

LHCal MC simulation

Updated Results

Yuriy Onishchuk

Kiev National University

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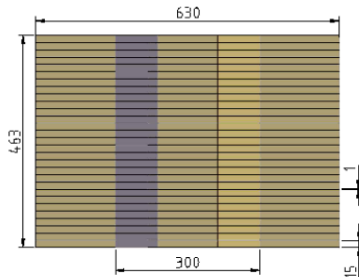
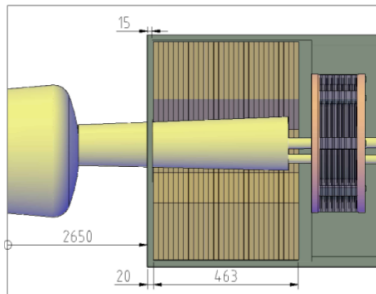


- The LHCAL calorimeter has been intensively studied by **Maryna** and **Vlad** during last year.
- They have successively graduated **master's degree** and go out Kiev group.
- Their previous results for study of **particle identification** based on **Machine Learning Models** looks like very perspective and need to be developed.
- Two new students, **Sasha** and **Dima**, are now preparing to replace Maryna and Vlad.
- This report finalizes and polishes some results obtained by them: the energy deposition **response function** for μ, e, γ, π, K within the 1-100 GeV particle energy interval; the energy **linearity** and **resolution**.



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



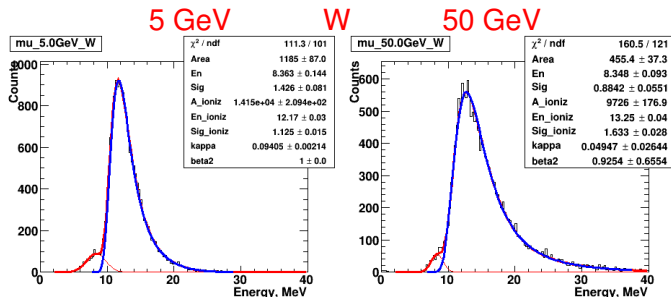
- Particles can be divided on 3 groups:
 - **Muons** (μ) – exclusively ionization energy losses
 - **Leptons** (electrons and γ) as EM shower produced particles
 - **Hadrons** (π , K) as nuclear and ionization interacted particles
- Initial energies: 1 – 100 GeV
- Number of simulations: 50,000.
- Events with penetration into internal and external edge regions (15 mm thickness) are removed to minimize an influence of lateral energy leakage.
- Two types of absorbers: **Fe** and **W**.
- Deposited energy distributions for all simulated particles can be shown at **Upload slides**.



- **asymmetrical 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 Gauss (5 and 3 parameters)

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

- $V(\lambda_V, \kappa, \beta^2)$ – Vavilov function with $\lambda_V = \frac{E - E_{V0}}{\sigma_V}$ (5 parameters)
- $G(E, E_{G0}, \sigma)$ – normalized Gauss (3 parameters)

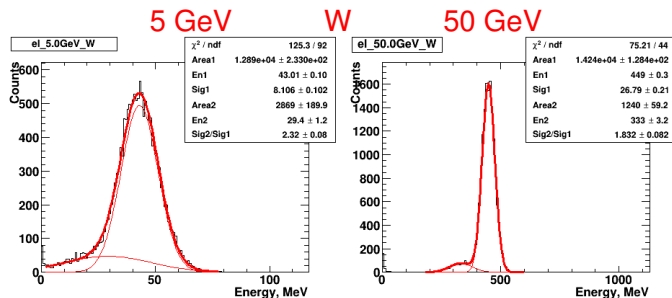


- **slow sensitivity** of μ response to an initial particle energy
- **similar shape behavior** for Fe and W absorbers

- **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**

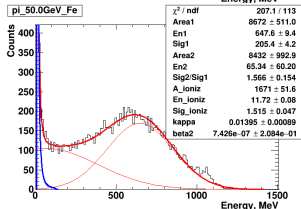
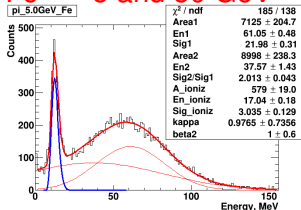


Hadron response: π, K

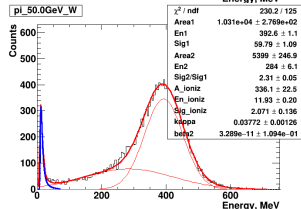
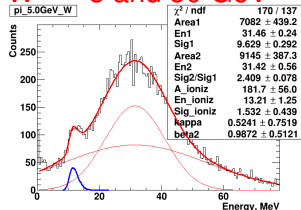
- Hadrons as nuclear and ionization interacted particles have the most complicated response function:

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

Fe 5 and 50 GeV

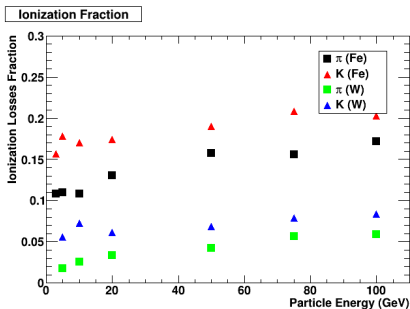


W 5 and 50 GeV



Ionization fraction at hadron response

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



Response linearity

- Fitted parameters of the **narrow gaussian** were used to estimate an energy linearity and resolution of the detector response
- 2nd degree **polynomial fit** for energy dependence of the response:

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

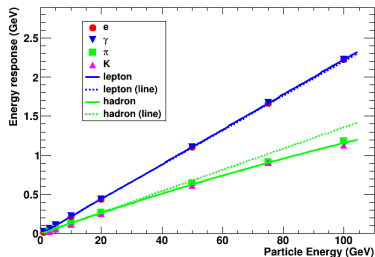
Fe

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

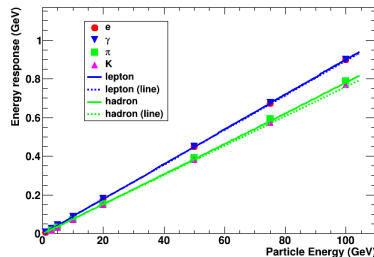
W

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 (Fe)



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 sufficiently undercompensated



Energy resolution

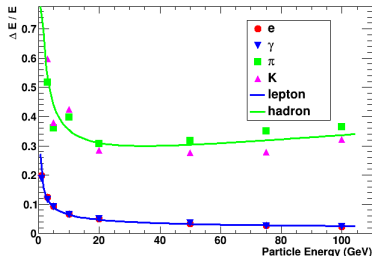
- The energy resolution was fitted by:

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

Fe

Particle	A, GeV ^{1/2}	B	C, GeV ^{-1/2}
Lepton	0.197±0.002	0.016±0.002	0±0.001
Hadron	0.829±0.087	0.225±0.057	0.023±0.008

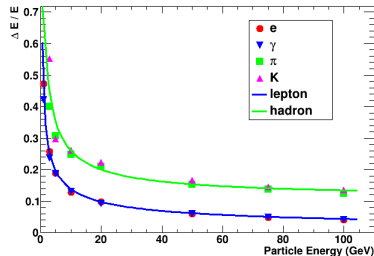
Resolution (Fe)



W

Particle	A, GeV ^{1/2}	B	C, GeV ^{-1/2}
Lepton	0.436±0.007	0.0±0.017	0±0.002
Hadron	0.742±0.044	0.112±0.022	0±0.031

Resolution (W)



- Fe-Si sandwich has the worse energy resolution for hadrons
- $\Delta E/E$ increasing for the Fe absorber can be explained by the longitudinal energy leakage



Conclusions

- Improved description of response functions was obtained
- Energy linearity and resolution of response functions were studied
- Ionization fraction at the hadron response was estimated

Next steps

- Development of Lepton/Hadron identification with the LHCaI based on Machine Learning Models

Many thanks to

**Maryna Lazorenko
Vladyslav Lukianchuk**



Upload slides



