Update on EMC FastSim and Backward EMC in FullSim

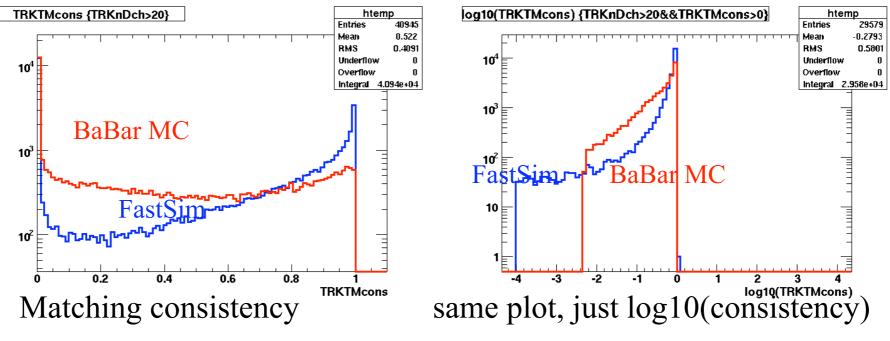
Chih-hsiang Cheng Caltech 2009/12/01–04 SuperB General Meeting, Frascati

Status at last meeting (Oct. 09)

- Model energy resolution using Gauss SExp function
 - $f(x; m, \sigma, \tau) = \frac{1}{2\tau} \exp\left(\frac{\sigma^2}{2\tau^2} + \frac{x m}{\tau}\right) \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{2\tau}} + \frac{x m}{\sqrt{2\sigma}}\right)$
 - fit to BaBar full sim energy resolution, only accurate for CsI.
- Ad hoc function to calibrate energy.
- Extra energy added to crystals surrounding clusters to simulate noise.
- Slightly reduce the active region to simulate gaps between crystals
- $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ resolution looks fine, but too much background (unknown extra neutrals).
- Track-cluster matching problem?

Track-cluster matching

- Matching is done by finding a cluster that has the most consistent point of closest approach to a trajectory.
- A χ^2 is calculated using $(\Delta \theta, \Delta \phi, \Delta R)$ between cluster centroid and POCA, and $(\sigma \theta, \sigma \phi, \sigma R)$
 - $\sigma\theta$ and $\sigma\phi$ are the RMS of the crystal distribution in a cluster
 - σR is a fixed number (configuration parameter)
- We had too few clusters associated with tracks despite generous cut and degrees of freedom (3).



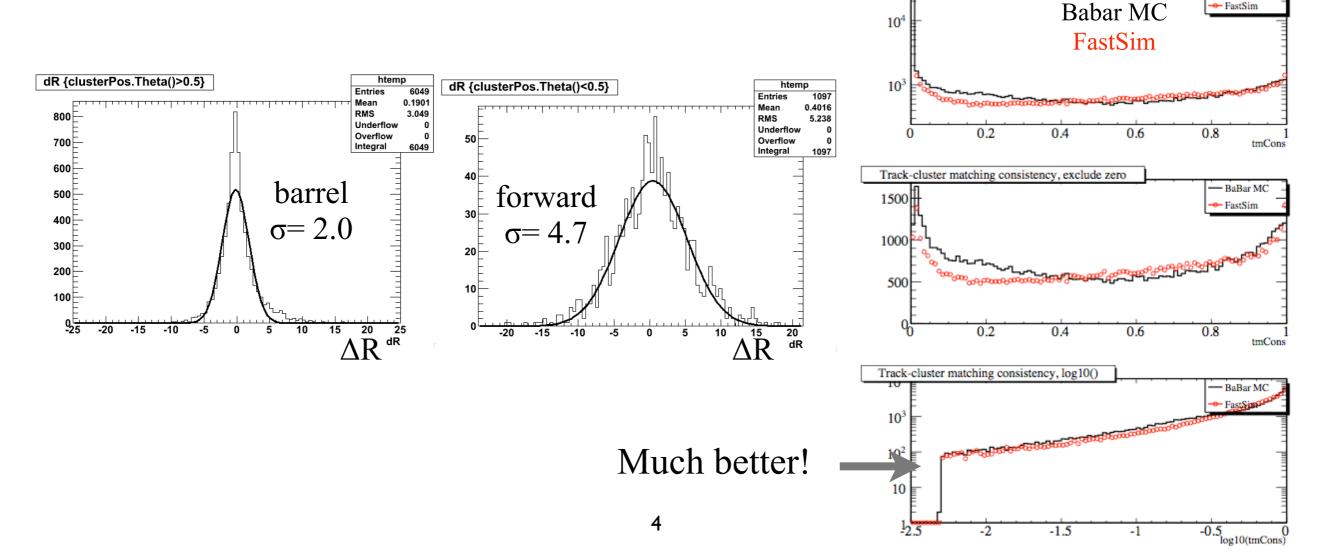
Fix track-cluster matching bug

• First of all, the source of low matched clusters has nothing to do with the matching. It was because some minimum ionizing tracks did not create a cluster at all due to a bug.

Track-cluster matching consistency

BaBar MC

- Modify nDof to 2 and study the radial resolution
 - set σR to 2 and 4 for barrel and forward.



Problem with extra neutrals

htemp

300

0.1318

0.03471

10219

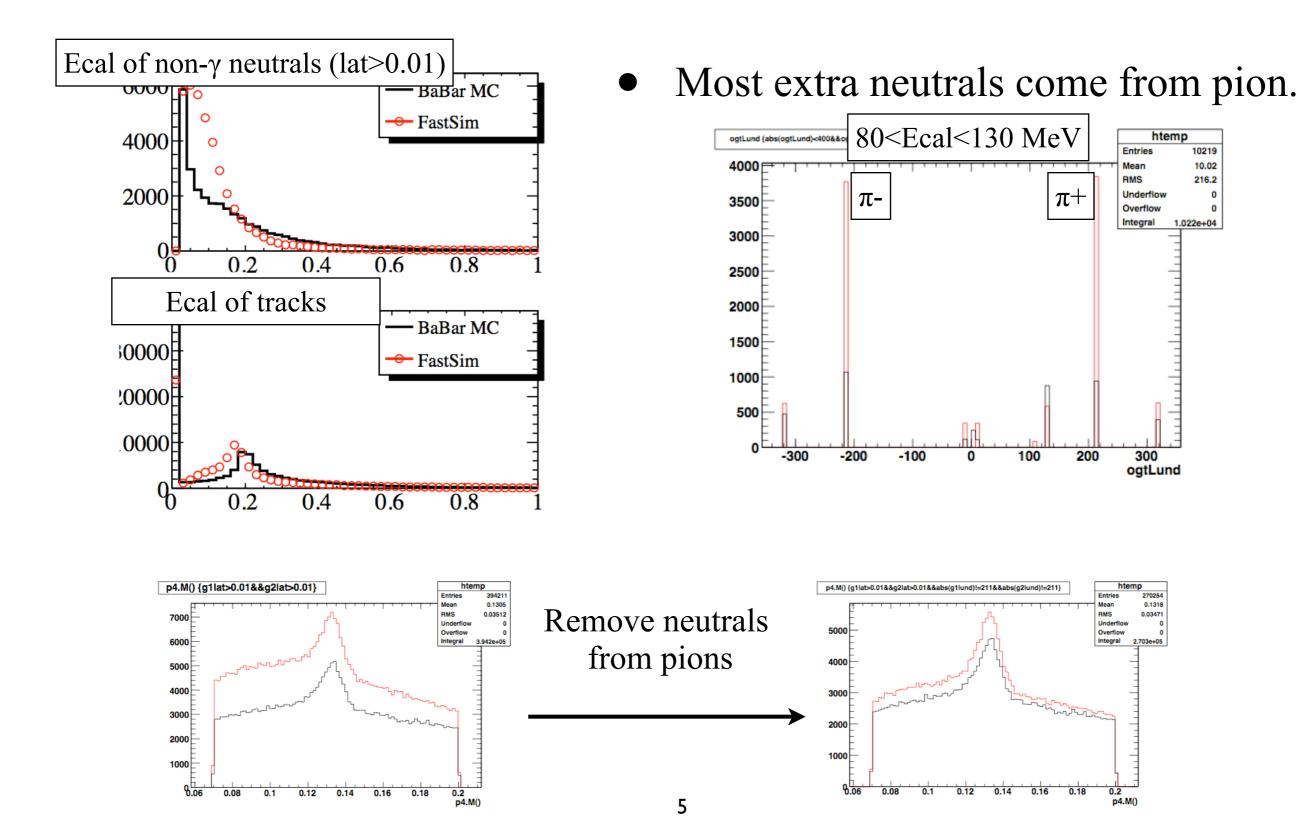
10.02

216.2

1.022e+04

0

0



Too many split-offs...

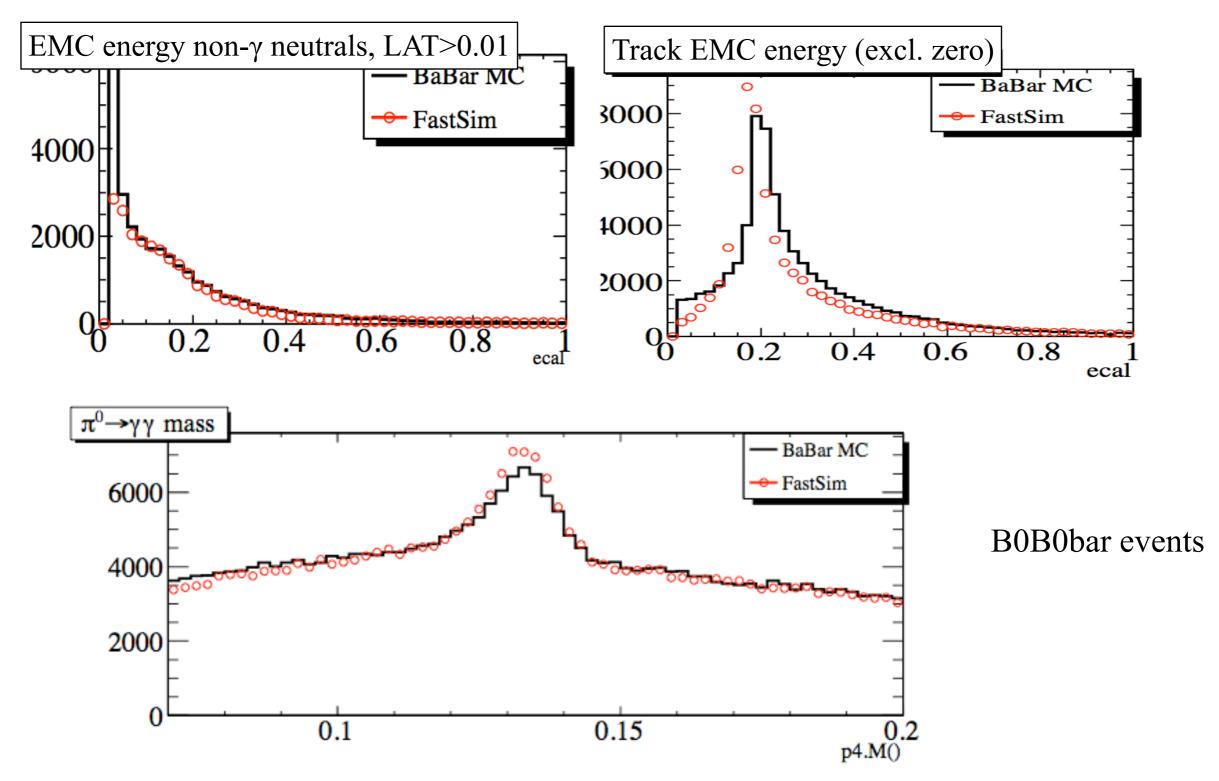
- Clusters with N local maxima are splitted into N clusters.
- Can get too many for low energy MIP clusters: A track travels through several crystal; each receives similar energy. Because of fluctuation, it can be splitted into many clusters.



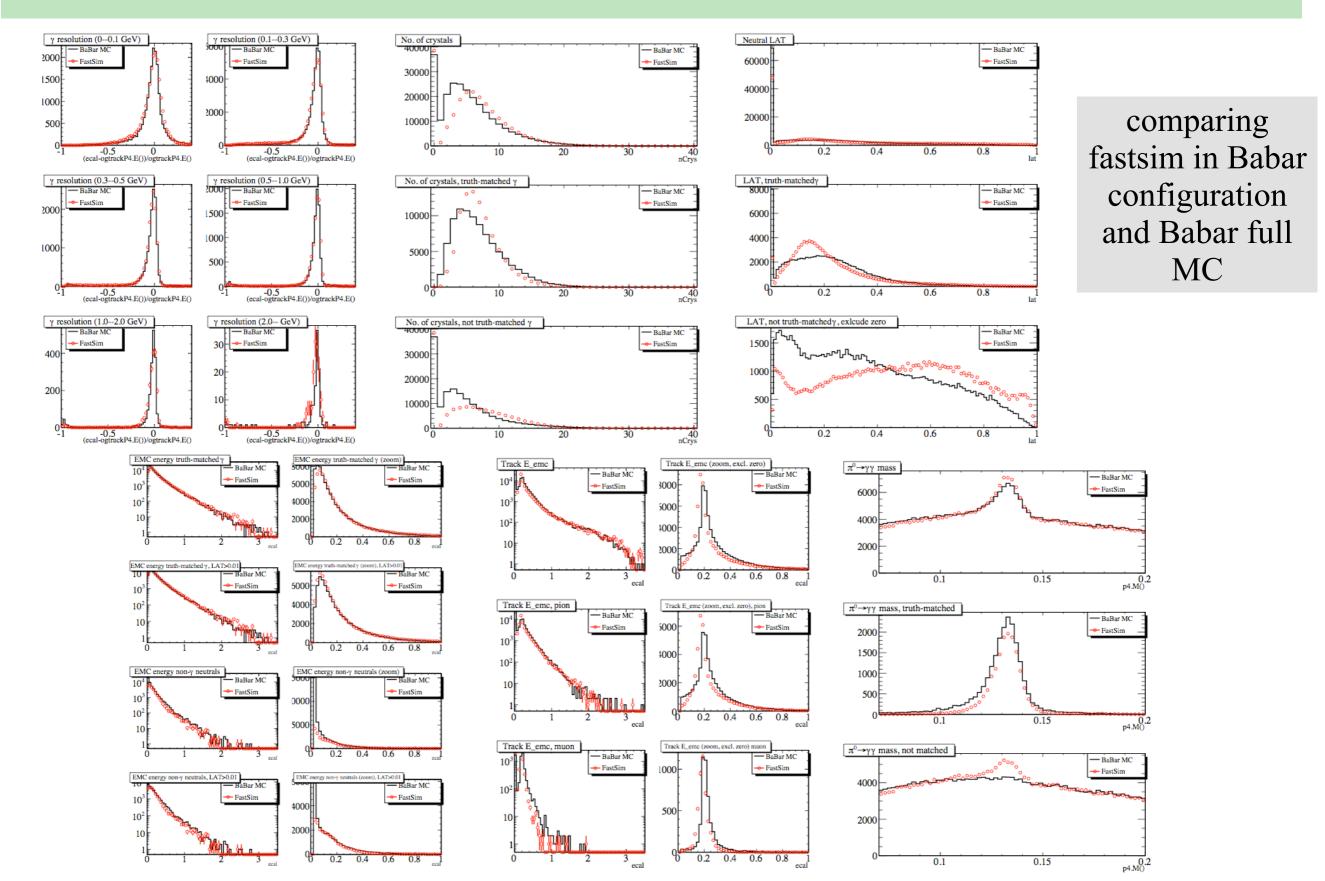
will become 3 clusters

- So, apply a condition to restrict the qualification of local maxima:
 - $0.5*(N_{neighbor}-2.5) > E_{max_neighbor} / E_{localmax}$ [Babar NIM]
 - or only one or no neighbor.

After fixing local maxima



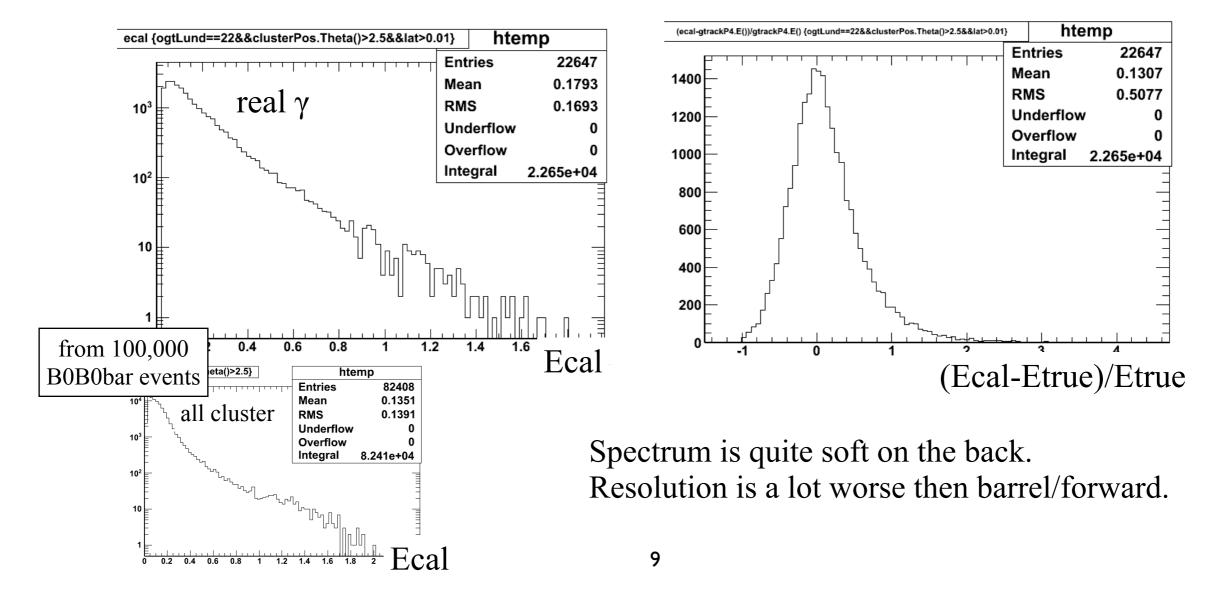
EMC QA plots



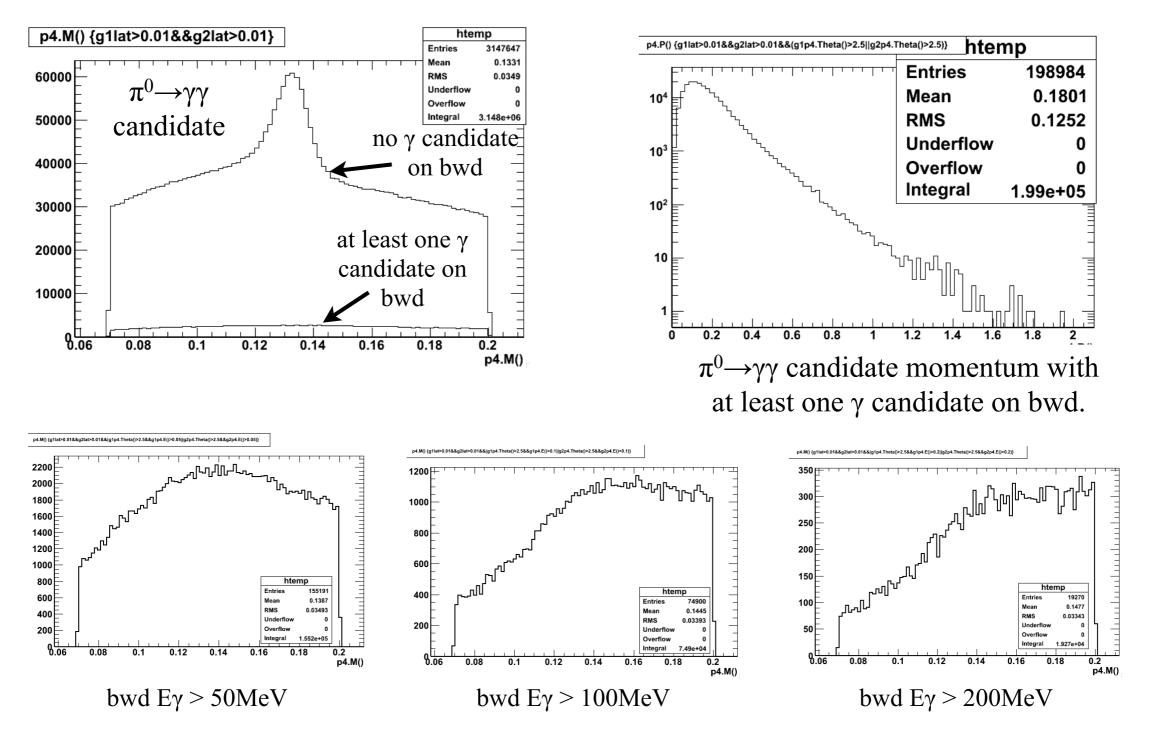
Backward EMC resolution

- Geometry: 8 rings of 48 "crystals". Not the realistic model, but simple, to avoid new reconstruction algorithm. (was 60 "crystals").
- Model the resolution using
 - was 3% constant term.

$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{14\%}{\sqrt{E(\text{GeV})}} \oplus 1\%$$



 $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ resolution



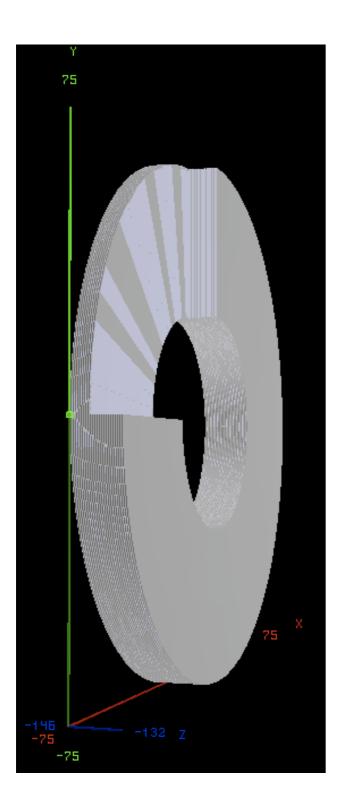
Quite difficult to reconstruct $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$

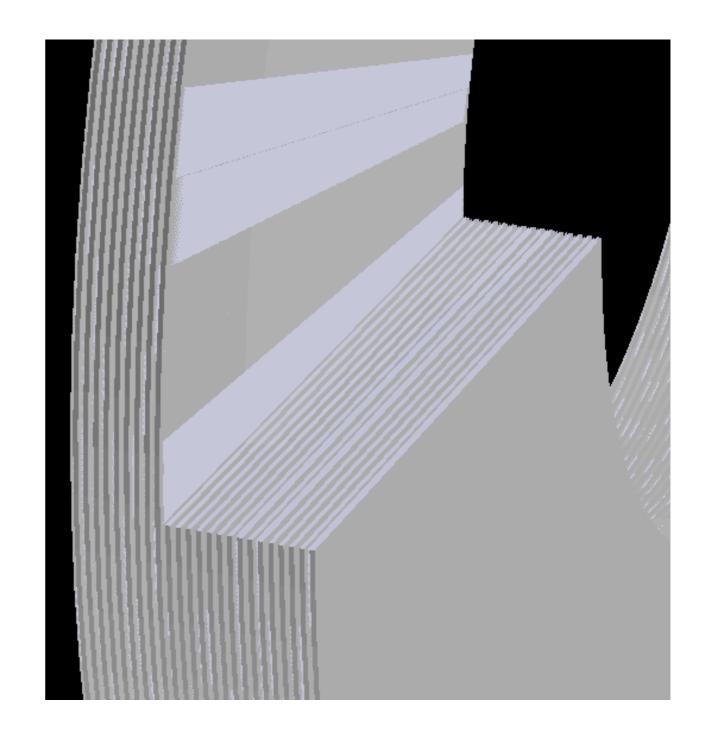
Backward EMC in Full Sim

Geometry

- Twenty-four layers of Pb and plastic scintillator.
- Inner/outer radii: 310 mm / 750 mm
- Center z-coordinator: -1390 mm
- Thickness: Pb: 2.8 mm, Scintillator: 3.0 mm
- Scintillator material: [~polystyrene] $d= 1.06 \text{ g/cm}^3$, C:H = 1:1.
- Pb side faces the IP. [probably will change to scintillator, and add one more scintillator layer at the outer most layer]
- No supporting structure.
- No segmentation in individual layer geometry description.
- GDML file: EMC_backward_PbScint.gdml, committed to Bruno. [Oct. 16]

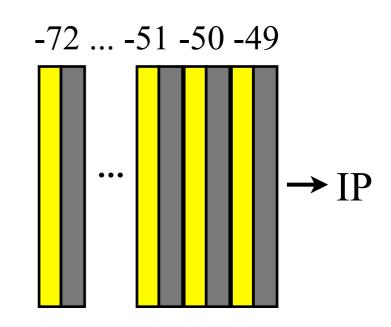
Visualization



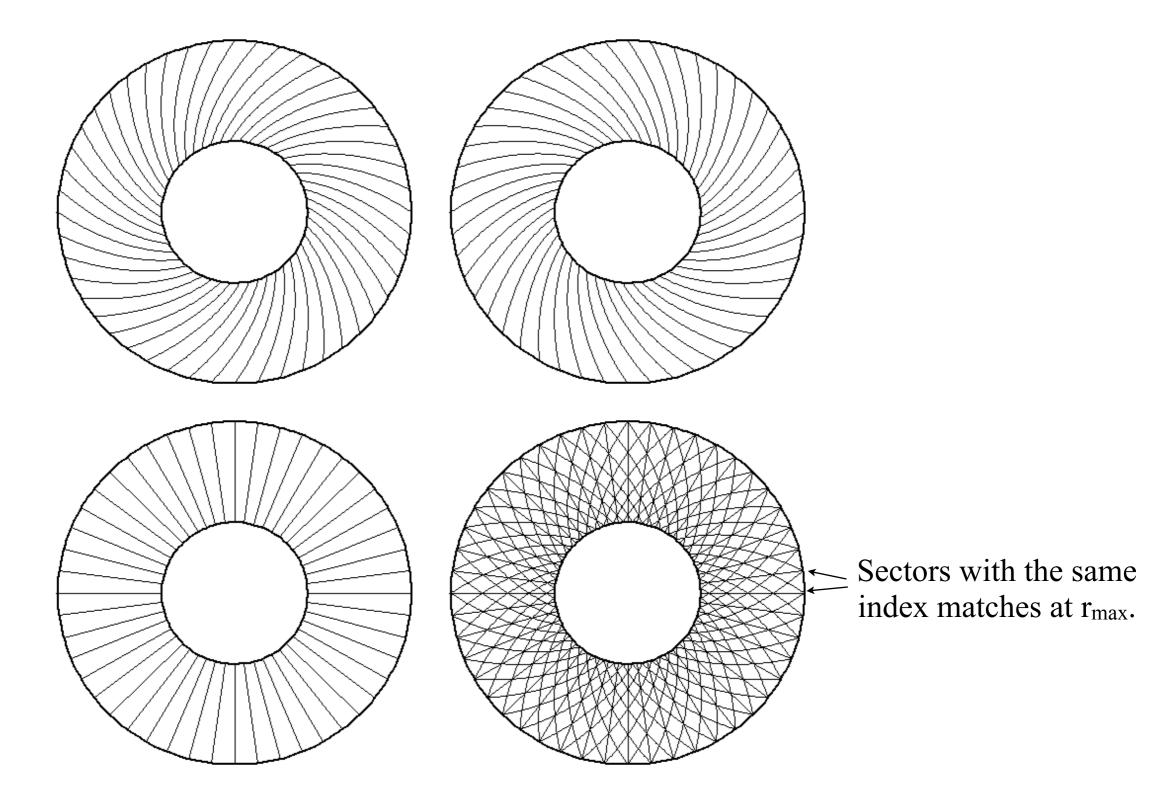


Segmentation

- There is not segmentation in θ. We use θ index (used in barrel and forward endcap to index rings) to index layers, continuing the index for barrel (which ends at -48).
- φ segmentation is done logically. Each layer has 48 sectors. There are three types of segmentation:
 - ▶ left-handed spiral (3n+1)
 - right-handed spiral (3n+2)
 - straight sectors (3n+3)

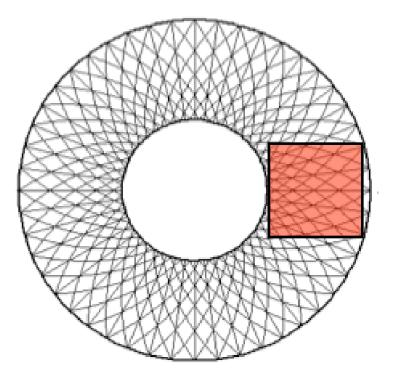


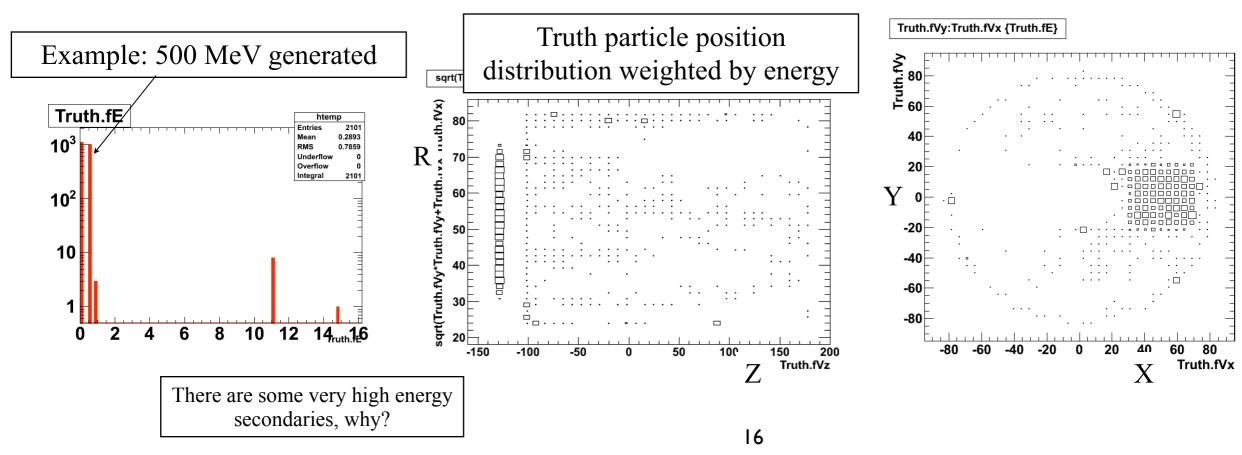
Lower bound of
$$\varphi$$
 for sector j at r.
 $\phi_{\text{left}} = -A \cdot \log(r/r_{\text{max}}) + (j-1)\Delta \phi$
 $\phi_{\text{right}} = +A \cdot \log(r/r_{\text{max}}) + (j-1)\Delta \phi$
 $\phi_{\text{straight}} = (j-1)\Delta \phi$
 $\Delta \phi = 2\pi/48 \quad r_{\text{max}} = 750 \text{mm}$
 $A = 34\Delta \phi/\log(r_{\text{max}})$



Test with single gammas

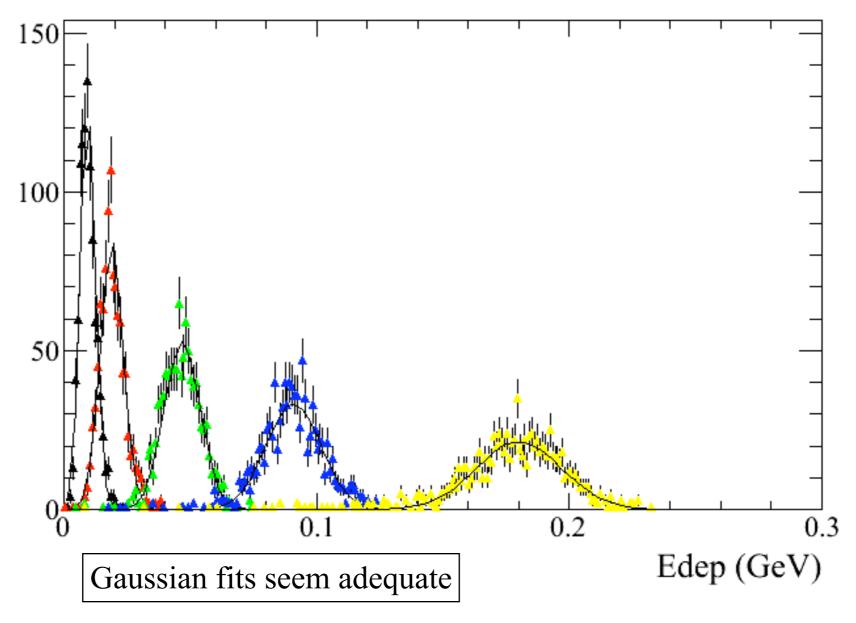
Shoot single gammas toward the backward EMC along the z-axis. Starting position is right in front of the EMC (z=-132cm), and random in x-y plane within a square [31 < x < 71; -22 < y < 22]. (no material interaction before EMC but the entire SuperB detector is present)





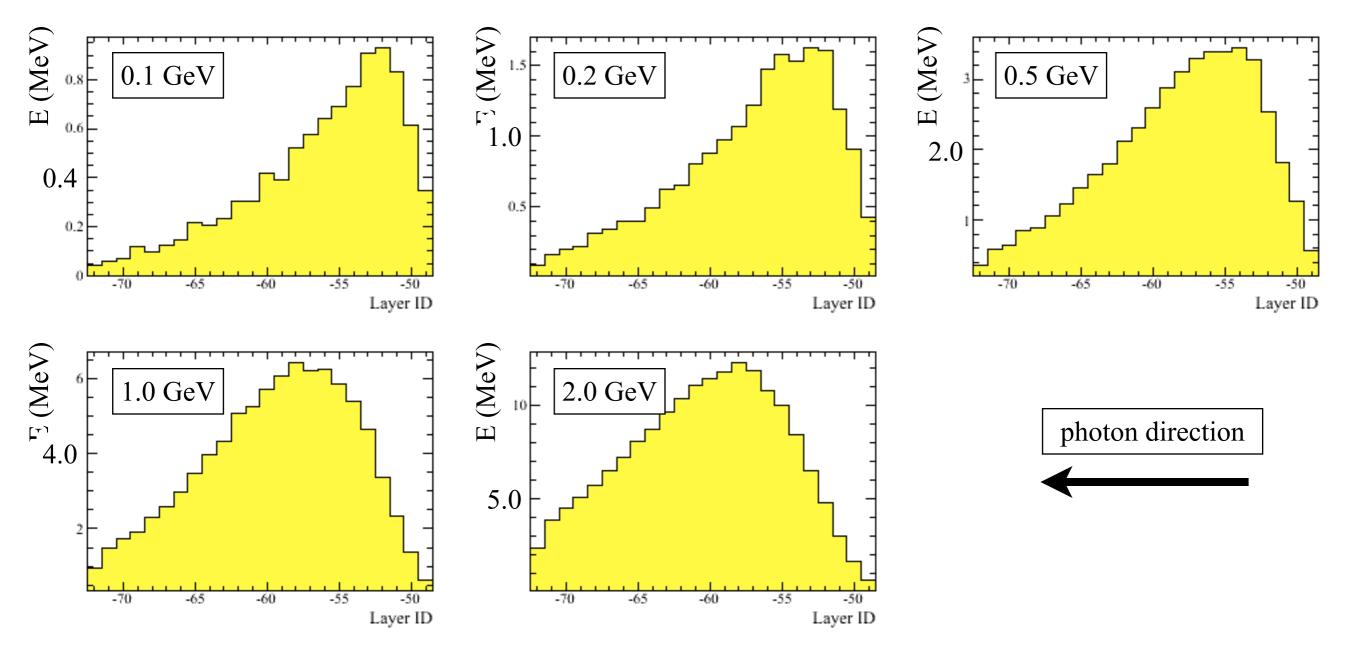
Total energy deposition

• Generate 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0 GeV photons, 1000 photons in each job. Record all energy deposited in the scintillator.

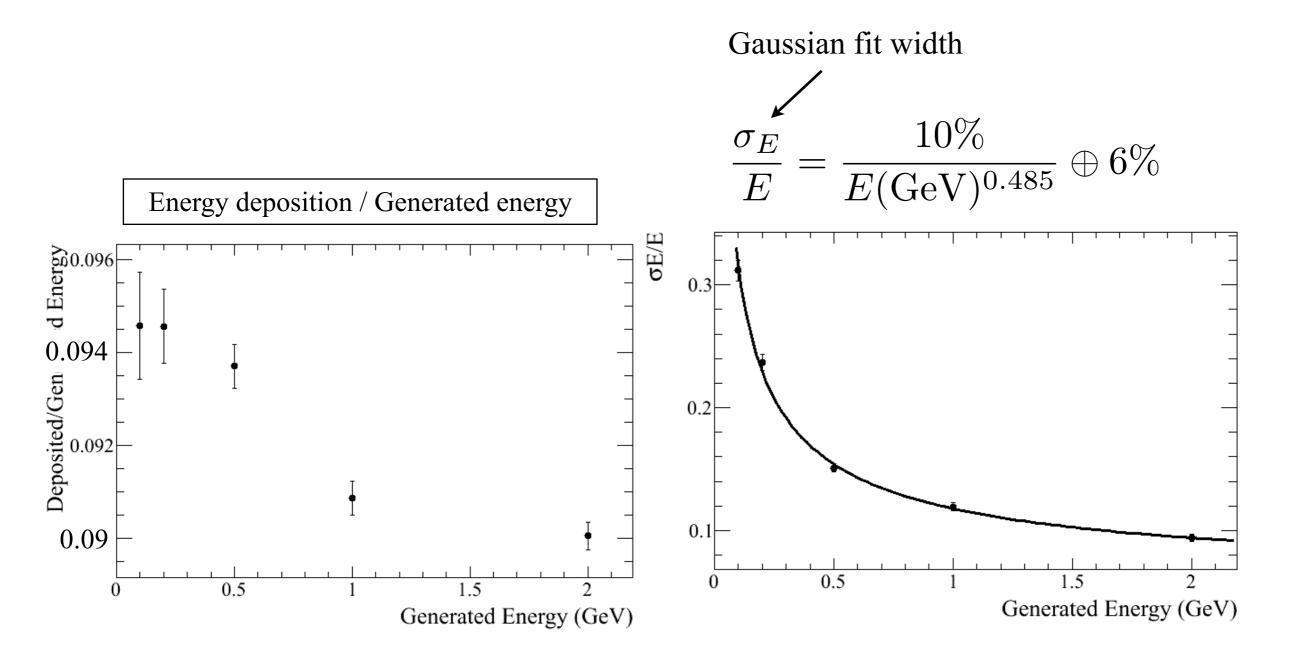


Energy by layer

• Average energy deposition in each layer per event.



Energy resolution



Compare with what we put in the fast sim: $\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{14\%}{\sqrt{E(\text{GeV})}} \oplus 1\%$

Summary

- A couple of bug fixes in fastsim.
- Improve neutrals modeling. Extra neutral problem fixed.
- Poor backward EMC energy resolution and soft photon spectrum make it difficult to reconstruct π^0 using the backward EMC.
- Backward EMC G4 model implemented in Bruno.
- First look at Backward EMC full sim result. It look reasonable.
- Have not considered clustering effect yet.