

Time Assisted Energy Reconstruction in the AHCAL

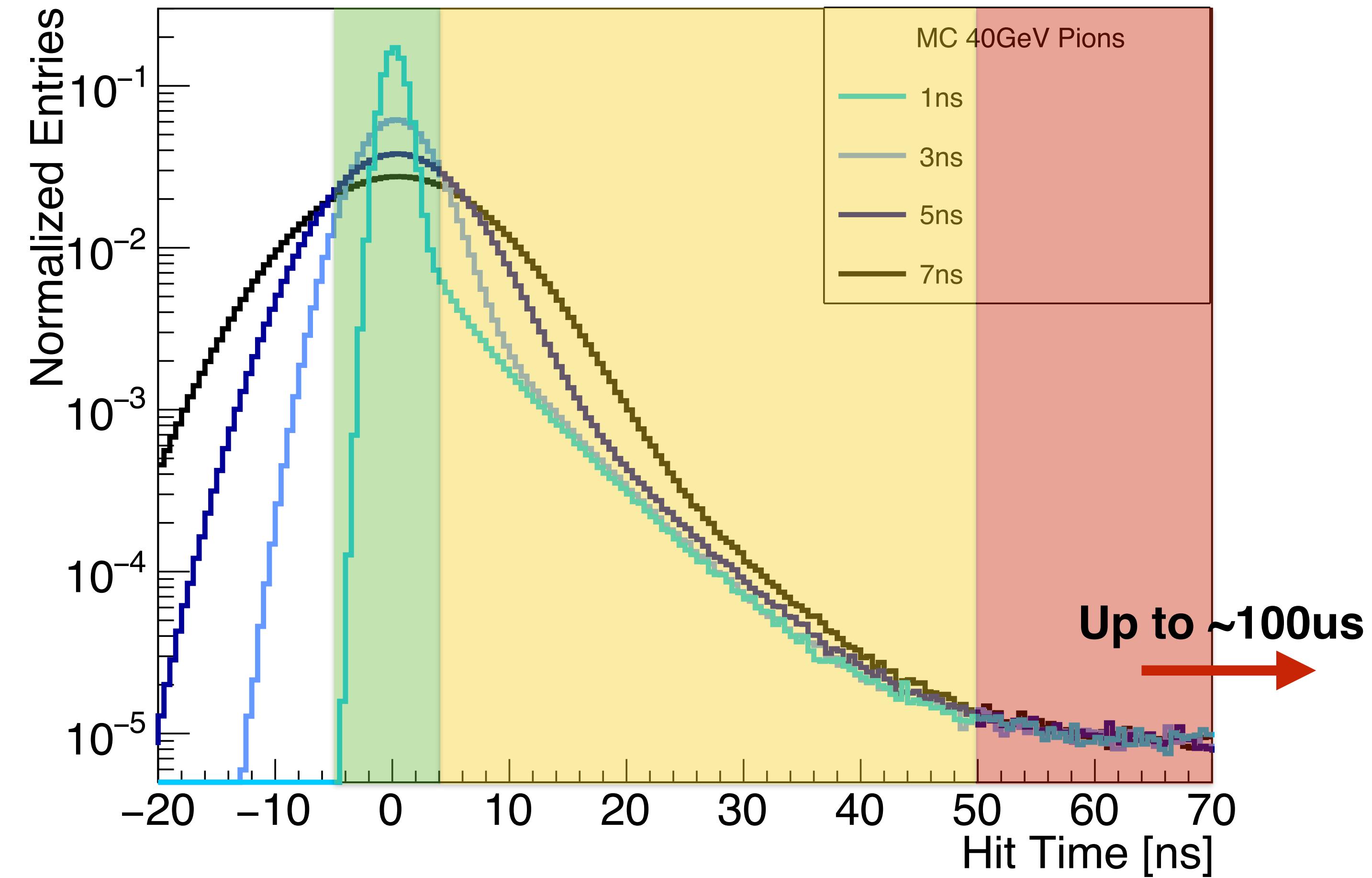
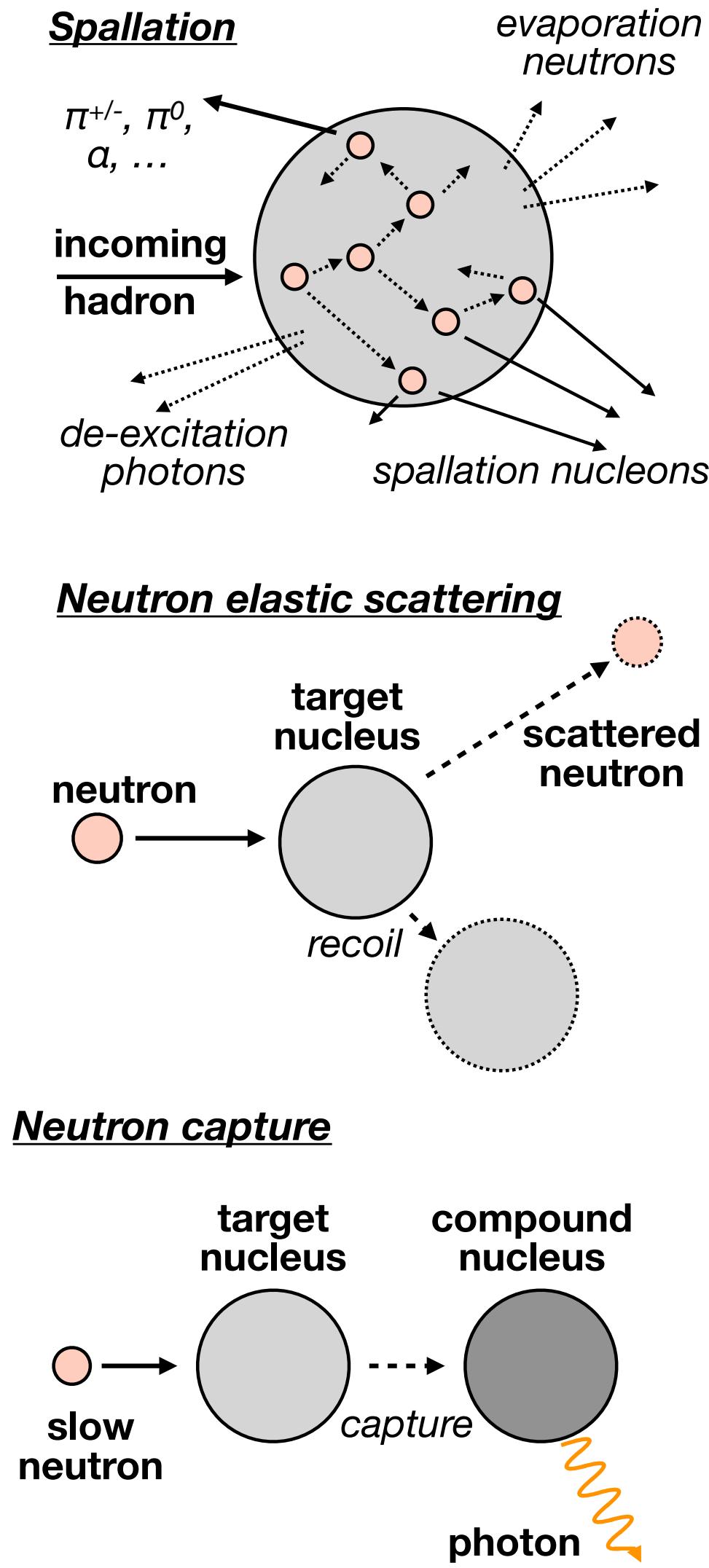
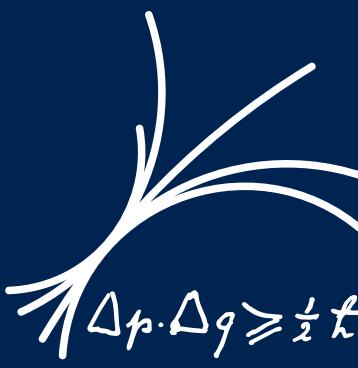
March 26th, 2021

Virtual CALICE Meeting

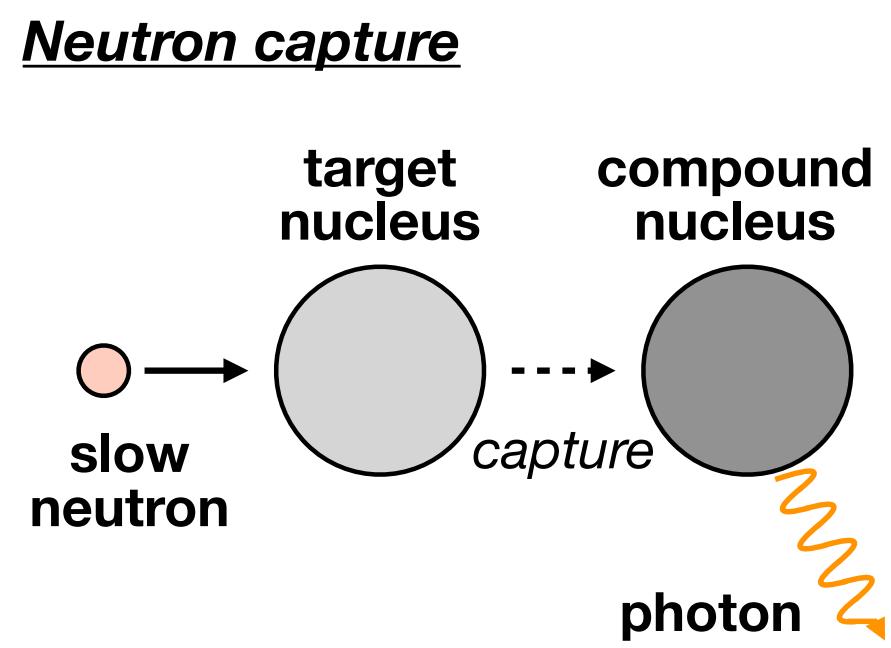
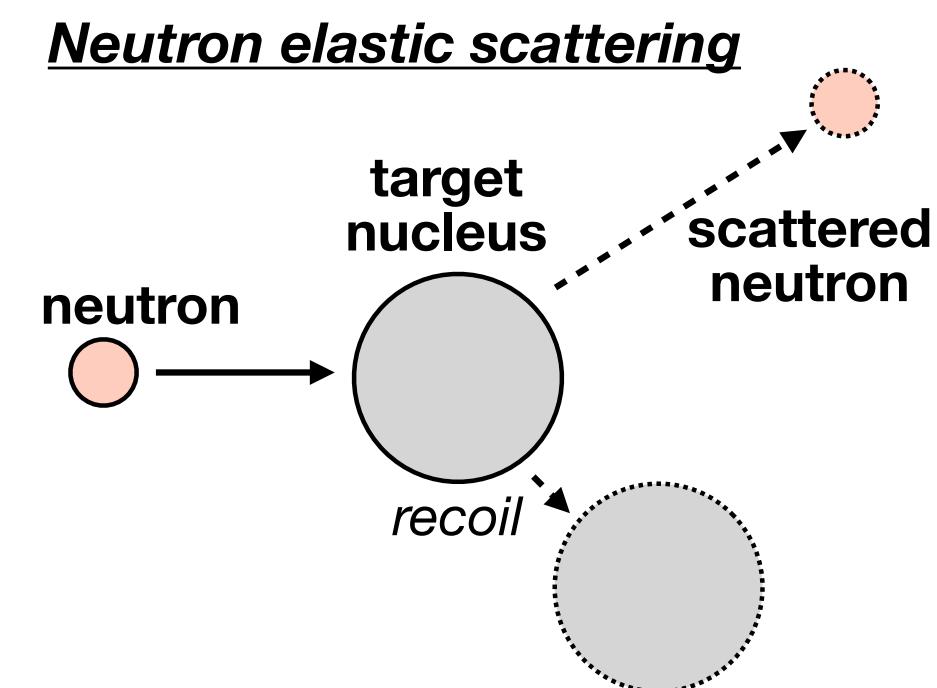
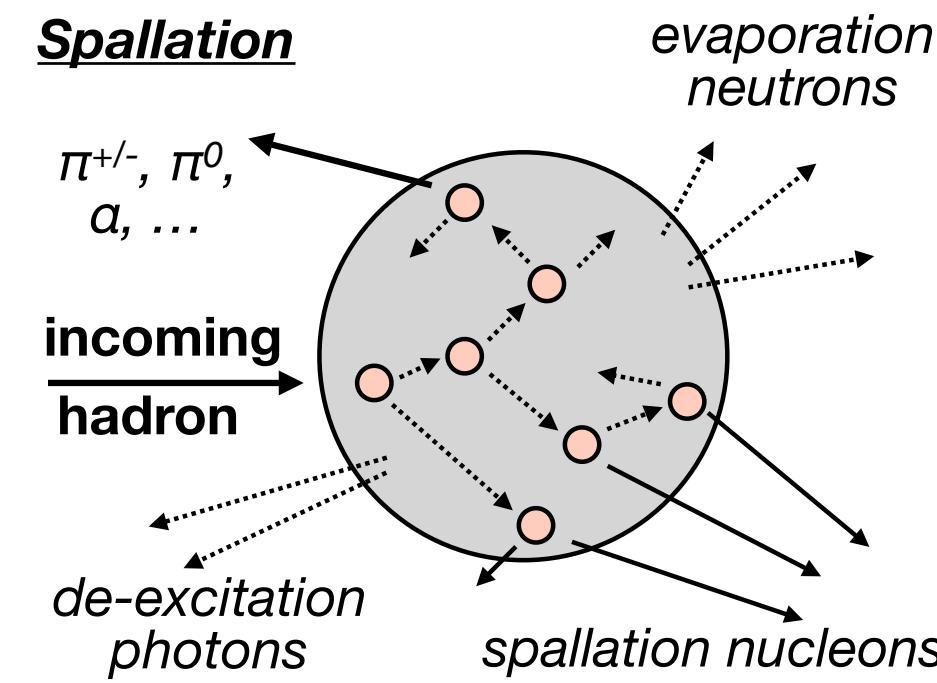
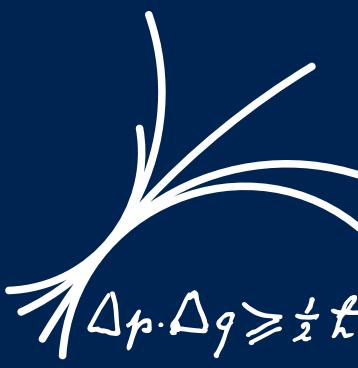
Christian Graf



Time Structure of Hadronic Showers



Time Structure of Hadronic Showers



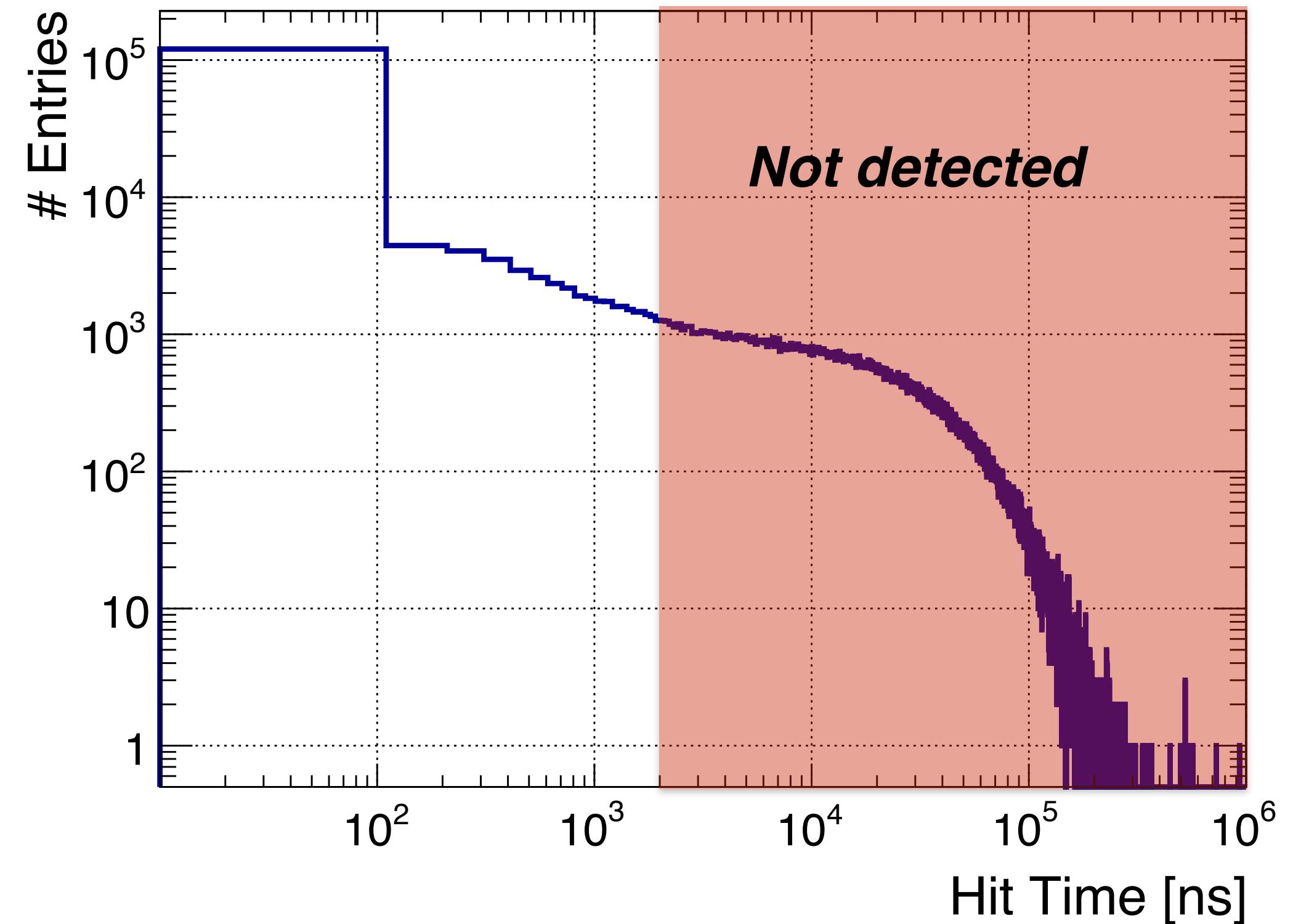
Instantaneous

Nuclear binding energy lost

Neutron elastic sc.

Neutron capture

Binding energy gained back



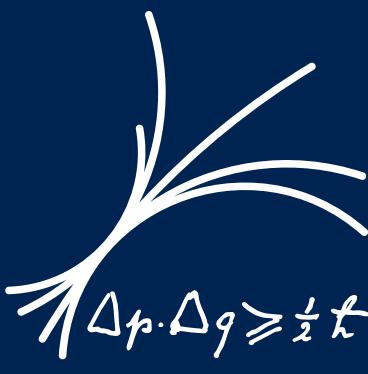
Neutrons are an indication for:

Electromagnetic fraction

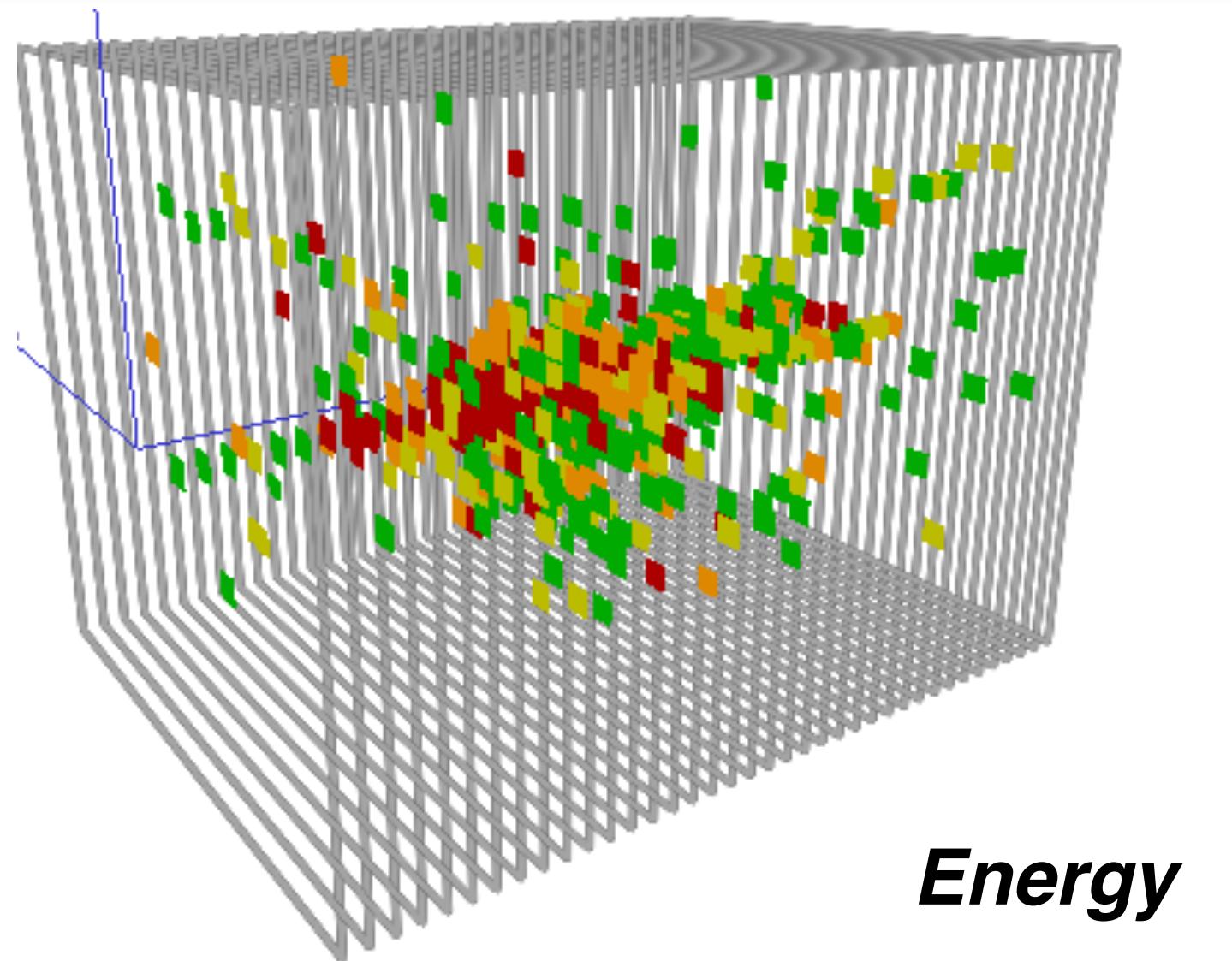
Lost binding energies

Most neutron captures too late for TB mode

Time Structure of Hadronic Showers

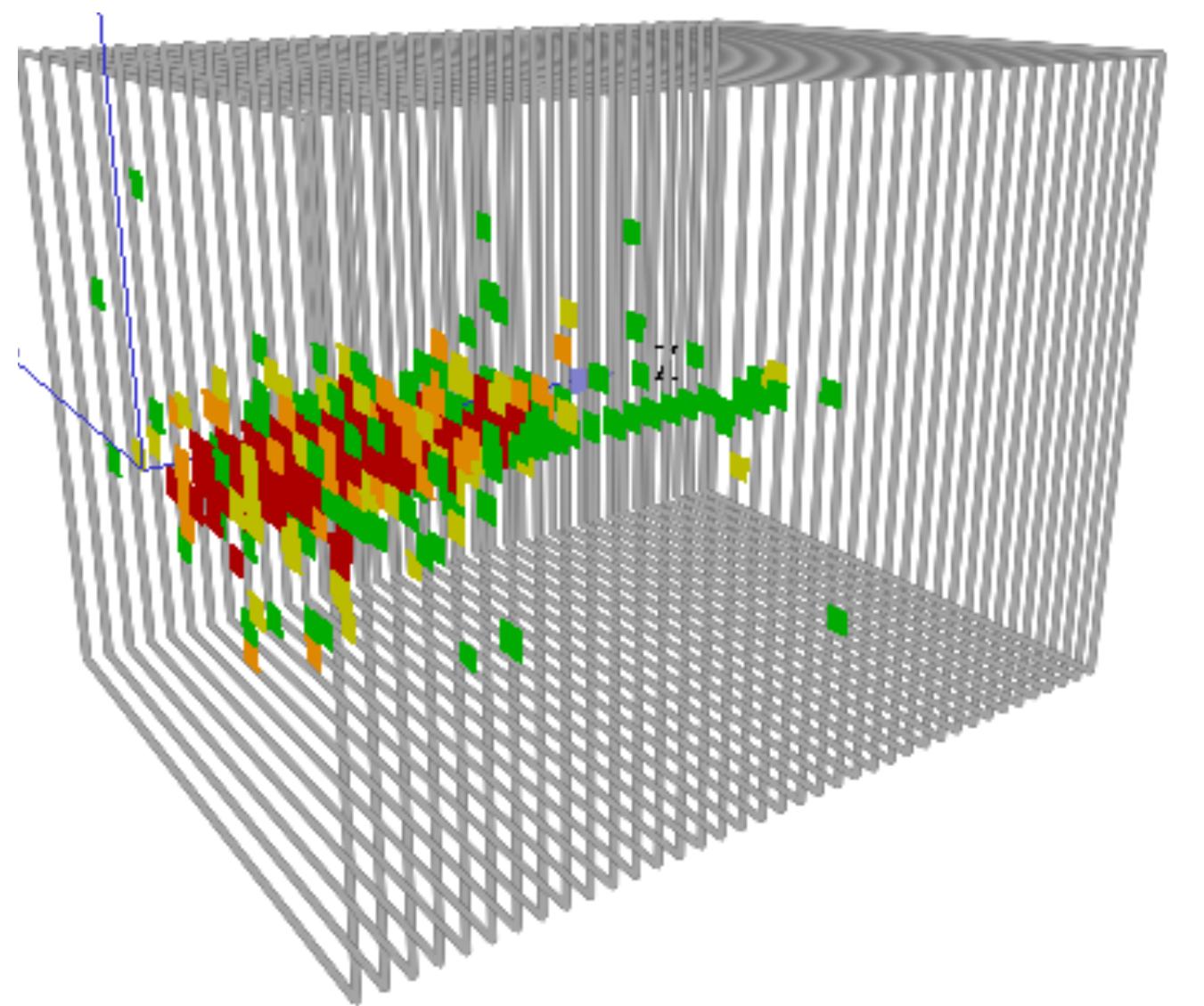


< 1.65 MIP
... < 2.9 MIP
... < 5.4 MIP
> 5.4 MIP

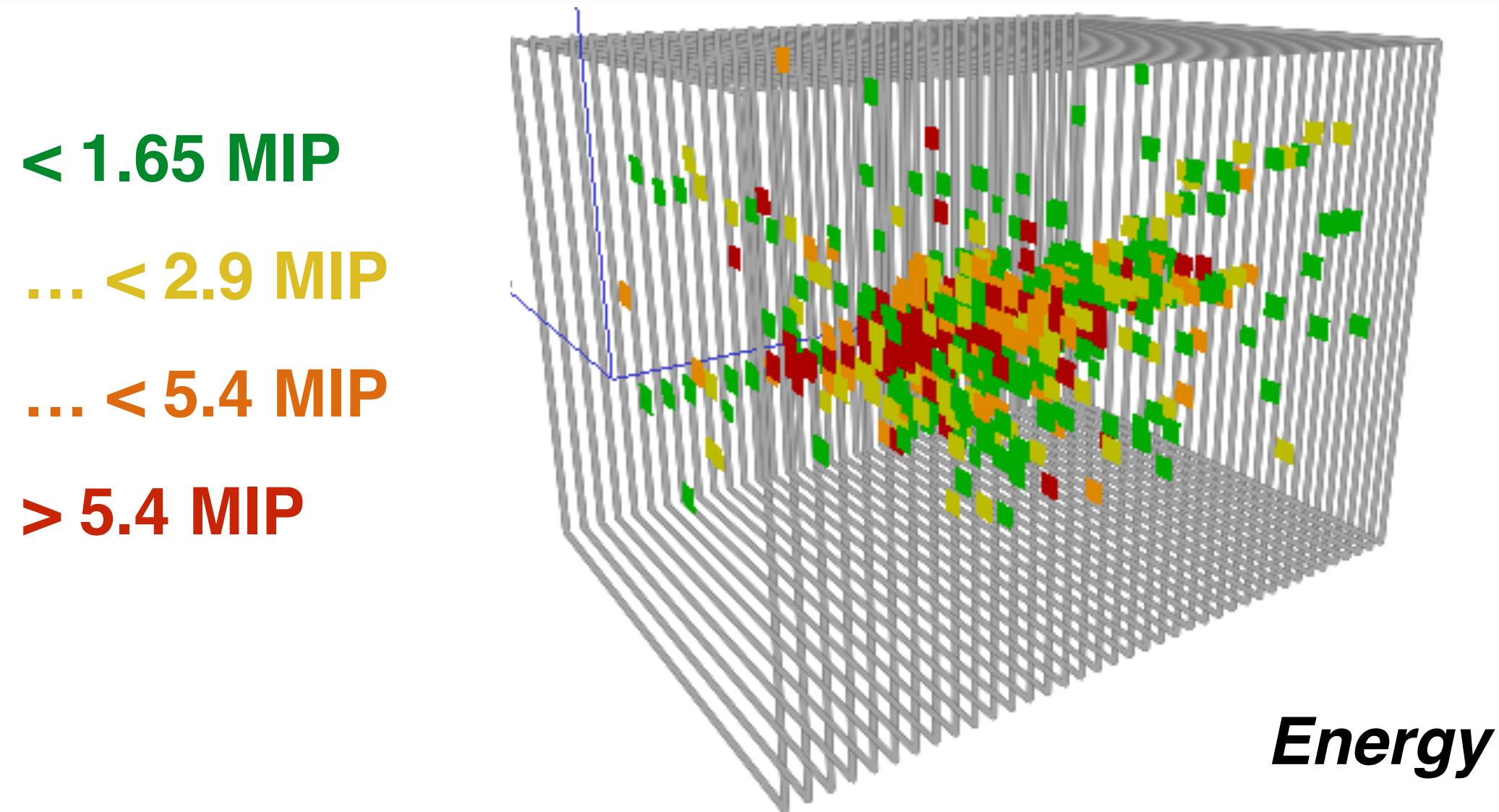
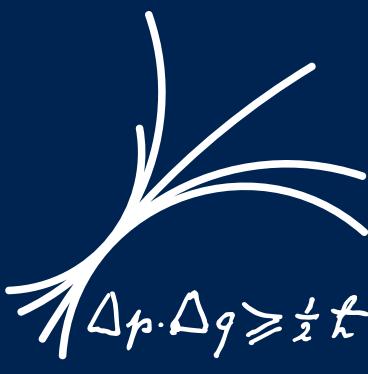


Simulations

Energy

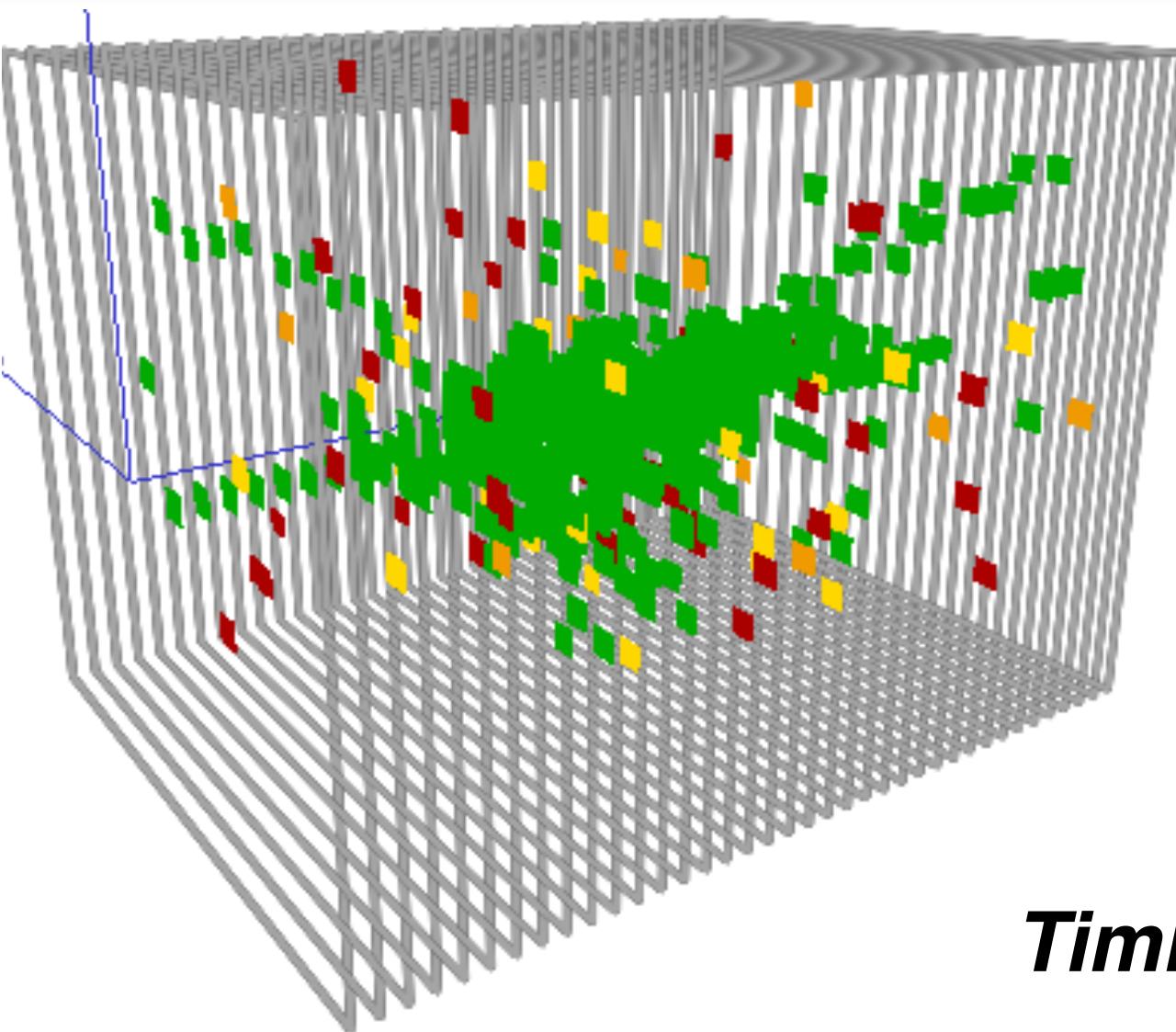
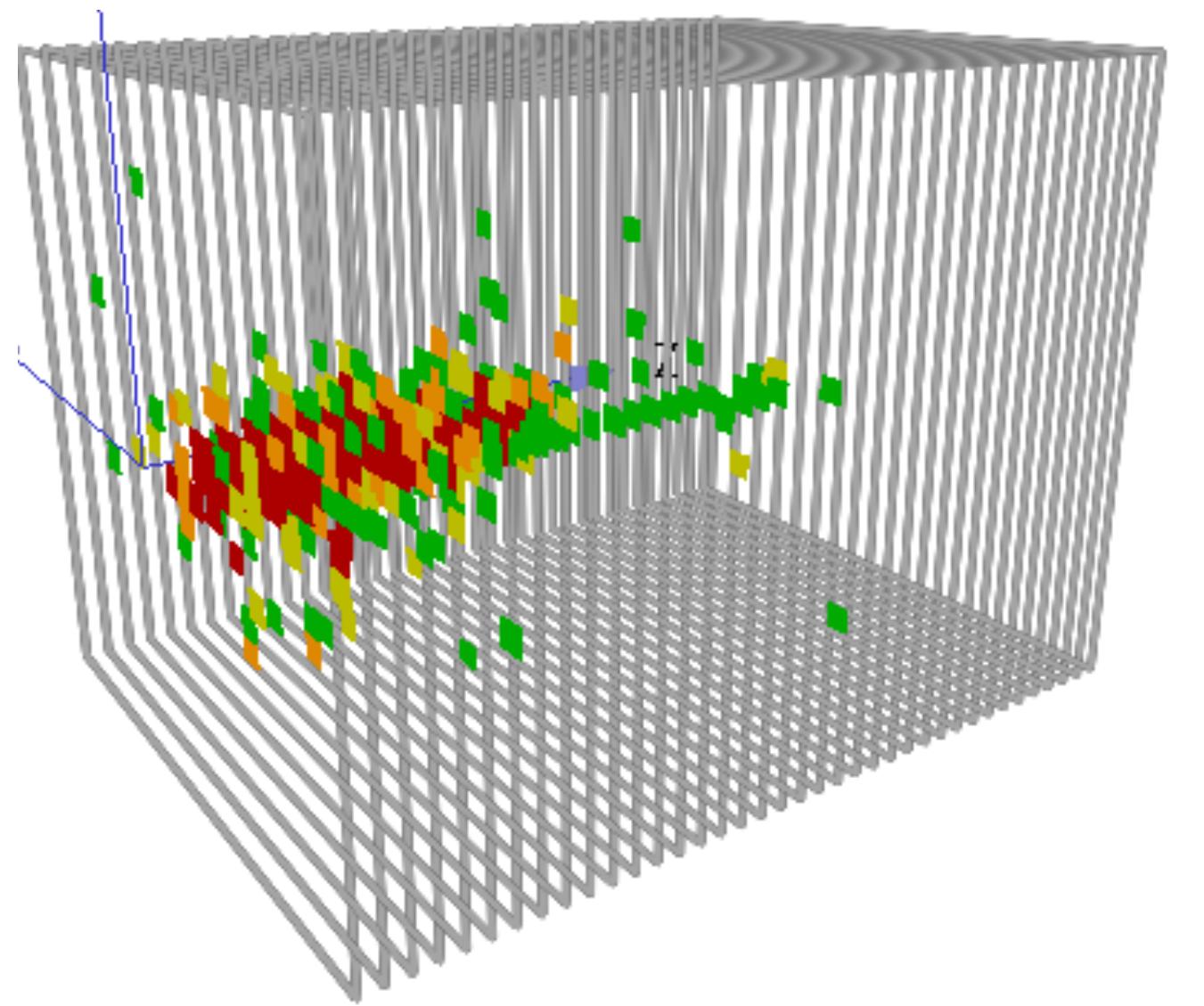


Time Structure of Hadronic Showers



Simulations

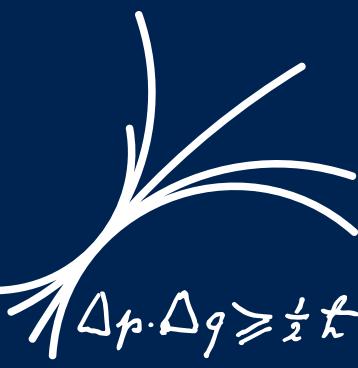
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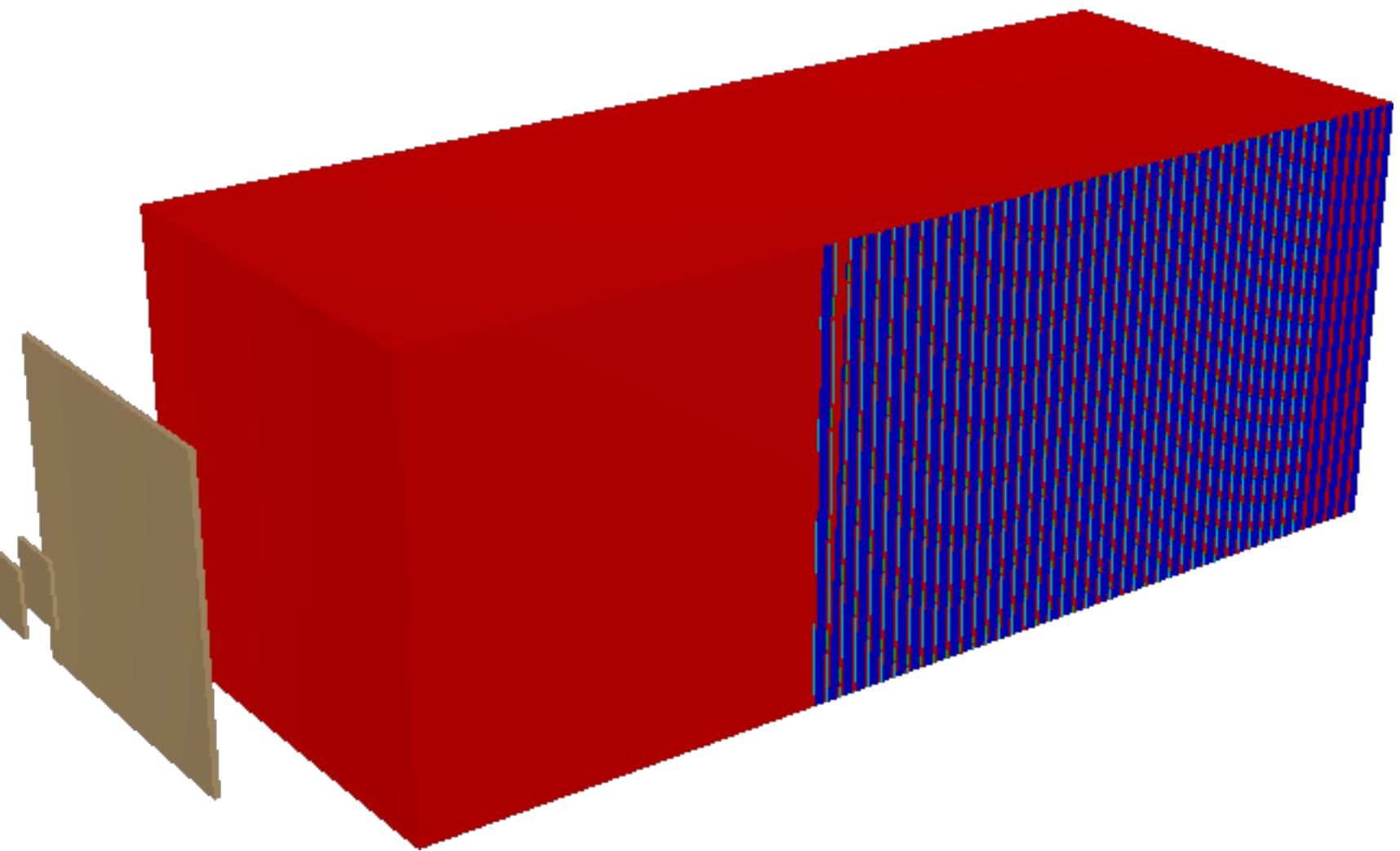
Timing

< 5 ns
... < 15 ns
... < 50 ns
> 50 ns

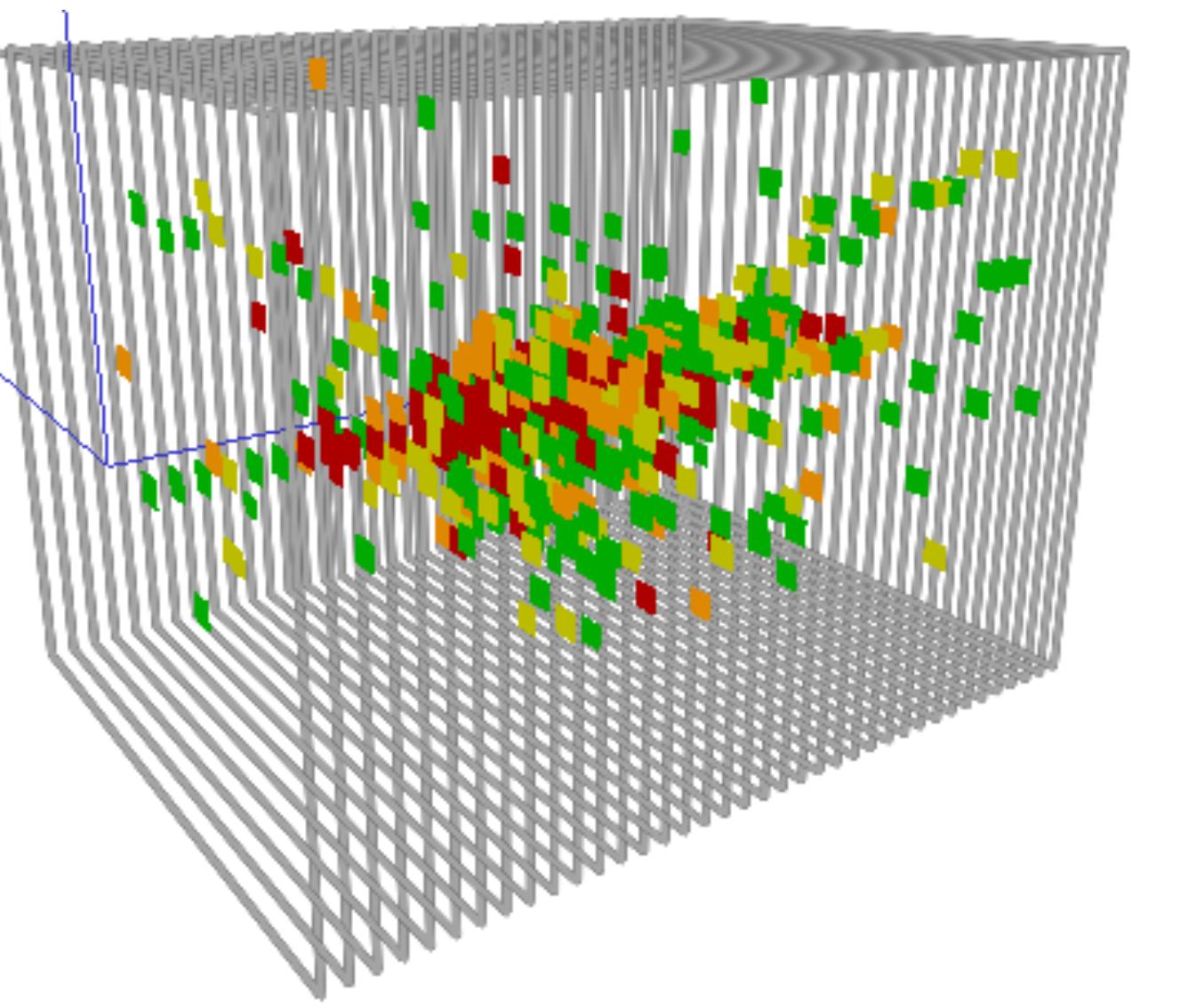
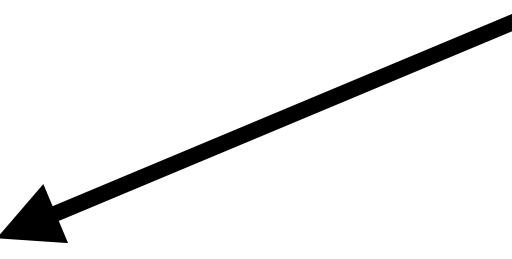
Simulation



- CALICE AHCAL test beam geometry with 60 layers (to avoid leakage)
- *QGSP_BERT_HP*
- 10 - 80 GeV Pions
- 1ns gaussian time smearing
- Integration time: 2000ns
- Minimal event selection:
 - Shower start: first 10 layers



Software Compensation



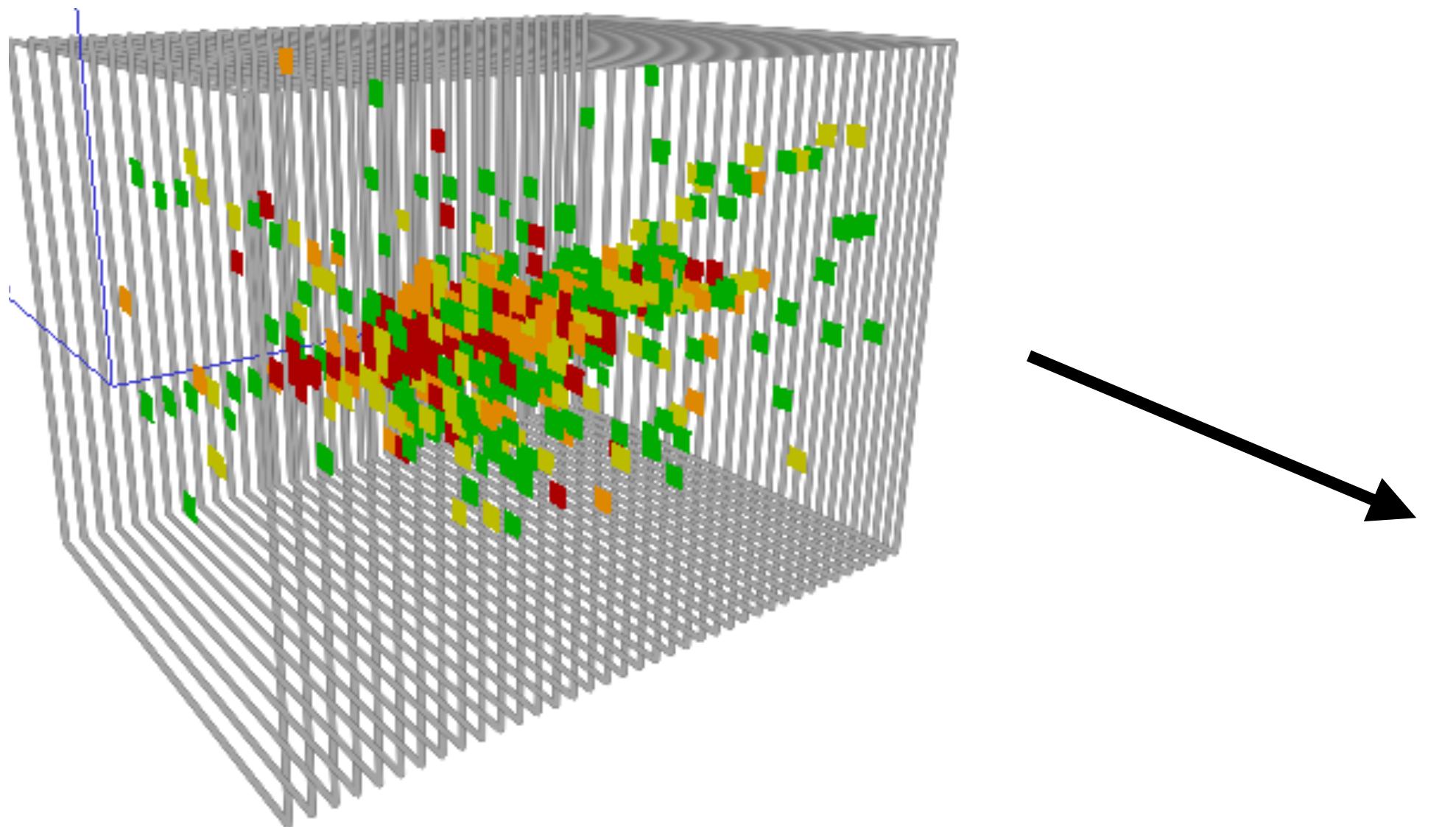
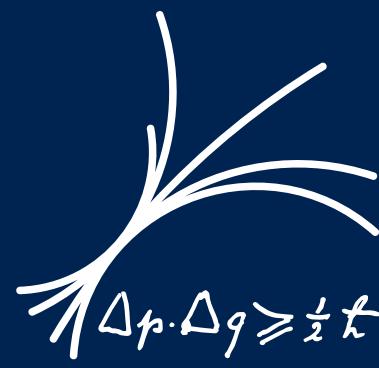
Global

$$E_{\text{reco},i}^{\text{global}} = E_{\text{std},i} \cdot (a + b \theta_i + c \theta_i^2)$$

$$C_{\text{global}} = \frac{C_{\text{thr}}}{C_{\text{av}}}$$

- C_{thr} : Fraction of hit energies above thr
- C_{av} : Fraction of hit energies above average

Software Compensation



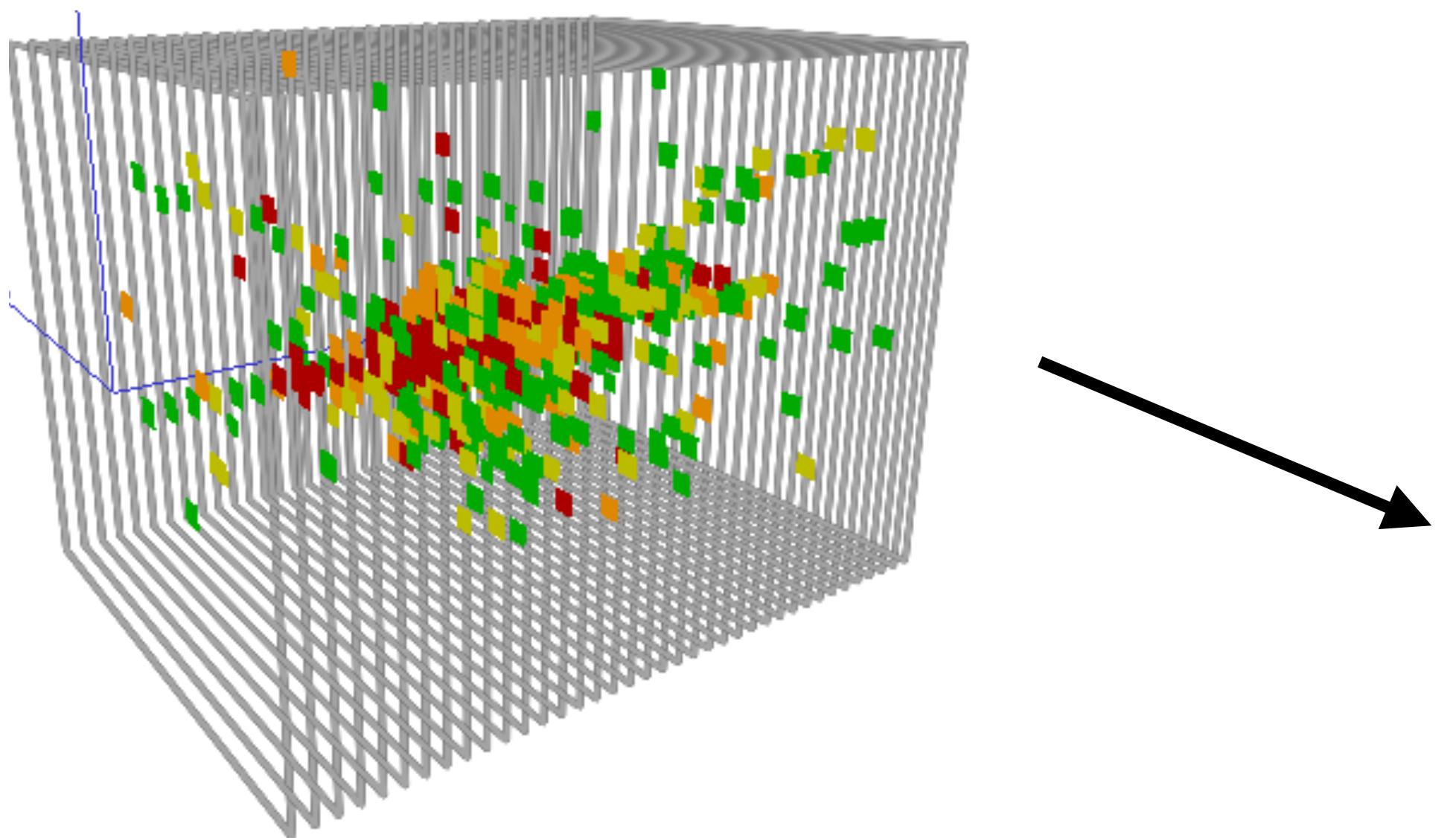
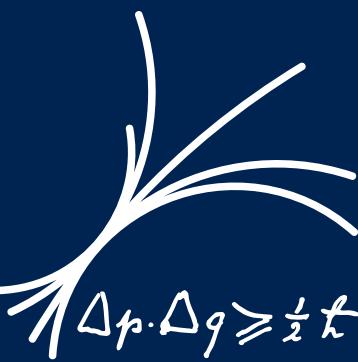
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Local

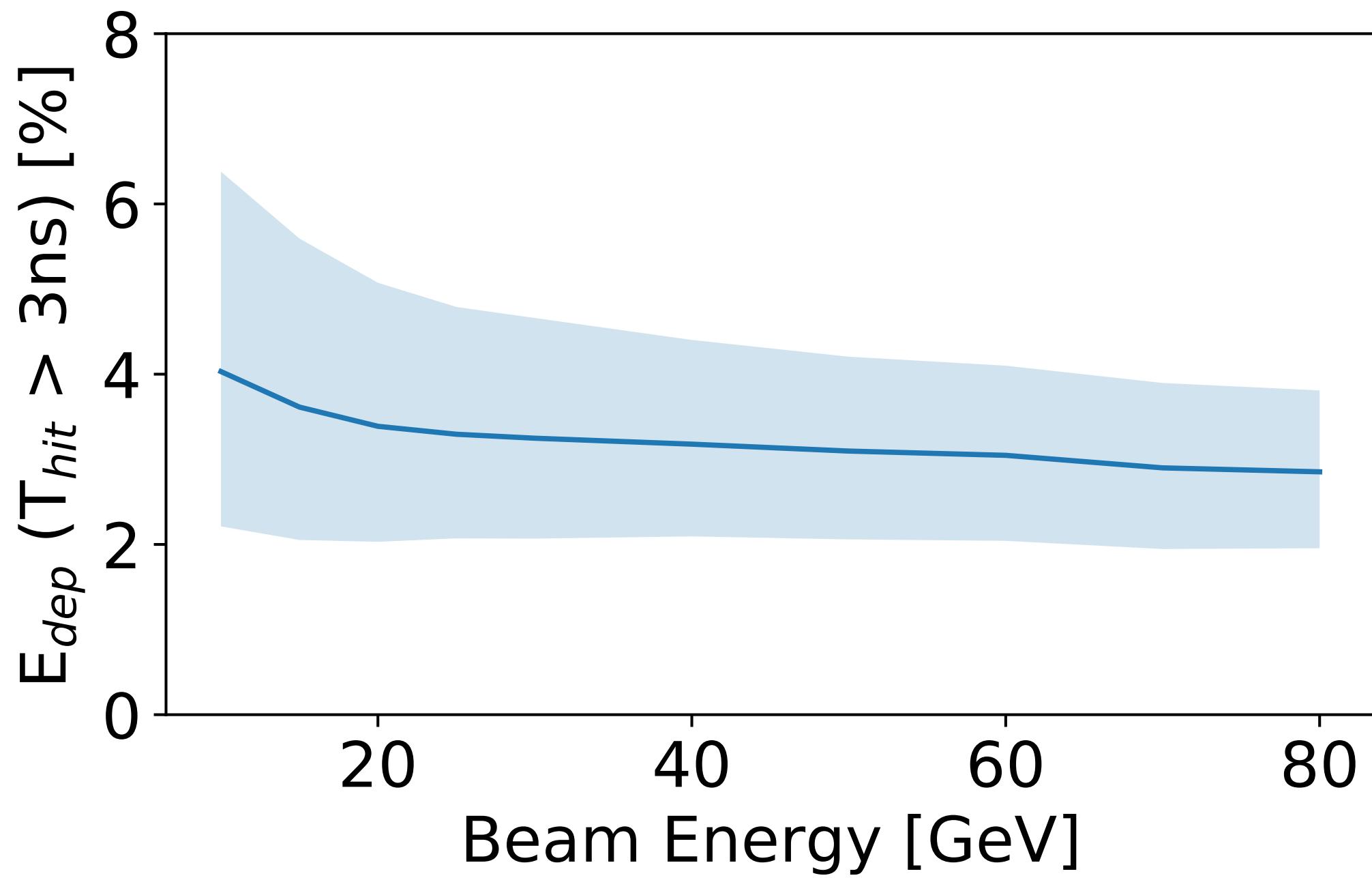
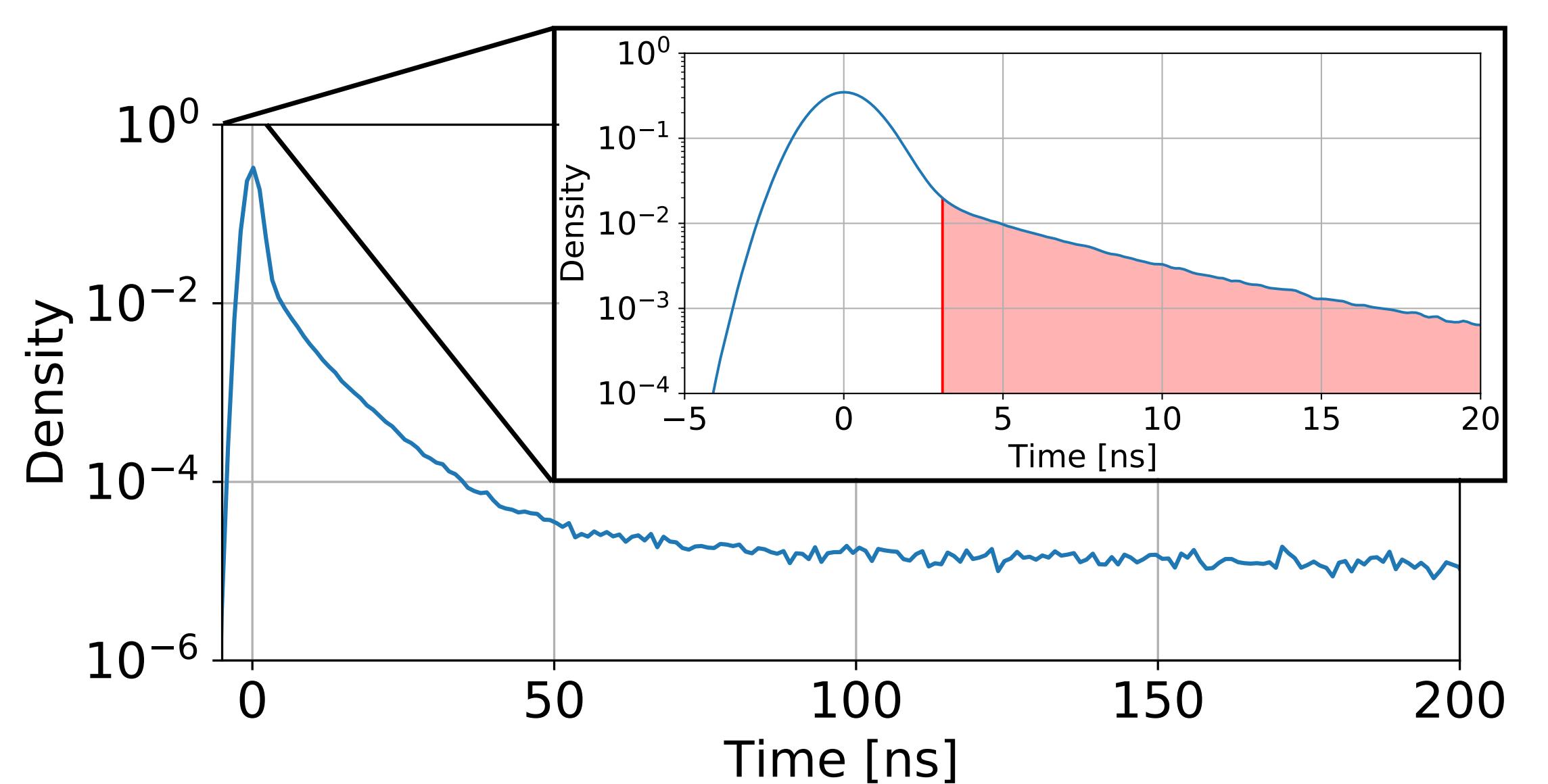
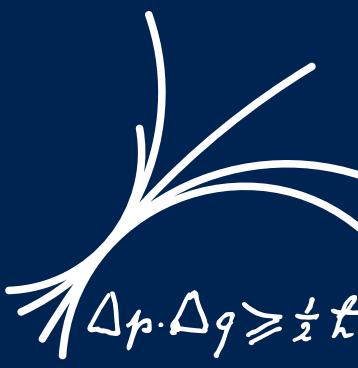
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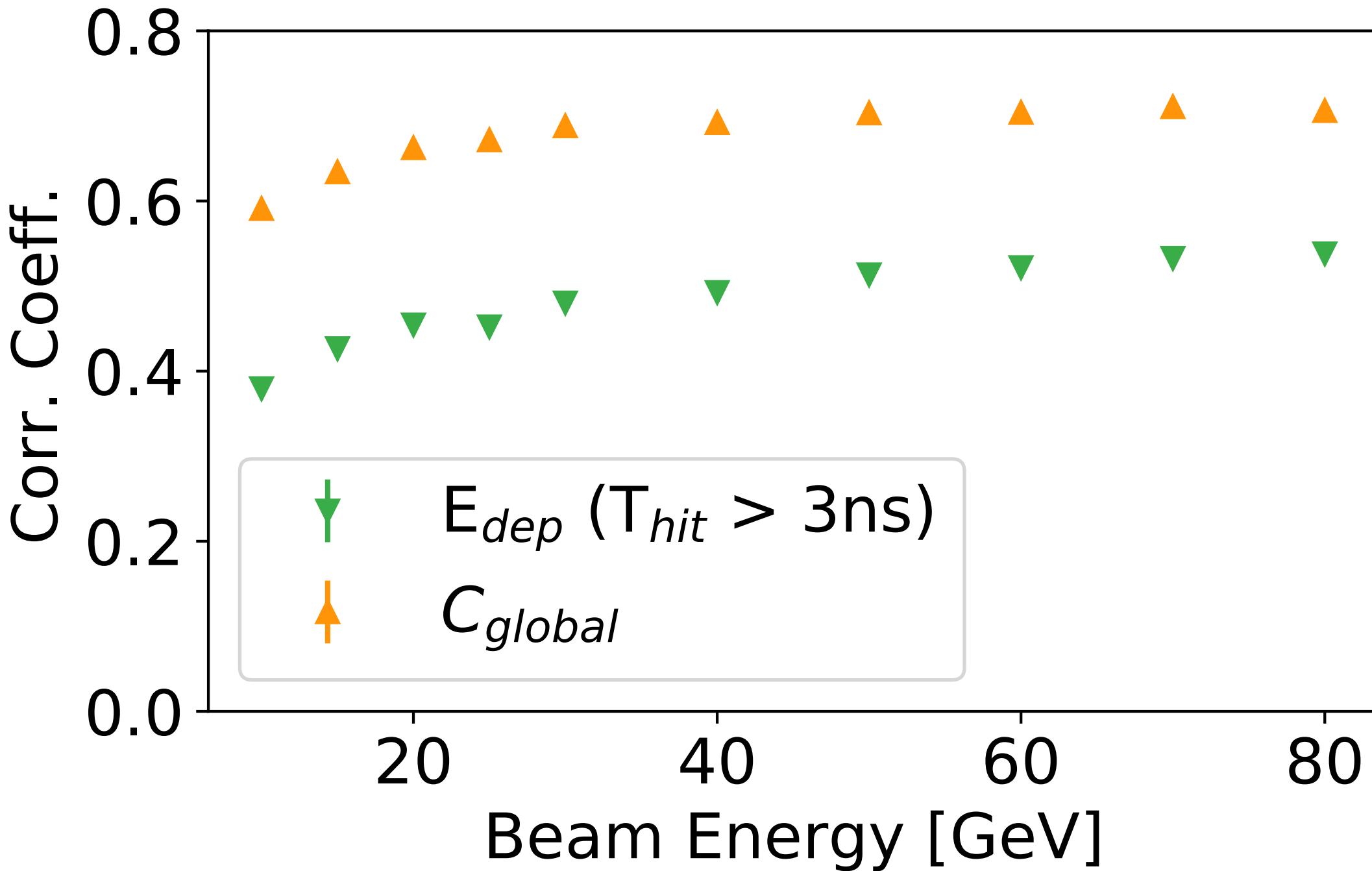
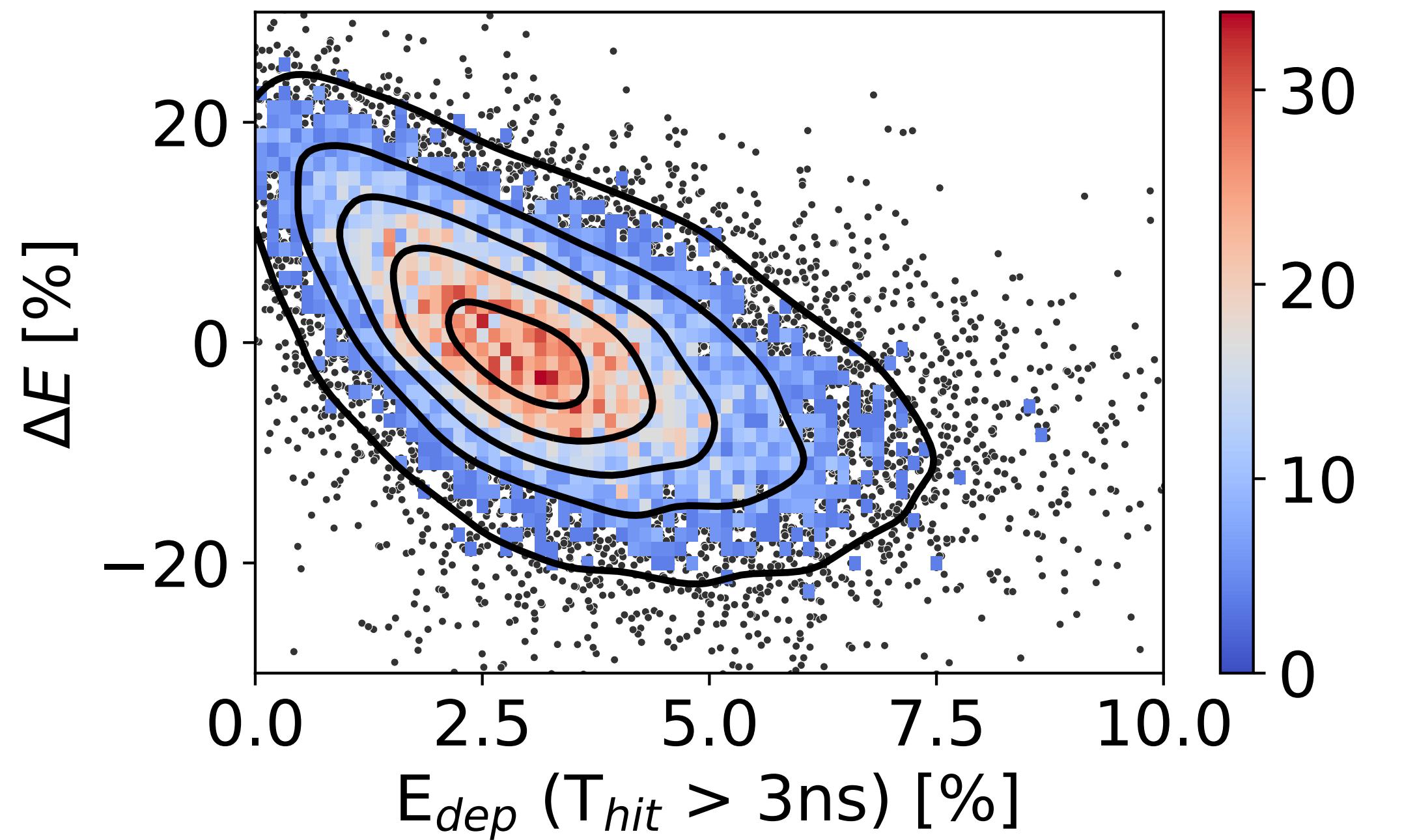
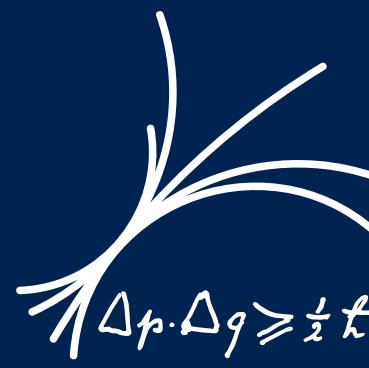
How can we introduce the time measurement?

Global Timing



- Easiest way to quantify timing as a global observable: Energy deposited later than a certain threshold
- About 3-4% of the energy is deposited later than 3 ns

Global Timing: Correlations



- Clear correlation visible with reconstructed energy

Global Software Compensation



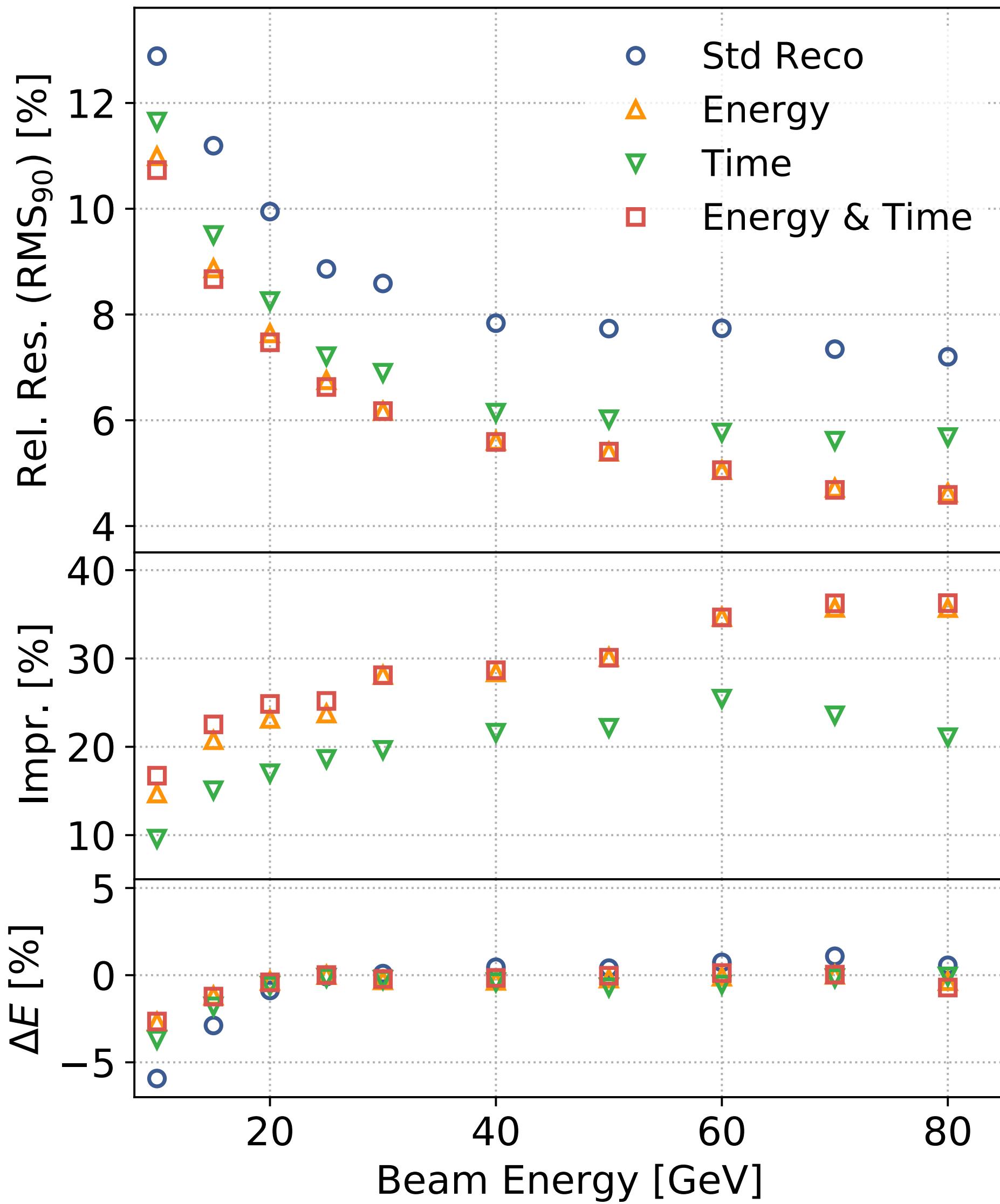
- Correct the standard energy reconstruction with a polynomial fit over some observable

$$E_{\text{reco},i}^{\text{global}} = E_{\text{std},i} \cdot (a + b \theta_i + c \theta_i^2)$$

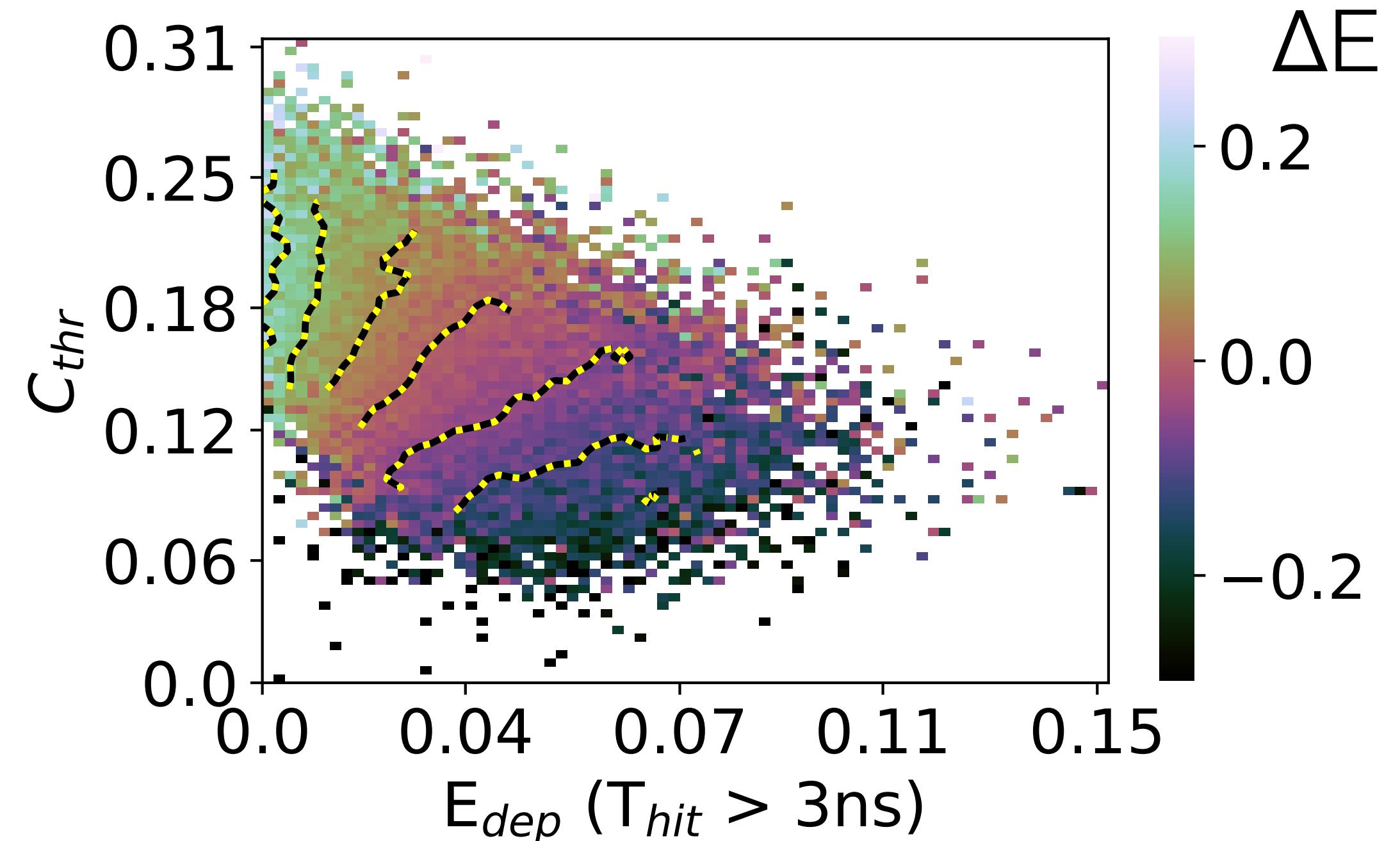
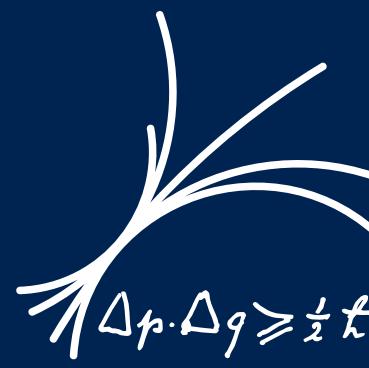
- Can be extended to two observables (C_{global} and time)

$$E_{\text{reco},i}^{\text{global}} = E_{\text{std},i} \cdot (a + b \theta_i + c \phi_i + d \theta_i \phi_i)$$

- Parameters a-d are energy dependent



Global Timing: Correlations

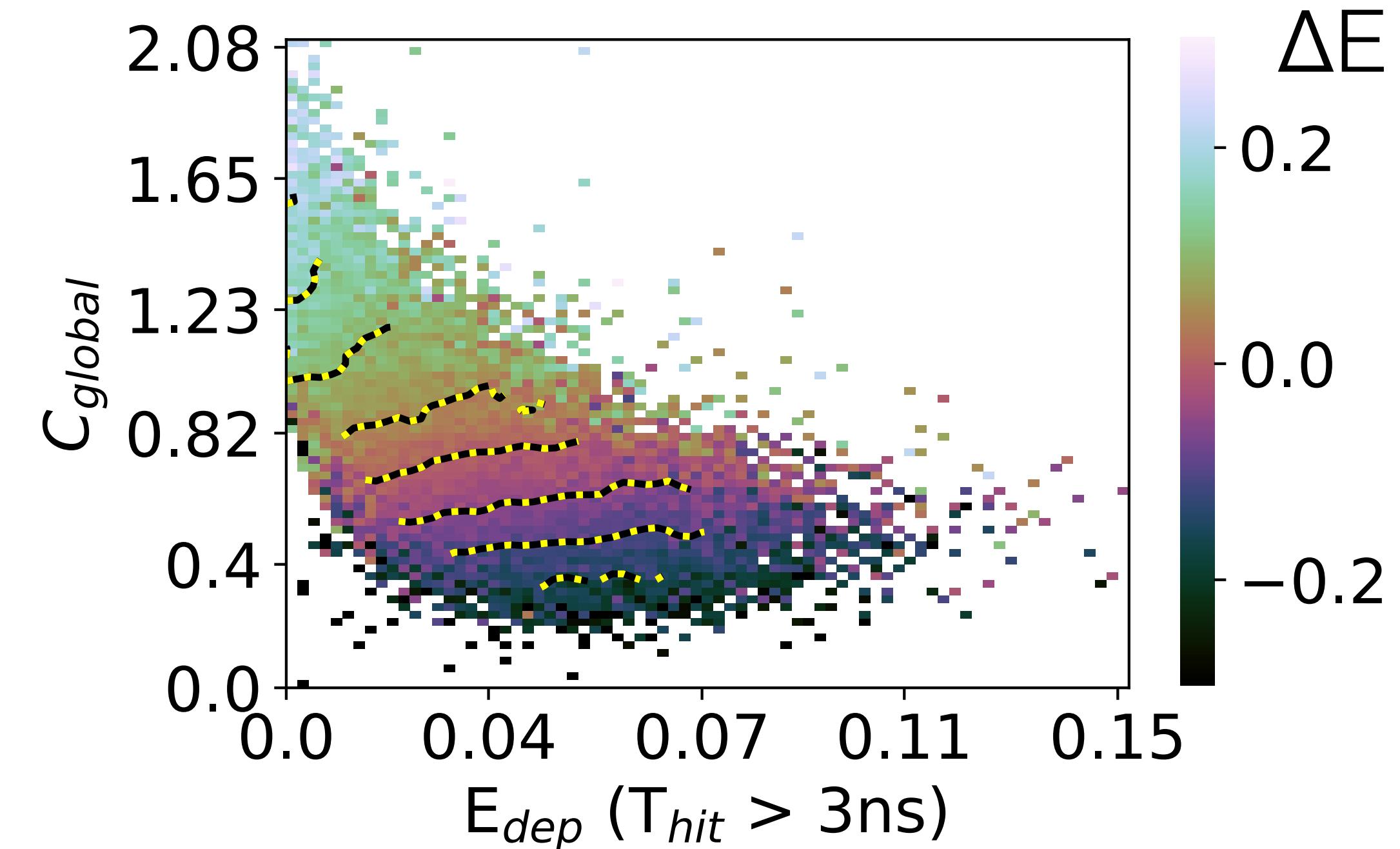
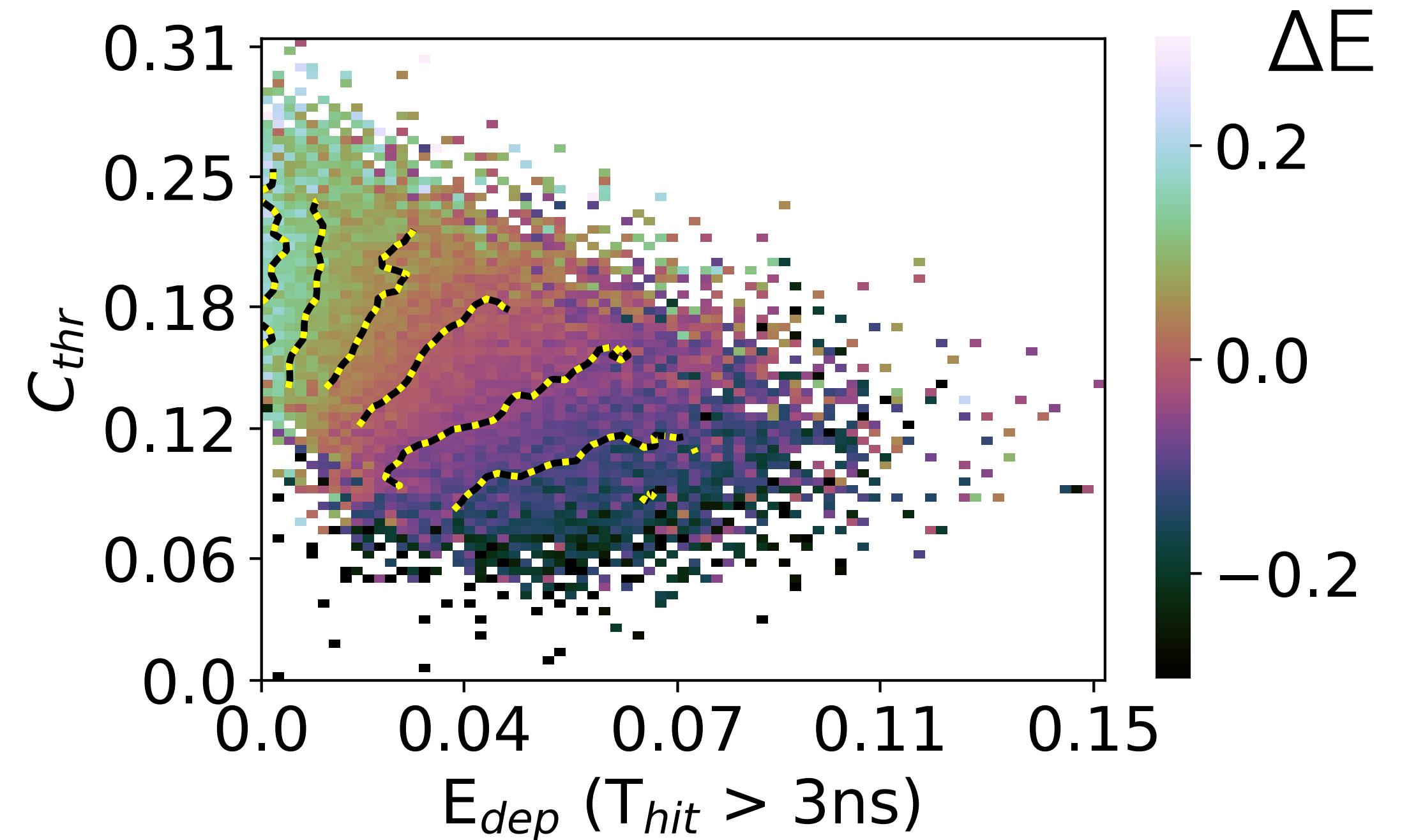
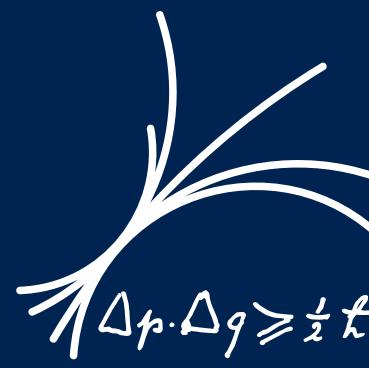


- Time information seems to be complementary to energy density
- But not to C_{global}

- C_{thr} : Fraction of hit energies above thr
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$$C_{global} = \frac{C_{thr}}{C_{av}}$$

Global Timing: Correlations

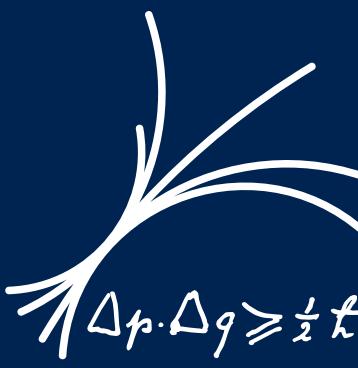


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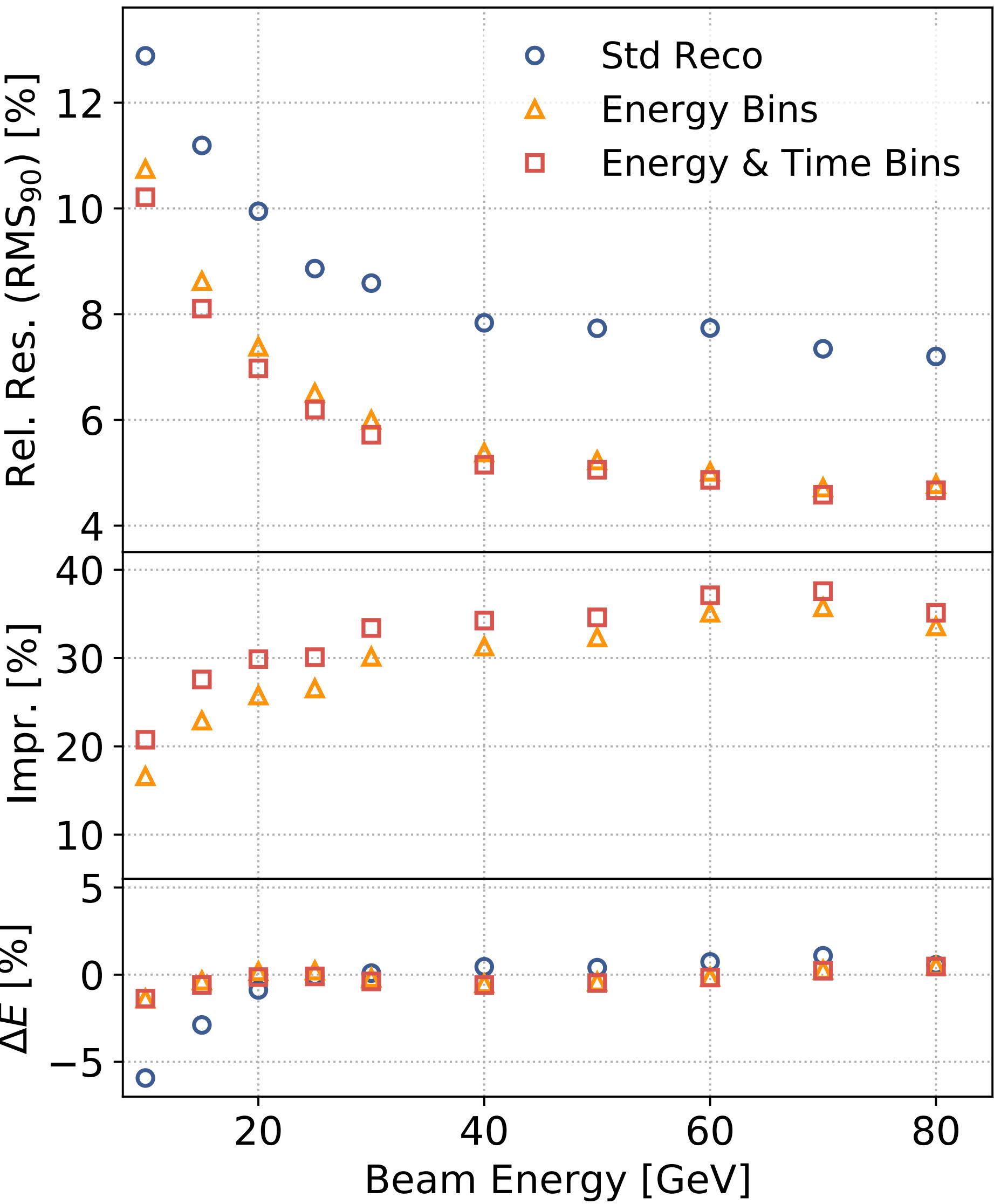
Local Software Compensation



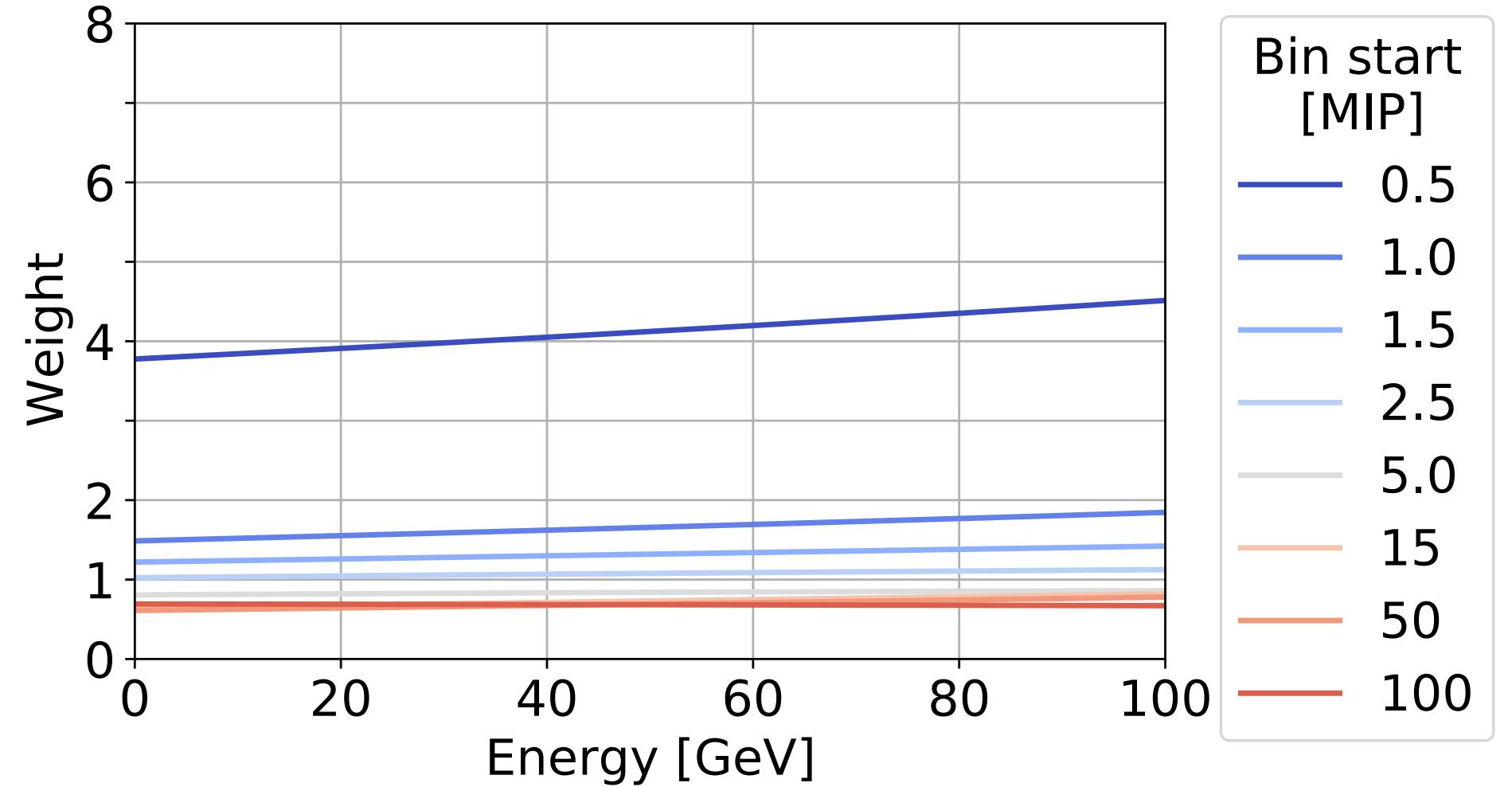
- Binning of the hit energies. Weight hit energy bins differently

$$E_{\text{reco}}^{\text{local}} = \sum_{j \in \text{hits}} e_j \cdot w(e_j, E_{\text{std}})$$

- To include time: Double the bins. One set of bins for early hits, one set of bins for late hits.
- Significant improvement over standard local SC method.

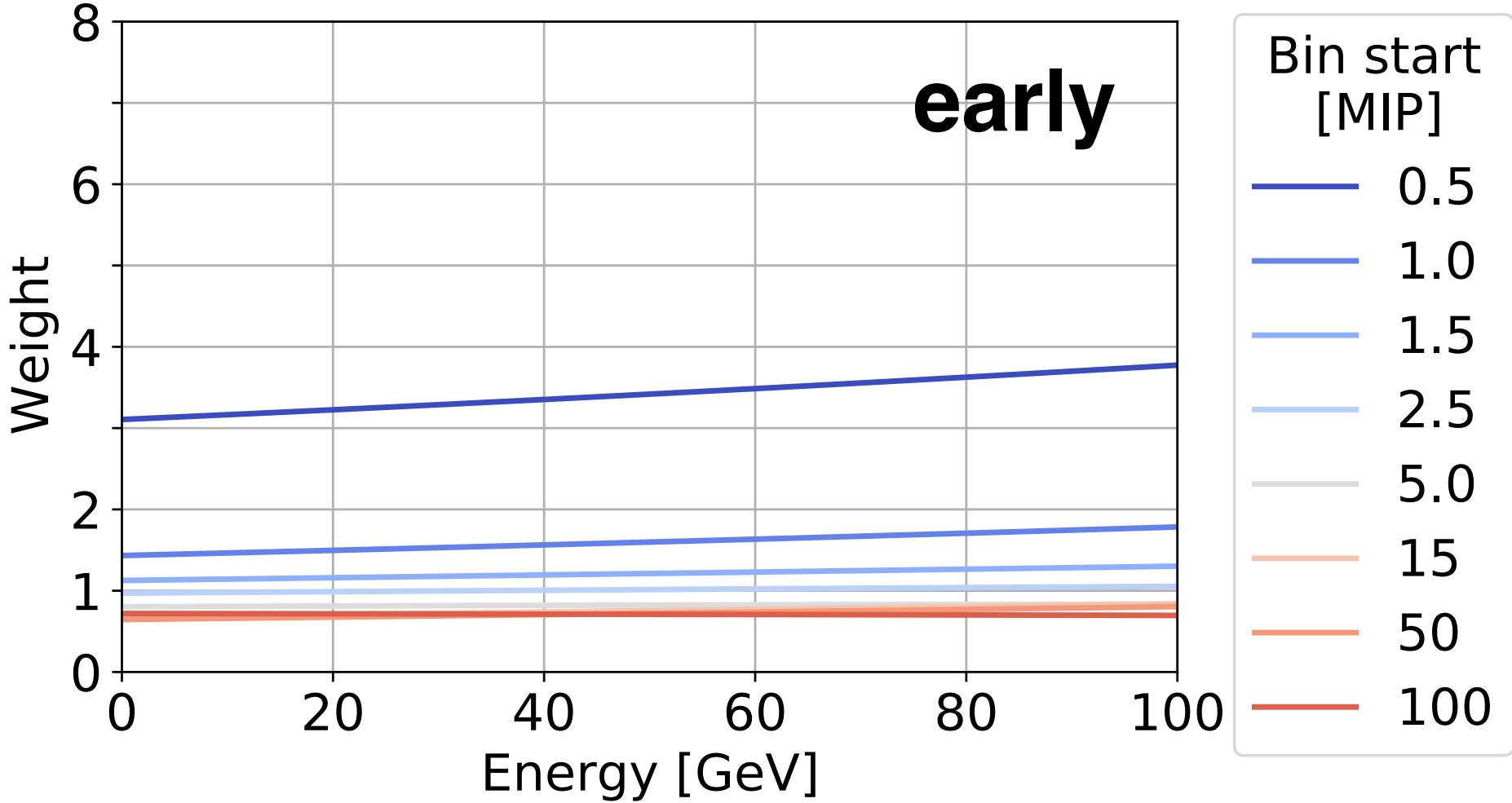
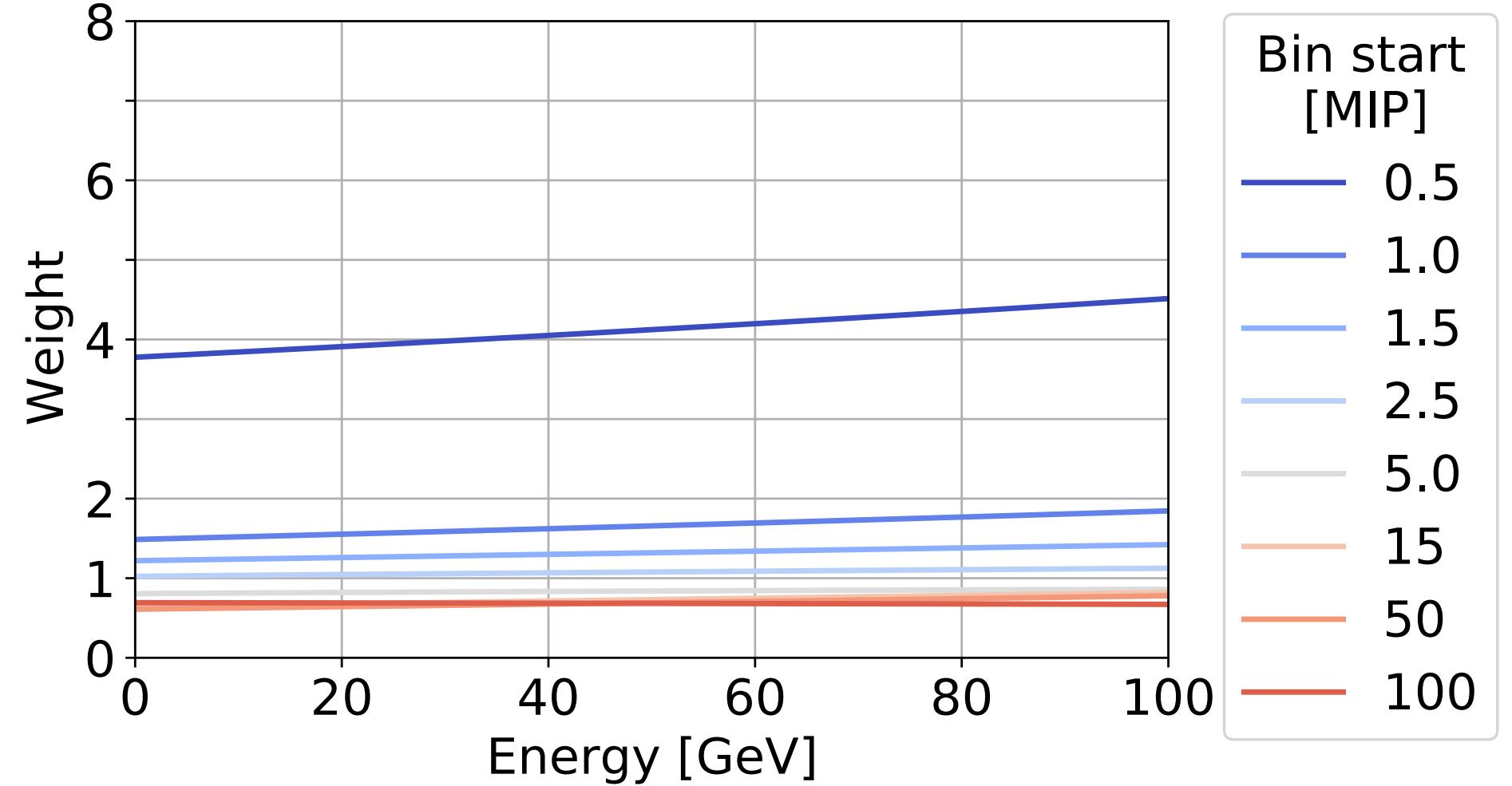
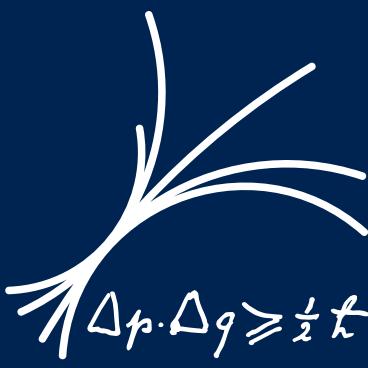


Local Software Compensation: Weights

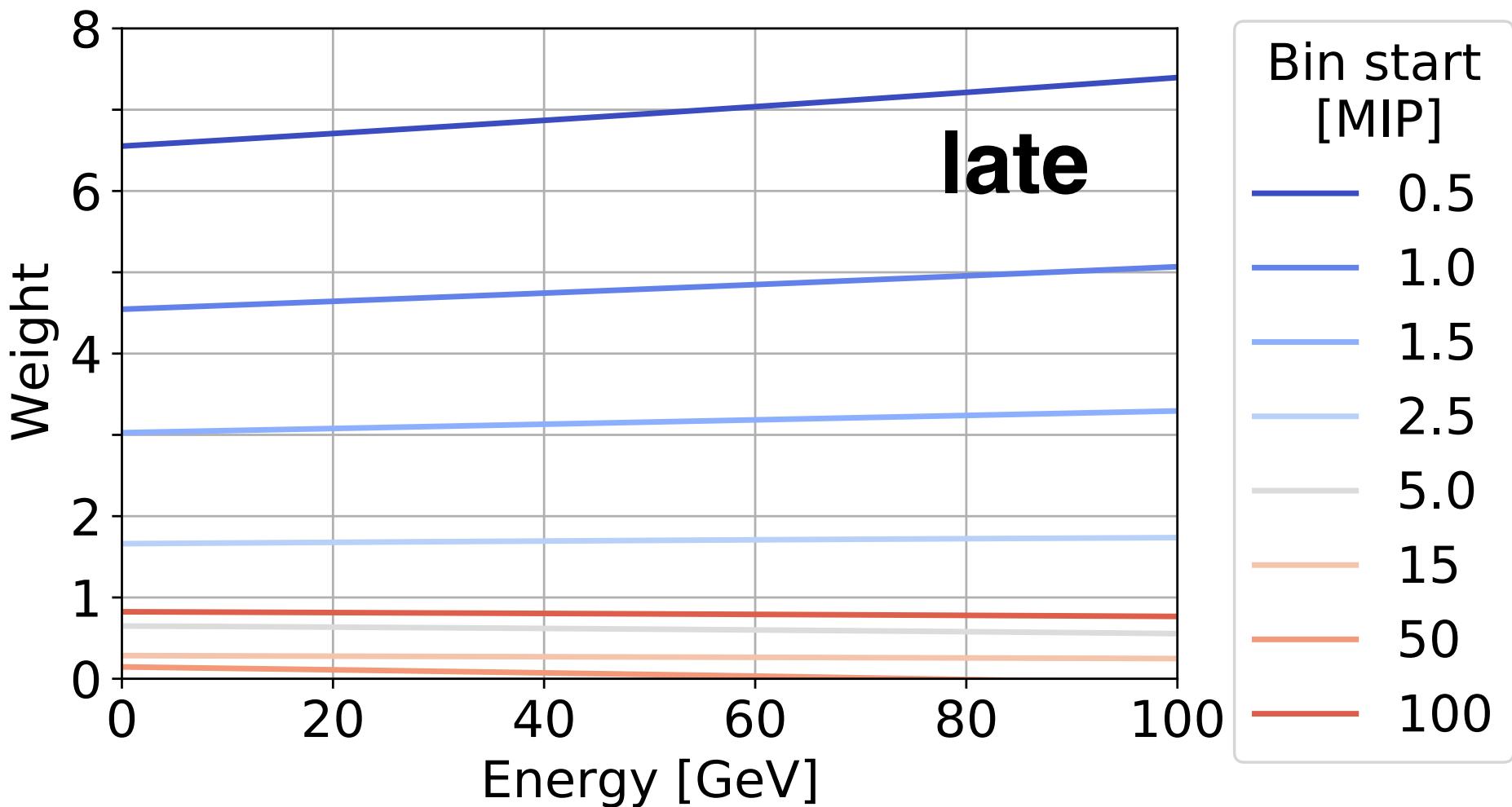


- Low energy hits are weighted up while high energy hits are weighted down

Local Software Compensation: Weights



- Low energy hits are weighted up while high energy hits are weighted down
- Late, low energy hits are weighted up significantly more. While early, low energy hits are weighted up less.





Outlook: Neural Network Extensions

Global

$$E_{\text{reco},i}^{\text{global}} = E_{\text{std},i} \cdot (a + b \theta_i + c \theta_i^2)$$

Local

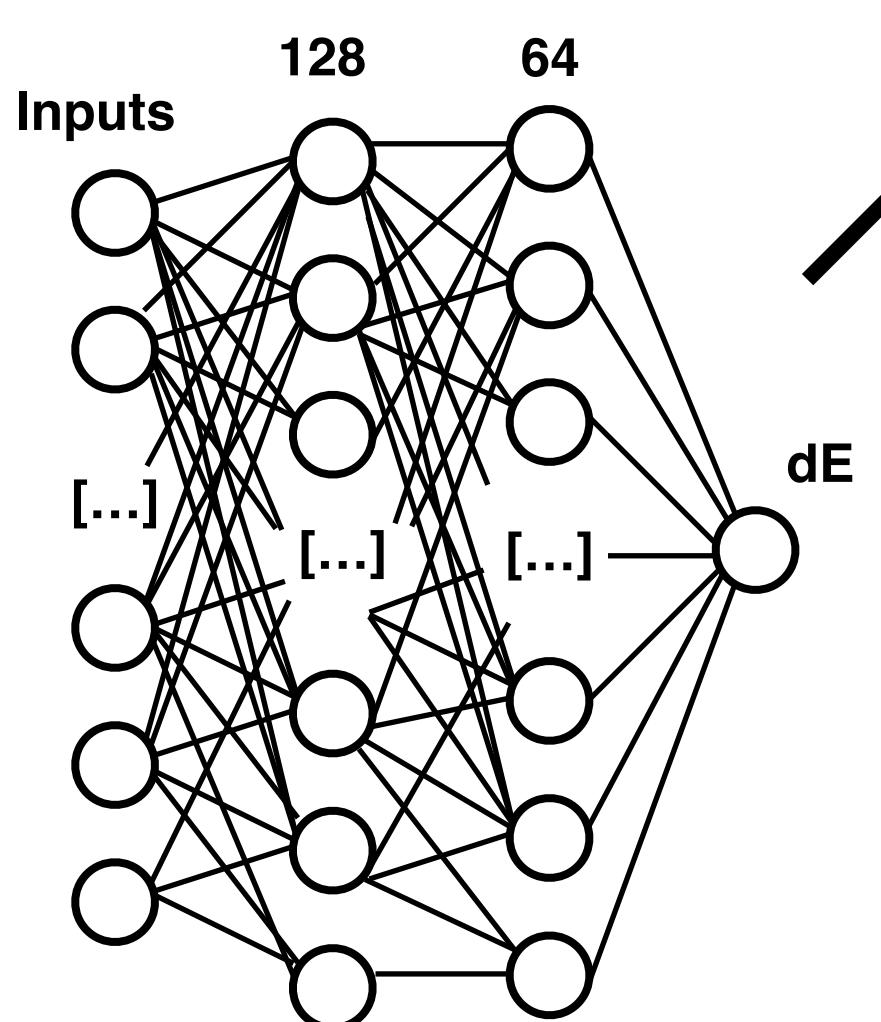
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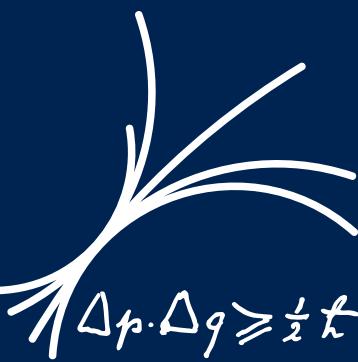


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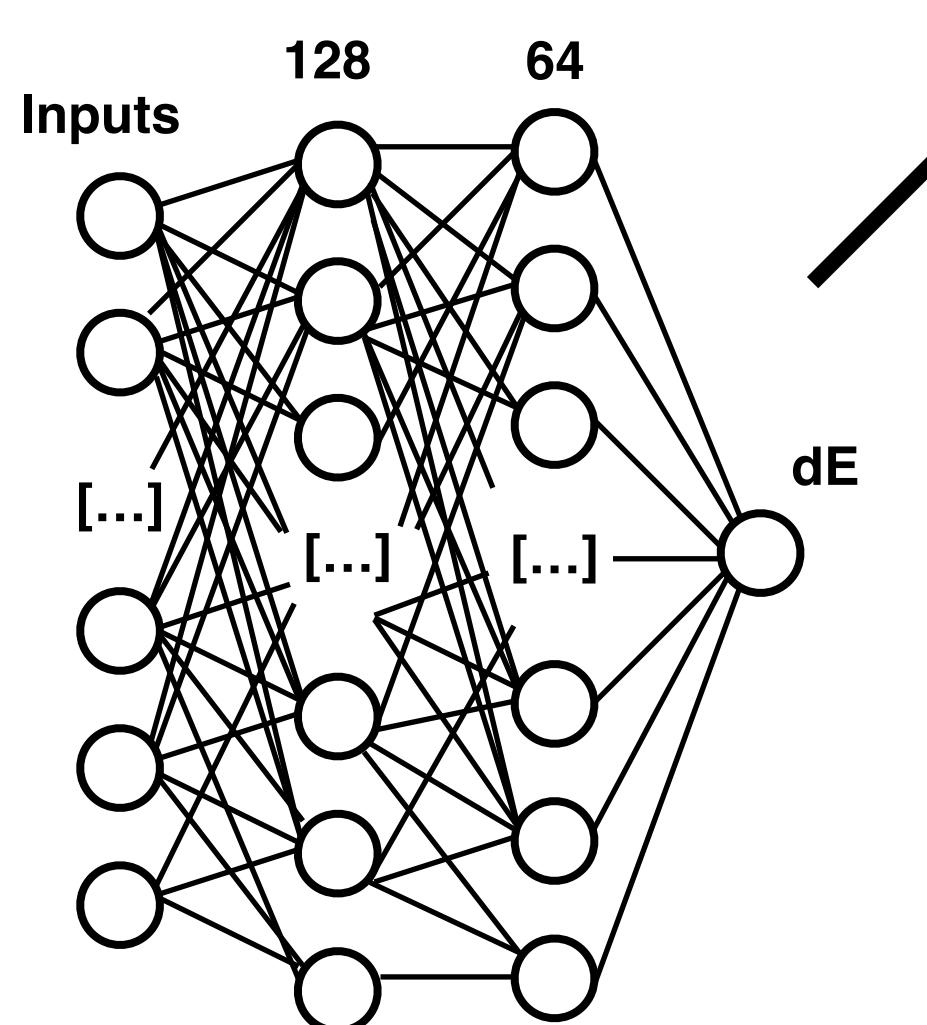
- Using longitudinal shower shape information seems to be beneficial
- Reported in my PhD Thesis

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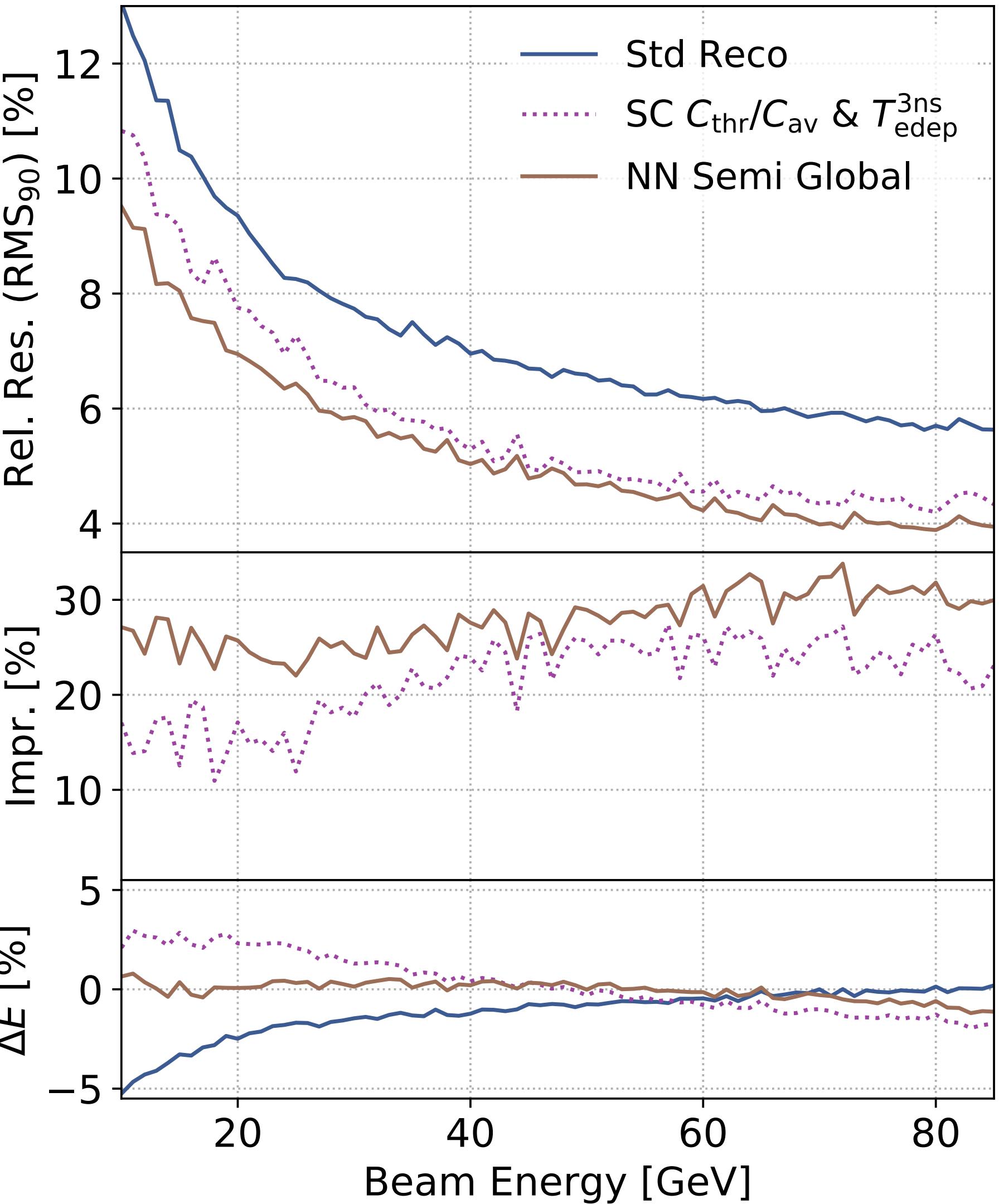


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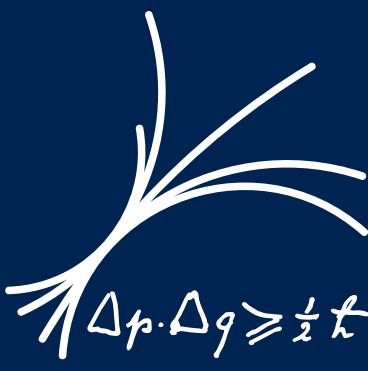
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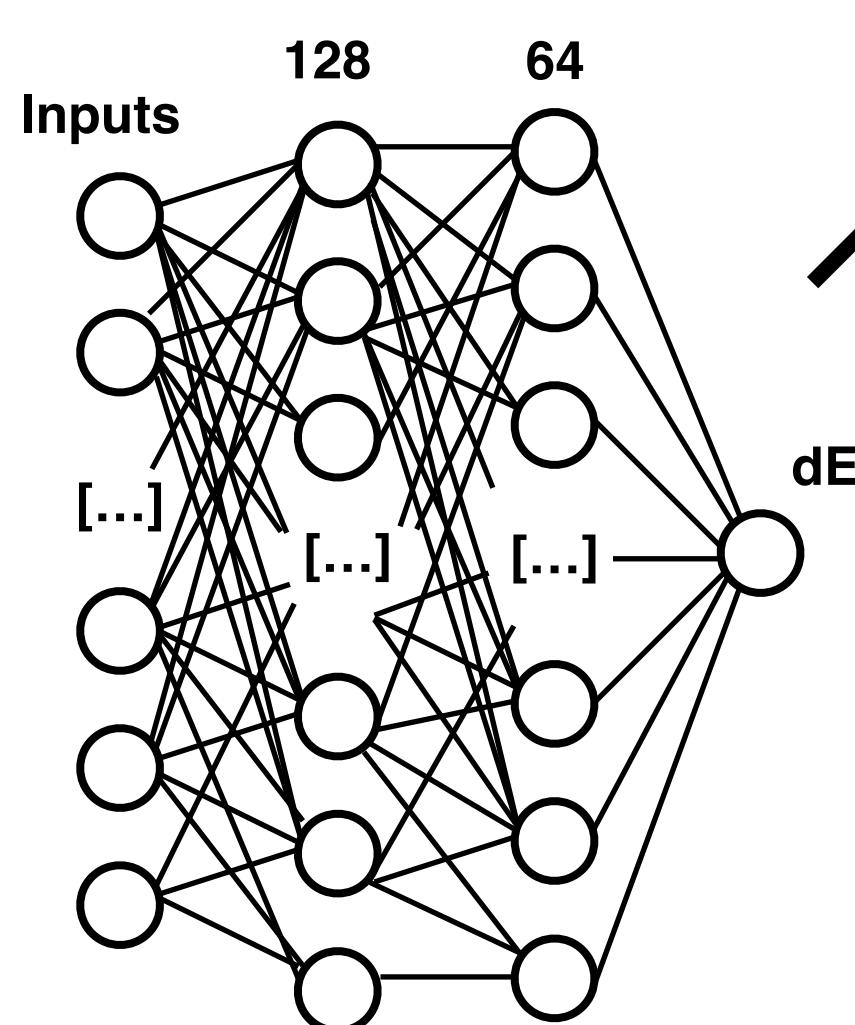


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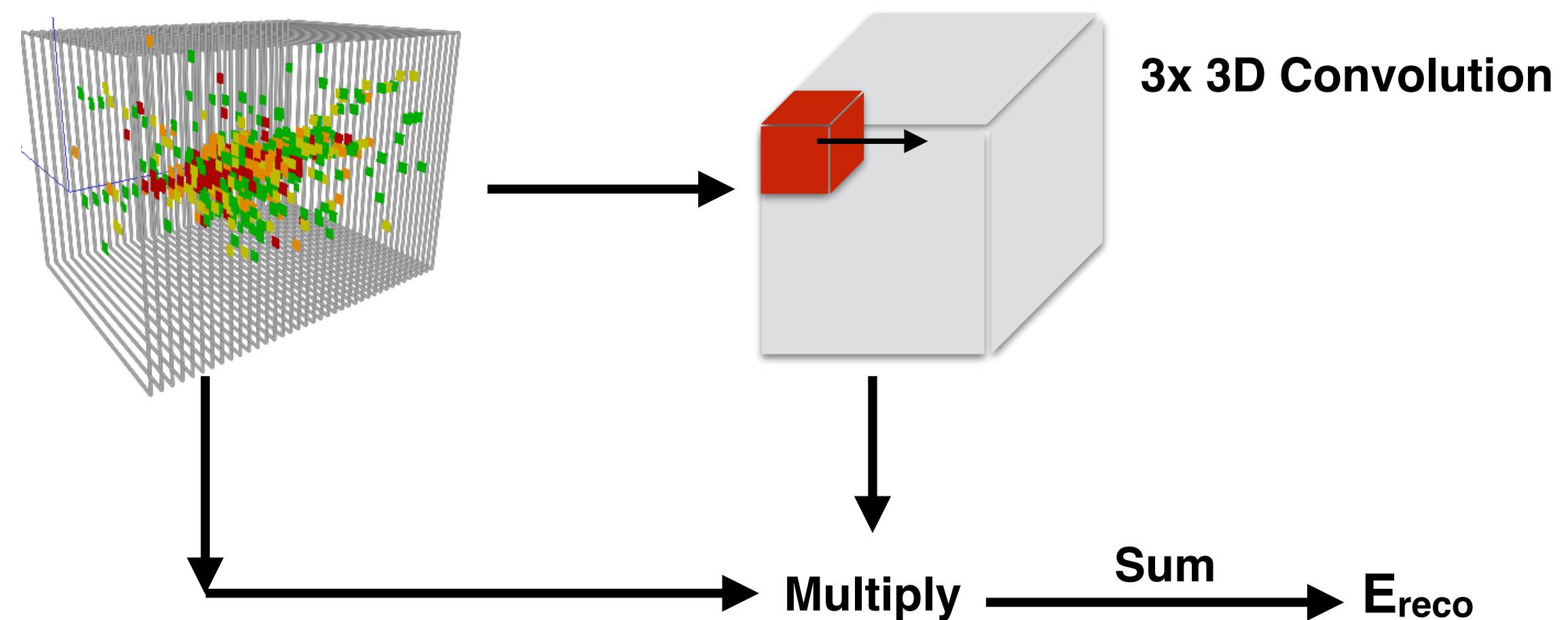
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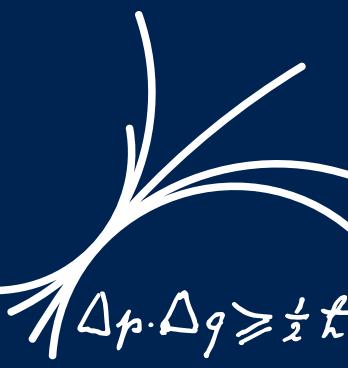
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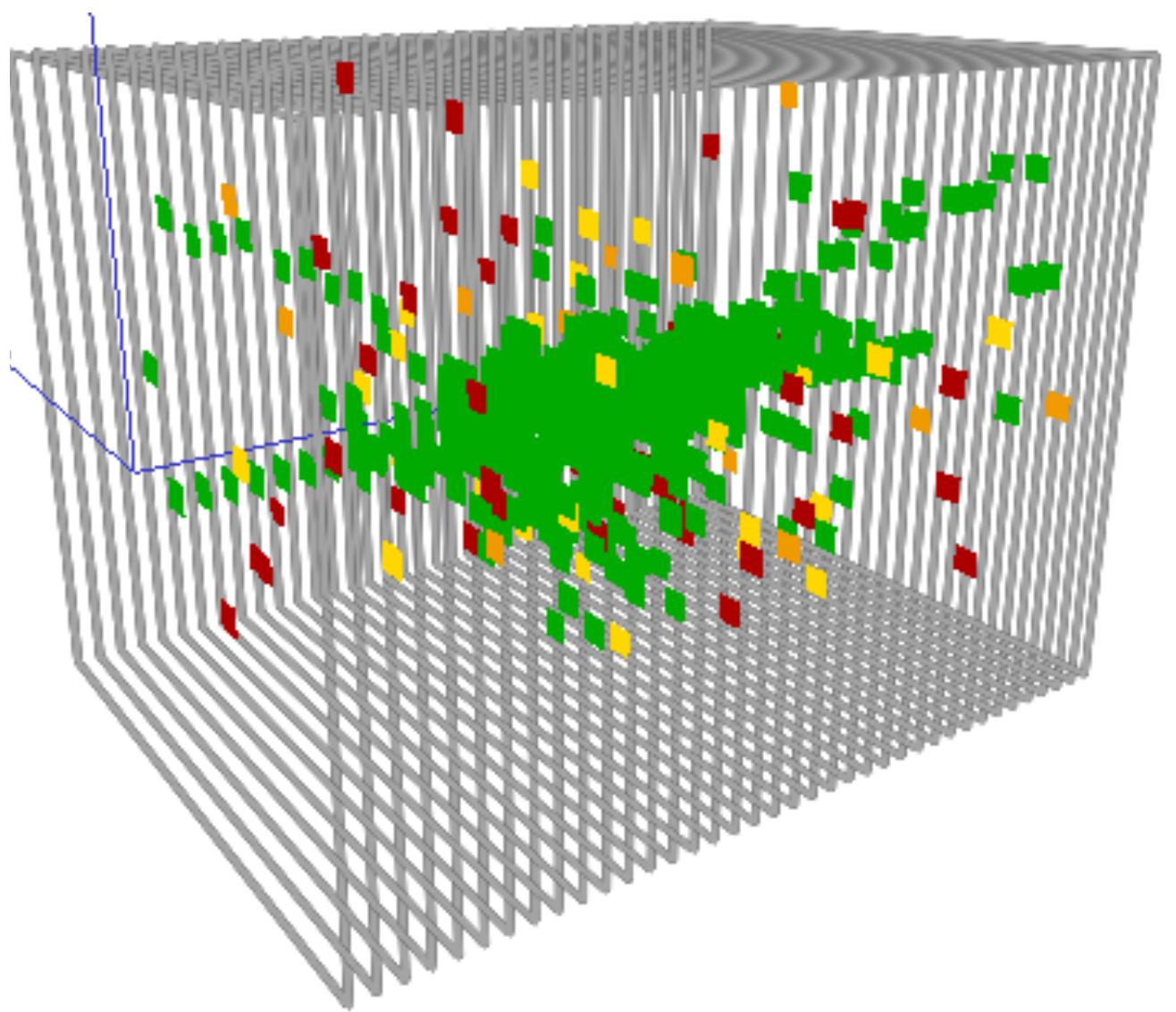
- Include information about neighbouring cells
- Work in progress

Conclusion



What have we learned?

- Studied two ways of including time information in the energy reconstruction process
- Correlation of global time observable with reconstructed energy visible
- Global SC: No improvement over using C_{global}
- C_{global} is doing more than only being sensitive to the em-part of the shower
- Local SC: Significant improvement visible if early and late hits are treated differently
- Neural Network extensions that allow an incremental increase in complexity



Writing a paper