### The LHCal MC simulation

Updated response linearity and energy resolution

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- The LHCal calorimeter have been intesively studied by Maryna and Vlad during last year
- They have successively graduated master's degree and go out Kiev group
- Finalization and improvement of some results obtained by Kiev group: energy deposition response function for  $\mu$ , e,  $\gamma$ ,  $\pi$ , K within the 1-100 GeV particle energy interval
- Approaches to the particle identification based on the Machine Learning (see Alex's talk)



- The LHCal is a componet of the forward region
- Located between LumiCal and BeamCal
- The LHCal sizes and properties are limited by its disposition





#### Geometry

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





Layers have a sandwich structure:

- Absorber (Fe or W): 13.8 mm
- Air: 0.1 mm
- Si-sensor: 1 mm
- Cu-layer: 0.1 mm
- Air gap: 1 mm





- Particles divided on 3 groupes:
  - Muons  $(\mu)$  exclusively ionisation energy losses
  - EMs (electrons and γ) as EM shower produced particles
  - Hadrons  $(\pi, K)$  as nuclearly 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) not included into analysis to minimise an influence of lateral energy leakage
- Two types of tested absorbers: Fe and W



#### $\mu$ response

- 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
- $\mu$  response,  $R_{\mu}$ , 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



- slow sensitivity of  $\mu$  response to an initial particle energy
- similar shape behavior both Fe and W absorbers

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- EM electrons and  $\gamma$ 's as EM shower produced particles
- Central region (narrow peak) and marginal low energy 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



 Hadrons as nuclearly and ionisationally interacted particles have the most complicated response function:

$$R_{H} = A_{1} \cdot G(E, E_{01}, \sigma_{1}) + A_{2} \cdot G(E, E_{02}, \sigma_{2}) + A_{V} \cdot V(\lambda_{V}, \kappa, \beta^{2}), \quad \sigma_{2} > \sigma_{1}$$



 $\pi^{\pm}$  (W): 5 & 50 GeV



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- Part of hadrons has a possibility to penetrate the 46 cm-thickness calorimeter without any nuclear interaction
- These hardons 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





## Energy response linearity

- Fitted parameters of narrow gaussian were used to estimate the linearity of response functions
- 2nd degree polynomial fit:

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



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### Energy resolution

Energy resolution fit function:

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

W

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



#### Fe

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- Simulations for  $\mu$ , e,  $\gamma$ ,  $\pi$ , K within the 1-100 GeV energy interval have been done for Fe and W absorbers
- Improved description of response functions was obtained
- Linearity of response functions has been checked
- Usage of the W absorber gives better results in comparison with Fe
- The W-Si sandwich is quite close to compensated sampling calorimeter in contradiction to considerably undercompensated Fe-Si one
- Energy resolution parameters for EM and hadrons were obtained
- The W-Si calorimeter has considerably better energy resolution for hadrons and a bit worser for EMs
- Ionisation fraction at the hadron response was estimated

#### Many thanks to Vladyslav Lukianchuk and Maryna Lazorenko



# Upload slides



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#### $\mu$ in Fe



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#### $\mu$ in W





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### $e^{\pm}$ in Fe





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#### $e^{\pm}$ in W





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#### $\gamma$ in Fe





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#### $\gamma$ in W





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#### $\pi$ in Fe





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#### $\pi$ in W





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#### K in Fe





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#### K in W





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