

Validation of single-particle test samples with SDHCAL

ILD software & analysis meeting

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Centro de Investigaciones
Energéticas, Medioambientales
y Tecnológicas



First look at the datasets for the SDHCAL validation

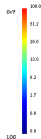
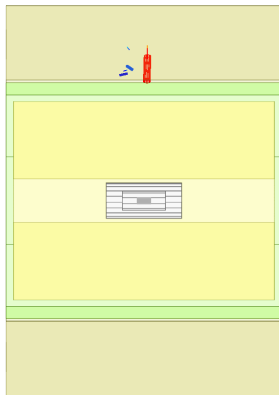
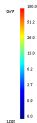
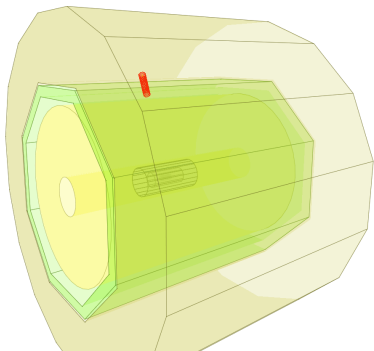
- Details about the ILD confluence production for the recent test production with the latest ilcsoft v02-01. <https://confluence.desy.de/display/ILD/Production+with+v02-01>
- For the moment the data (mostly single particles) are reconstructed with the AHCAL (scintillator) option ILD-15-o1-v02.
- We requested to start two samples, muons and K_L^0 , as suggested by D. Jeans, to be reconstructed with the "option 2" ILD-15-o2-v02. or with the SDHCAL.
- The production is finished, here the details: <https://ild.ngt.ndu.ac.jp/eelog/dbd-prod/311>
- We have access to the high level objects in this dataset.

First look at the datasets for the SDHCAL validation, K_L^0

- Energy range: (1,2,5,10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100,110) GeV.
- We made a full copy of the dataset to our local cluster in CIEMAT dedicated to CALICE/ILD analysis by accessing the dataset via DIRAC¹
- Using the same ilcsoft version (v02-01 → /cvmfs/ilc.desy.de/sw/x86_64_gcc82_sl6/v02-01/init_ilcsoft.sh) as for the central production we have produced the corresponding LCTuples.
- In the root ntuple we have access to the reconstructed high level objects:

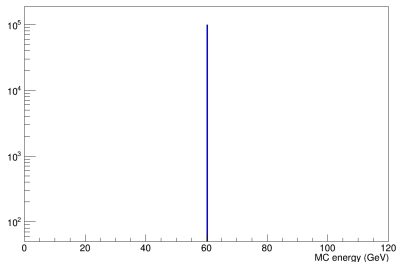
¹We have got certificate issues, help appreciated

First look at the datasets for the SDHCAL validation, event display K_L^0 110 GeV, energy deposit in SDHCAL

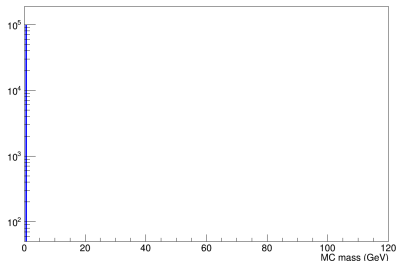


SDHCAL validation, K_L^0 $m=60$ GeV

MC energy 60 GeV

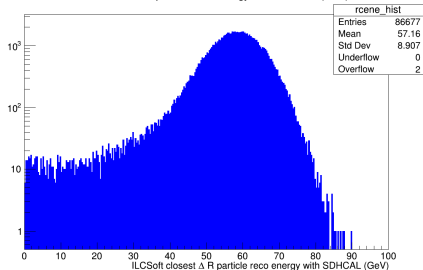


MC mass 60 GeV



LCTuples reconstructed energy (full ILD detector)

ILCSoft closest ΔR particle reco energy with SDHCAL (GeV)



Among the gen particles we found few extra K_L^0 with $m \neq 60$ GeV. They were removed by requiring the energy of the mc-particle to actually match the energy quoted in the dataset name.

Crystalball fit, K_L^0 $m=60$ GeV

$$f(x; \alpha, n, \bar{x}, \sigma) = N \cdot \begin{cases} \exp\left(-\frac{(x-\bar{x})^2}{2\sigma^2}\right), & \text{for } \frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma} > -\alpha \\ A \cdot \left(B - \frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma}\right)^{-n}, & \text{for } \frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma} \leq -\alpha \end{cases}$$

$$A = \left(\frac{n}{|\alpha|}\right)^n \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}\right),$$

$$B = \frac{n}{|\alpha|} - |\alpha|,$$

$$N = \frac{1}{\sigma(C+D)},$$

$$C = \frac{n}{|\alpha|} \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}\right),$$

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(1 + \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{|\alpha|}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right).$$

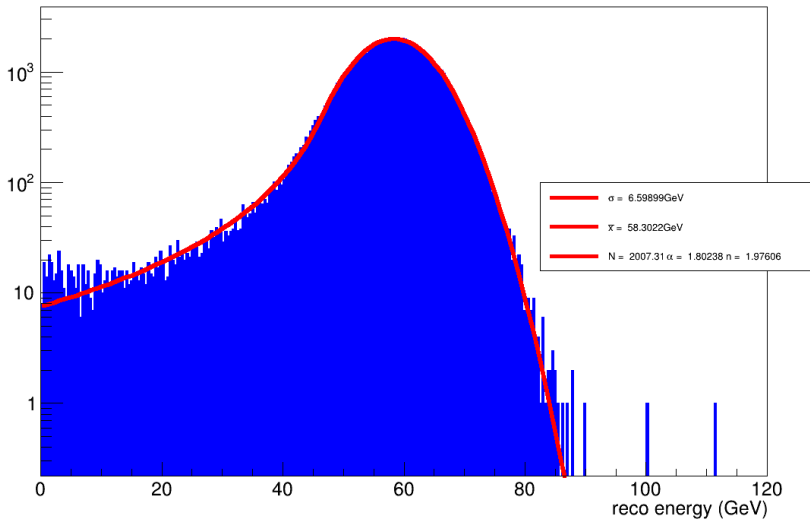
```
FCN=342.074 FROM MIGRAD      STATUS=CONVERGED      184 CALLS      185 TOTAL
          EDM=2.61519e-08    STRATEGY= 1      ERROR MATRIX UNCERTAINTY
EXT PARAMETER                STEP          FIRST
NO.  NAME      VALUE        ERROR        SIZE      DERIVATIVE
 1   N          2.00731e+03  9.14867e+00 -2.321131e-02  2.47481e-05
 2  mean        5.83022e+01  2.70121e-02  2.65898e-05  -4.92050e-03
 3  sigma       6.59899e+00  2.21181e-02  1.22279e-04  1.43070e-02
 4  alpha       1.80238e+00  2.83231e-02  7.01543e-05  -6.05402e-03
 5   n          1.97606e+00  1.01879e-01  -9.94635e-05  1.27298e-03
50 GeV thismax2.1e+03 mean=58 sigma=6.6 error=11%
```

0.3 per cent

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crystal_Ball_function

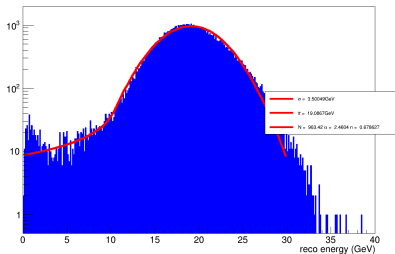
Crystalball fit, K_L^0 $m=60$ GeV

K0long 60 GeV

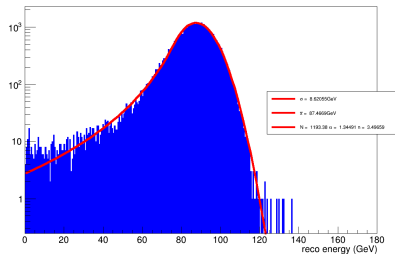


Crystalball fit, K_L^0

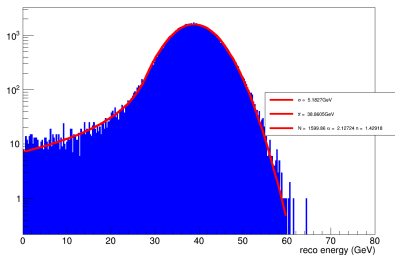
K0long 20 GeV



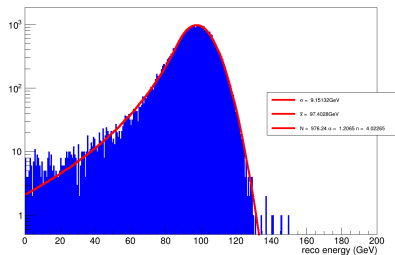
K0long 90 GeV



K0long 40 GeV



K0long 100 GeV

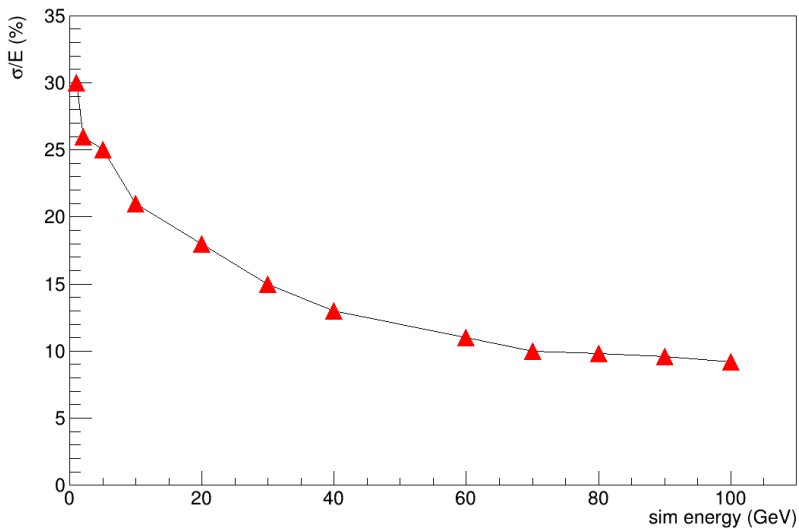


Summary, K_L^0

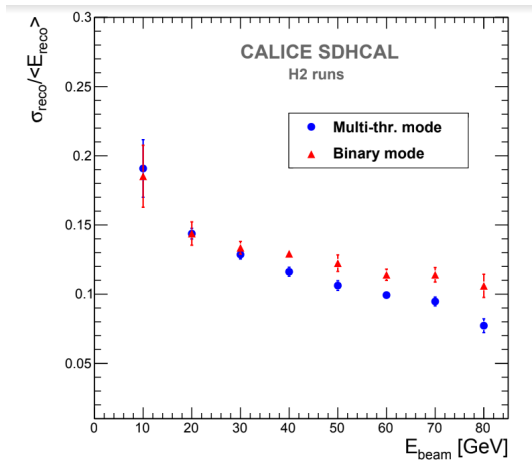
sim energy (GeV)	CB \bar{x} (GeV)	CB σ (GeV)	$\frac{\sigma}{E}$ (%)
1	0.79	0.3	30
2	1.4	0.53	26
5	3.5	1.2	25
10	7.8	2.1	21
20	19	3.5	18
30	29	4.4	15
40	39	5.2	13
60	58	6.6	11
70	68	7.2	10
80	78	7.9	9.8
90	87	8.6	9.6
100	97	9.2	9.2

Summary Resolution, K_L^0

energy resolution



Only SDHCAL resolution observed in test-beams K_L^0



CALICE collaboration, First results of the CALICE SDHCAL technological prototype, JINST **11** (2016) P04001.

Conclusions

- Observed reconstructed energy for the K_L^0 samples in **ilcsoft v02-01** test samples behave as expected with SDHCAL → ILD-15-**o2**-v02.
- Studies with muon samples still to be done.
- Next steps:
 - extra variables to check the SDHCAL calibration are under scrutiny.
 - study the SDHCAL local reconstructed objects (cluster performance).
- key point about SDHCAL in ilcsoft²:
 - Geant4 physics model used in ilcsoft is QGSP-Bert which is not ideal to simulate SDHCAL.
 - FTF-BIC is the more appropriate for SDHCAL.

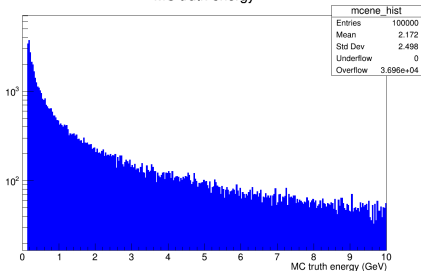
²<https://geant4.web.cern.ch/node/155>

Backup

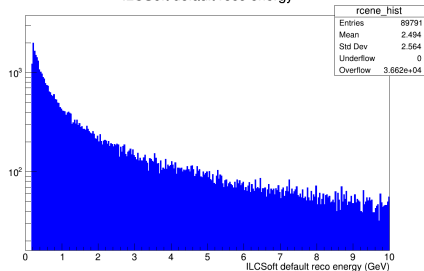


SDHCAL validation, μ sample

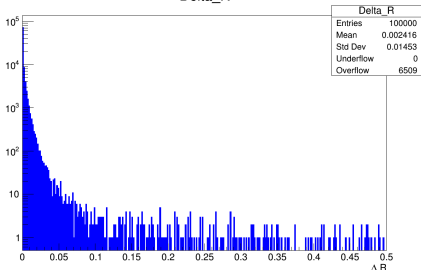
MC truth energy



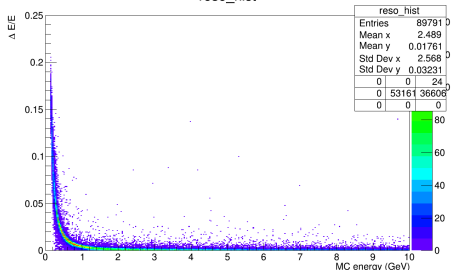
ILCSofT default reco energy



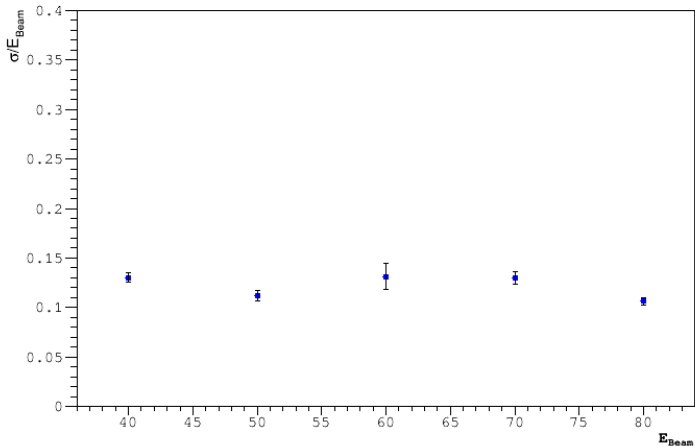
Delta_R



reso_hist



SDHCAL validation, TB2018



The tools we have learned.

In the framework of the SDHCAL test-beams data analysis we have learned:

- How to work in the ILCSoft analysis framework. (Installed in CIEMAT running in dedicated nodes)
- Run from scratch a simulation using the standard sequences in the framework and switching from one scenario to another (large \rightarrow small), (AHCAL \rightarrow SDHCAL), etc.
- Navigate and run over the centrally produced datasets (DIRAC)
- Produce ntuples out of the samples for detector/physics analysis. (AIDA,REC,SIM)
- Use reconstructed physics objects and produce event cut flows for analysis.
- Event display, etc.

The tools we have learned

Private CIEMAT-SDHCAL pion gun simulation for comparison with TB-2018.

