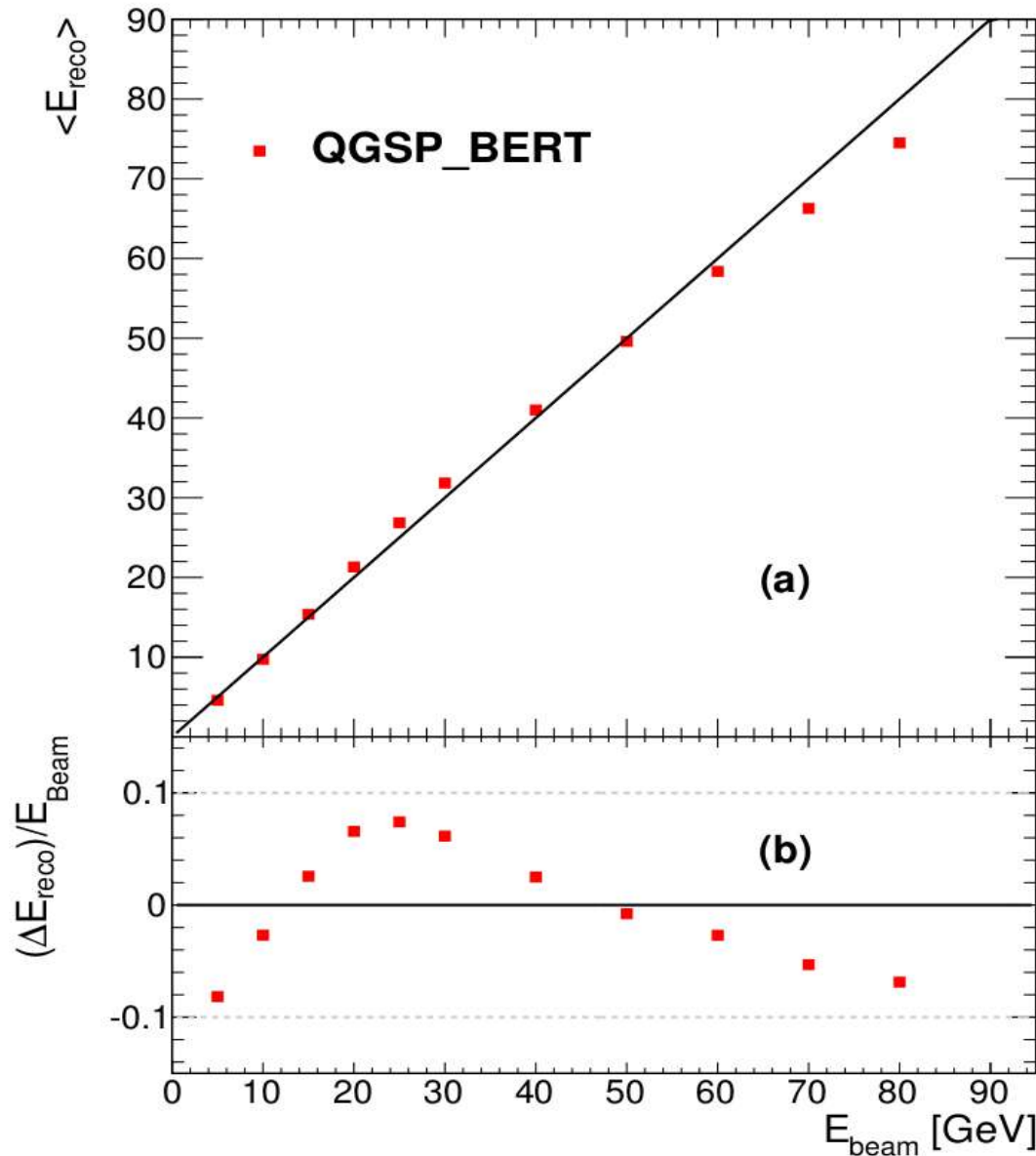


# Reasonable reconstruction



- Thresholds : 0.114, 1.45, 3.8 pC

# Reasonable reconstruction



- $E_{\text{reco}} = \alpha N1 + \beta N2 + \gamma N3$ 
  - ◆  $\alpha = 0,041 \text{ GeV}$
  - ◆  $\beta = 0.102 \text{ GeV}$
  - ◆  $\gamma = 0.258 \text{ GeV}$

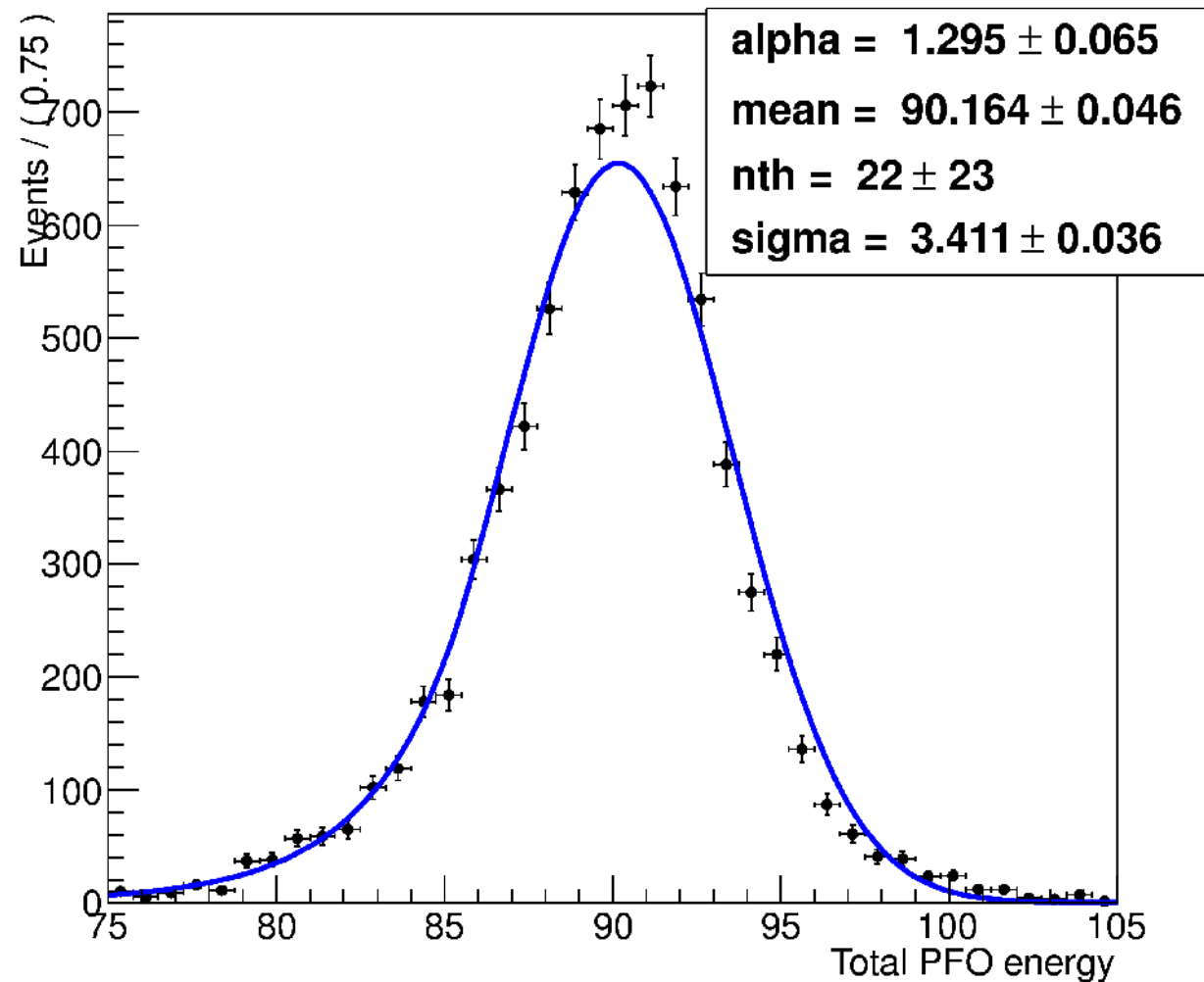
# Test on uds jets

- Reconstruction with ilcsoft v01-16-01
- Use steering file from ILDConfig tag v01-16-p05\_500 but
  - ◆ Change the digitizer for HCAL
- Use Pandora calibrated for AHCAL but
  - ◆ remove the “ScaleHotHadrons” hadronic energy correction.
- Test on standard  $Z \rightarrow$  uds MC :
  - ◆ 91 GeV, 200 GeV, 360 GeV and 500 GeV

# Di-jet reconstruction 91 GeV

- Crystal Ball Fit
- 7900 events

total PFO energy

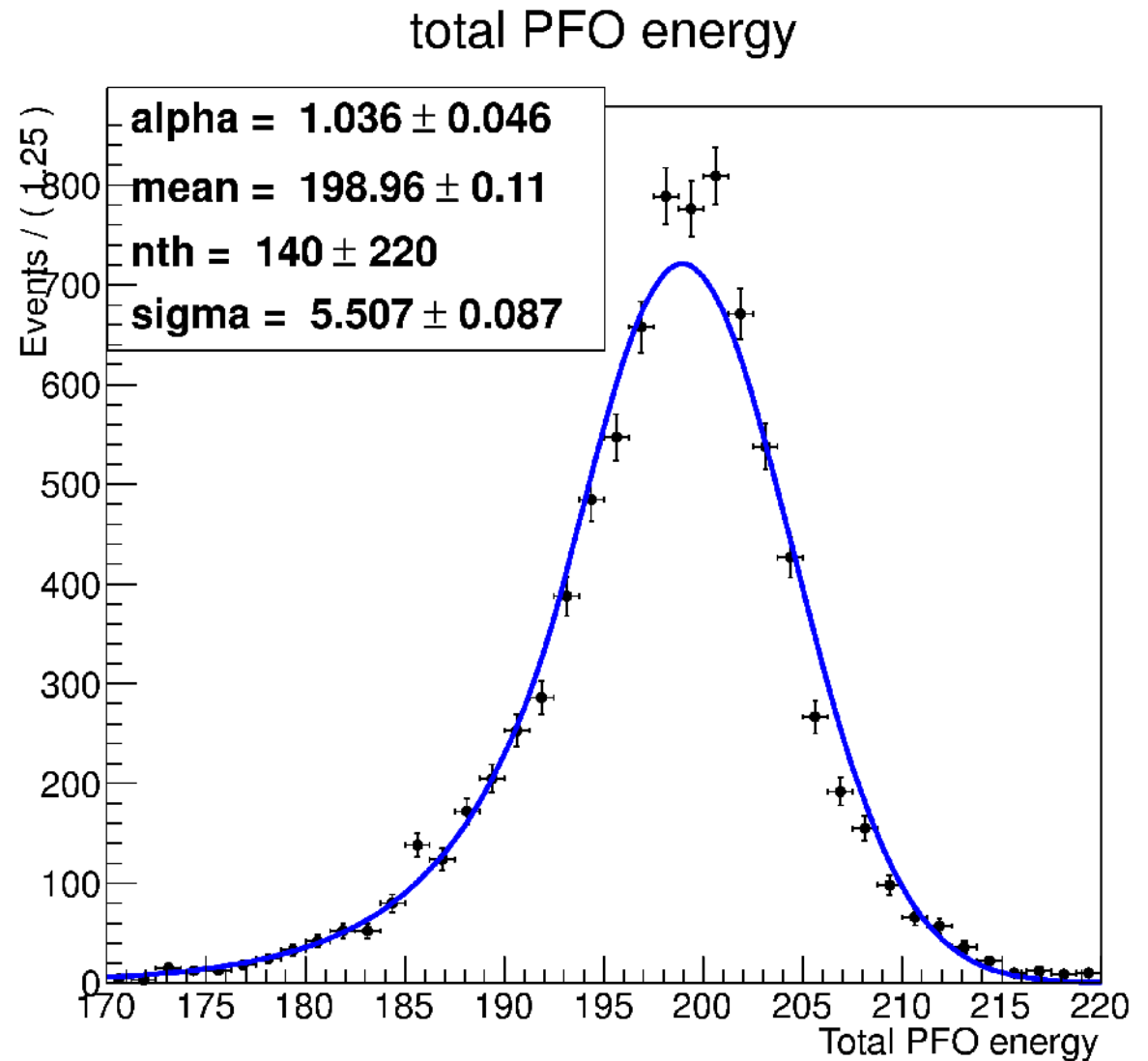


- **Correct mean energy for SDHCAL though Pandora tuned for AHCAL**



# Di-jet reconstruction 200 GeV

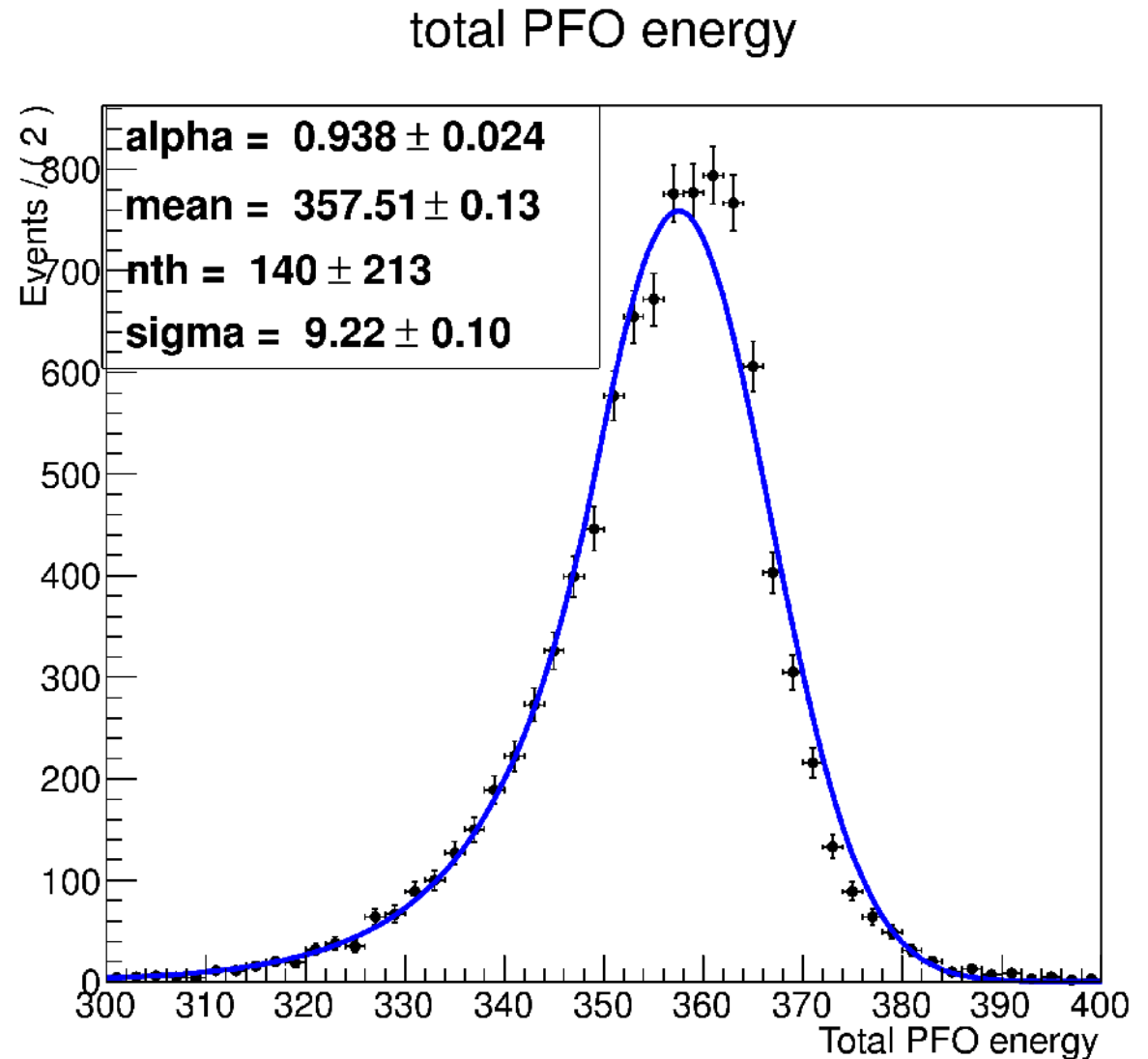
- Crystal Ball Fit
- 8800 events



- **Correct mean energy for SDHCAL though Pandora tuned for AHCAL**

# Di-jet reconstruction 360 GeV

- Crystal Ball Fit
- 10000 events

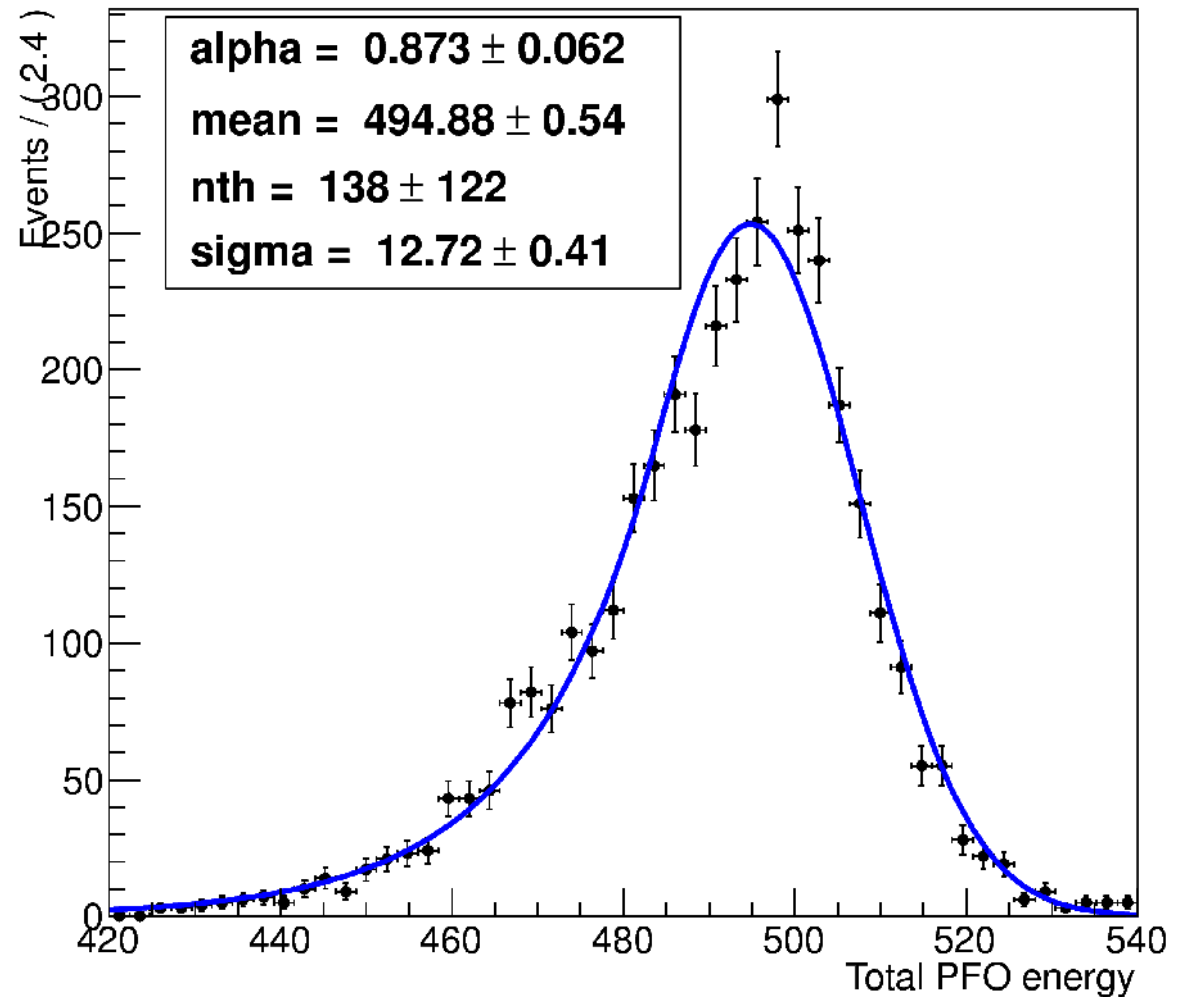


- Correct mean energy for SDHCAL though Pandora tuned for AHCAL

# Di-jet reconstruction 500 GeV

- Crystal Ball Fit
- 4000 events

total PFO energy



- **Correct mean energy for SDHCAL though Pandora tuned for AHCAL**

# Di-jet resolution

- ILD option 2 reconstruction using option 1 tuned PFA

E, GeV	RMS	RMS90*	CB fit	CB Mean	$\sigma_{E_j}/E_j^*$
91	4.0	2.8	3.4	90.1	4.3%
200	7.1	4.9	5.5	198.9	3.5%
360	12.5	8.5	9.2	357.5	3.4%
500	17.5	12.4	12.7	494.9	3.5%

\* computed with PandoraAnalysis v00-04 (ilcsoft v01-16-01)

# Jet resolution ( $\cos \theta < 0.7$ )

- ILD option 2 reconstruction using option 1 tuned PFA

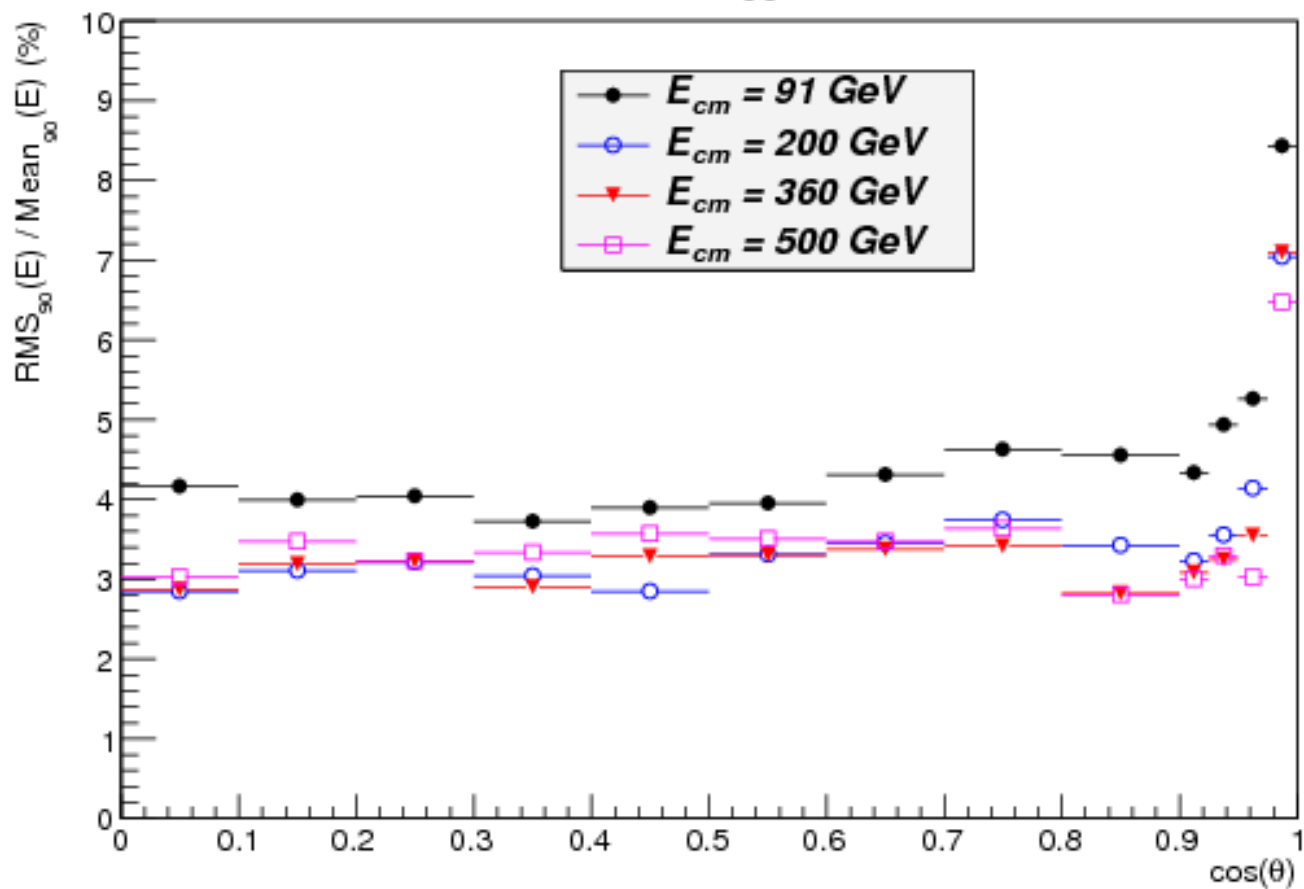
$E_j$ , GeV	SDHCAL, $\sigma_{E_j}/E_j$	AHCAL, $\sigma_{E_j}/E_j$
45	4.0%	3.7%
100	3.1%	2.8%
180	3.2%	2.8%
250	3.3%	2.9%

- AHCAL numbers from DBD,
- SDHCAL meets ILD goal with uncalibrated Pandora PFA



# Jet resolution

$\text{RMS}_{90}(E) / \text{Mean}_{90}(E)$  vs  $\cos(\theta)$



# Conclusion and next steps (I)

- Reconstruction for ILD option 2 available
  - ◆ Using ilcsoft version frozen for DBD
  - ◆ tth samples reconstructed
  - ◆ Reasonable behaviour for jets reconstruction
- Remarkable results since
  - ◆ Pandora is calibrated for ILD option 1
  - ◆ SDHCAL energy is reconstructed without the linearity correction algorithms used for data

# Conclusion and next steps (II)

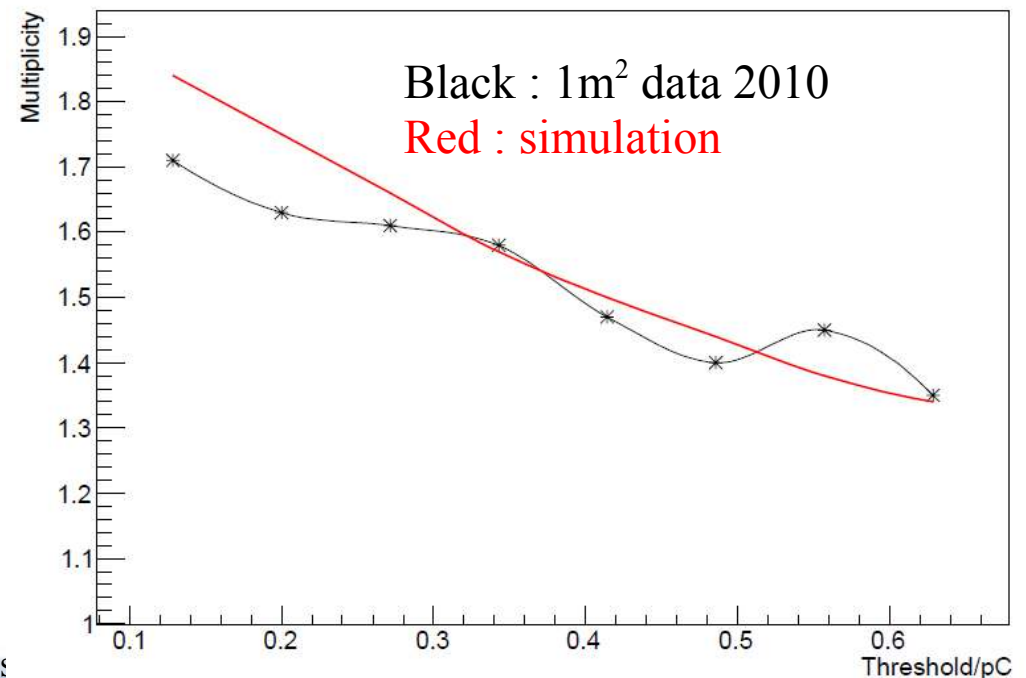
- Next steps needing time (no ilcsoft code change)
  - ◆ Improve testbeam data reconstruction
  - ◆ Improve SDHCAL data-MC agreement with a 3 gaussians dispatching function
  - ◆ Calibrate Pandora for ILD model 2
- Next steps needing code change
  - ◆ Implement non linear energy reconstruction in Pandora
  - ◆ Speed up and improve SDHCAL digitizer in MarlinReco

# BACKUP

# Other digitizer

- Mokka simulation with  $1 \text{ mm}^2$  cell size
  - ◆ Marlin processor rebuilds  $1 \text{ cm}^2$  cells
    - ◆ No need of step position.
    - ◆ Need Marlin able to cope with varying geometry (cell size).
  - ◆ Also tunable to data.

Expected Multiplicity Curve Vs Measured





# Charge dispatching with function

- $f(x,y)$  is a function describing the induced charge spatial distribution for a step.

- ◆  $(x,y)$  = coordinate in the “cell frame”.

- ◆ Fraction of charge attributed to a cell :

$$\frac{\int_{x_{\min cellBorderPos}}^{x_{\max cellBorderPos}} dx \int_{y_{\min cellBorderPos}}^{y_{\max cellBorderPos}} dy f(x, y)}{\int_{-R}^R dx \int_{-R}^R dy f(x, y)}$$

- ◆ Processor parameters :

- ◆ "functionRange" : R above

- ◆ "RPC\_PadSeparation" :

- ◆ Simulate interpad by reducing surface of integration per cell.

# Add a 3<sup>rd</sup> gaussian

