

# Shower Models for Calorimeter

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Jeri M.-C. Chang (RCNS, Tohoku U.),

K. Fujii (KEK),

T. Fujikawa (RCNS, Tohoku U.),

K. Kawagoe (Kobe U.),

H. Matsunaga (Tsukuba U.),

A. Miyamoto (KEK),

T. Nagamine (RCNS, Tohoku U.),

H. Ono (Niigata U.),

A.L.C. Sanchez (Niigata U.),

T. Takeshita (Shinshu U.),

A. Yamaguchi (Tsukuba U.),

Y. Yamaguchi (Tsukuba U.),

S. Yamamoto (Graduate U.),

T. Yoshioka (ICEPP, Tokyo U.)

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# Motivation

- ▶ Update the ElectroMagnetic Shower Models
- ▶ Update the Hadronic Shower Models



- ▶ Use the same setup as our previous prototype
- ▶ Calibrate the absorbed energy
- ▶ Compare the energy resolution
- ▶ Check the Energy Compensation
- ▶ Check the Missing Energy
- ▶ Suggest the best Shower models for Jupiter

# EM Shower Models

- ▶ **LCIonPhysics, LCBosonPhysics, LCLeptonPhysics, LCDecayPhysics**
- ▶ **Date:** 7 July 2004
- ▶ **Author:** *D.H. Wright (SLAC)*
- ▶ [http://www.slac.stanford.edu/comp/physics/geant4/slac\\_physics\\_lists/ilc/physlistdoc.html](http://www.slac.stanford.edu/comp/physics/geant4/slac_physics_lists/ilc/physlistdoc.html)
- ▶ **Standard electromagnetic process**
- ▶ **Default in the physics\_lists in GEANT4 7.0.p1**

# Standard EM Processes

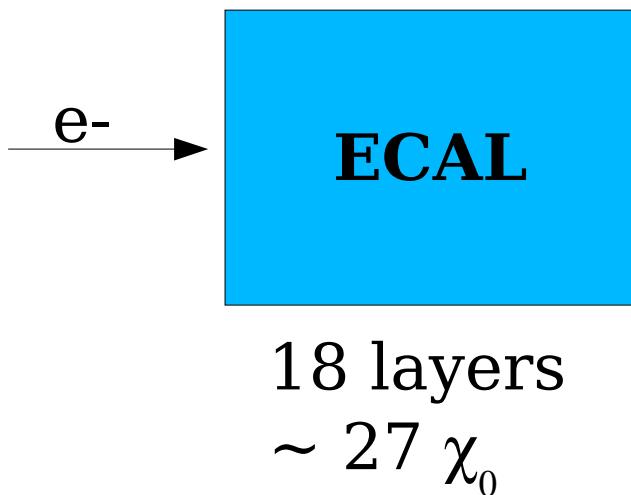
- ▶ Processes of gamma, electron, and positron interactions with media was traditionally called **Electromagnetic Process (EM)**
- ▶ Hadron interaction with atomic electrons are also EM

- ▶ **Gamma**
  - ▶ Photo-electric effect
  - ▶ Compton scattering
  - ▶  $e^+e^-$  pair production
  - ▶  $\mu^+\mu^-$  pair production
- ▶ **Electron and positron**
  - ▶ Ionization
  - ▶ Bremsstrahlung
  - ▶ Positron annihilation

- ▶ **Muons**
  - ▶ Ionization
  - ▶ Bremsstrahlung
  - ▶  $e^+e^-$  pair production
- ▶ **Hadrons**
  - ▶ Ionization
  - ▶ Ions
  - ▶ Ionization
  - ▶ Multiple scattering

# Standalone Setup

Setup the same lead/plastic scintillator sampling calorimeter written in **NIMA 487 (2002) 291-307**  
lead thickness is 8mm; scintillator thickness is 2 mm



We compare the energy resolution between:

- ▶ Data
- ▶ MC (GEANT4 Standard EM Process)
- ▶ MC (LC[Ion,Boson,Lepton,Decay] Physics +GEANT4 Standard EM Process)

**Check Point: Data and MC results should be close enough**

Details: Geant4 7.0.p1; max step length = 1 mm (save CPU Time); range cut = 10 micron (save secondary particles)

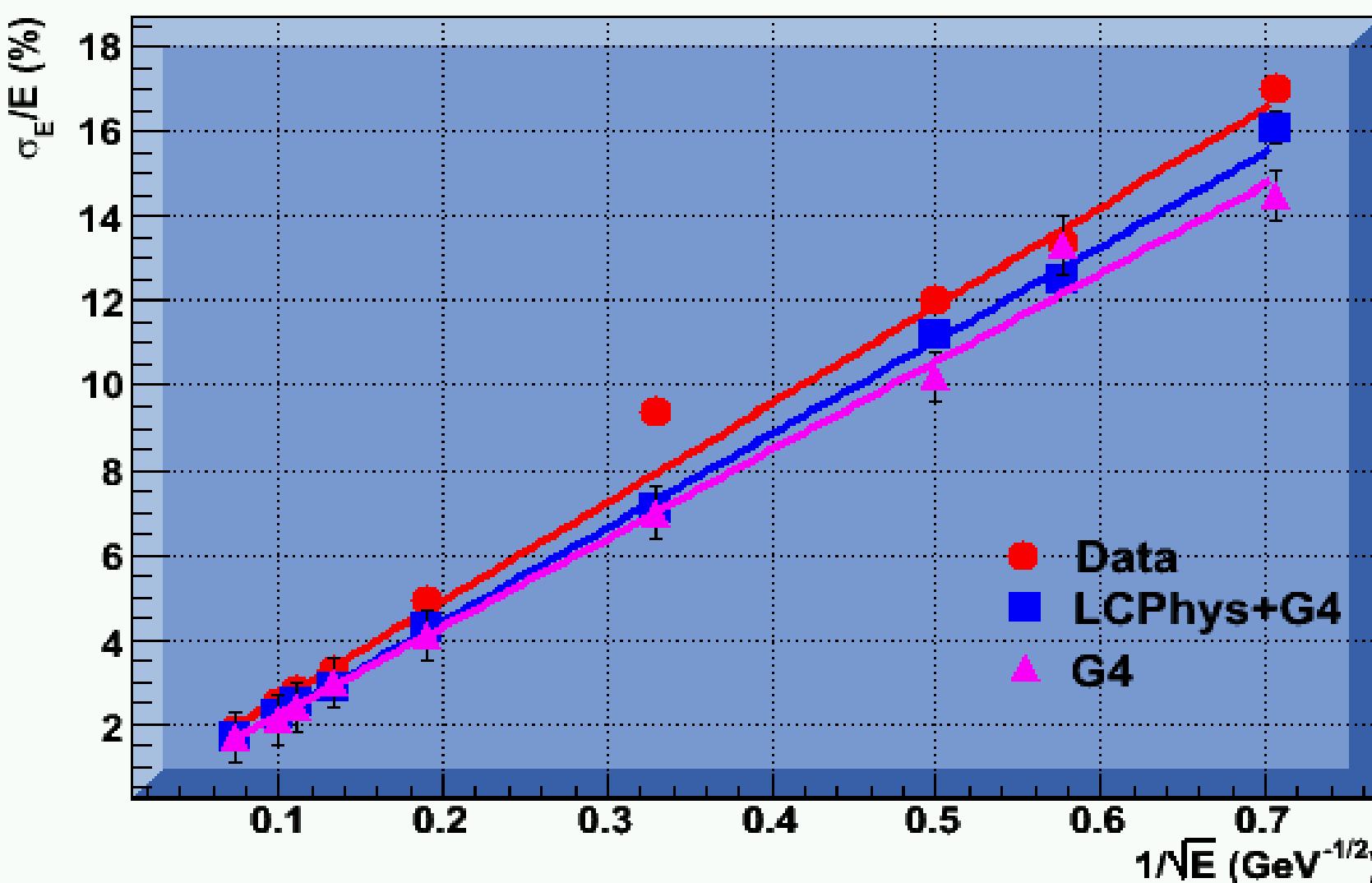
# Compare the MC & Data (e-)

Data  $\sigma/E = (22.1 \pm 0.4)\%/\sqrt{E} + (0.0 \pm 0.1)\%$

MC

$\sigma/E = (20.9 \pm 0.9)\%/\sqrt{E} + (0.1 \pm 0.3)\%$

Energy Resolution



# Hadronic Shower Models

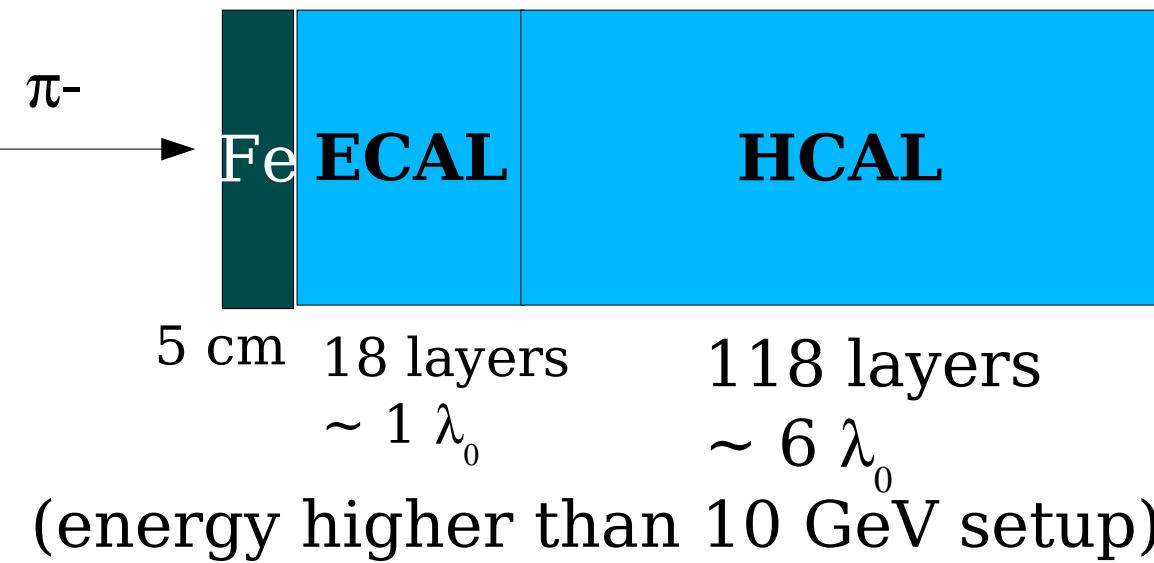
- ▶ **LCHadronPhysics** (*2004 by D.H. Wright, SLAC*)
- ▶ [http://www.slac.stanford.edu/comp/physics/geant4/slac\\_physics\\_lists/ilc/physlistdoc.html](http://www.slac.stanford.edu/comp/physics/geant4/slac_physics_lists/ilc/physlistdoc.html)
- ▶ In GEANT4 PhysicsList
  - ▶ **QGSP 2.8** (*2002 by J.P. Wellisch*)
  - ▶ **LHEP 3.7** (*2002 by J.P. Wellisch*)
  - ▶ **FTFP 2.8** (*2002 by J.P. Wellisch*)
  - ▶ **QGSC 2.9** (*2002 by J.P. Wellisch*)
- Packaging 2.4** (*2005 by G. Cosmo*)  
<http://cmsdoc.cern.ch/~hpw/GHAD/HomePage/geant4.6.1/calorimetry/index.html>

# Hadronic Shower Models

- ▶ **LHEP**, is the **fastest**, when it comes to CPU. It uses the LEP and HEP parametrized models for inelastic scattering.
- ▶ **QGSP**, theory driven modeling. It employs **quark gluon string model** for the '**punch-through**' interactions of the projectile with a nucleus, the string excitation cross-sections being calculated in quasi-eikonal approximation.
- ▶ **QGSC**, is as QGSP for the initial reaction, but uses chiral invariant phase-space decay (multi-quasmon fragmentation) to model the behavior of the system's fragmentation.
- ▶ **FTFP**, is similar to QGSP for the treatment of the fragmentation, but the string excitation/fragmentation is changed from quark-gluon string model to a diffractive string excitation.

# Standalone Setup

Setup the same lead/plastic scintillator sampling calorimeter written in **NIMA 487 (2002) 291-307**  
lead thickness is 8mm; scintillator thickness is 2 mm



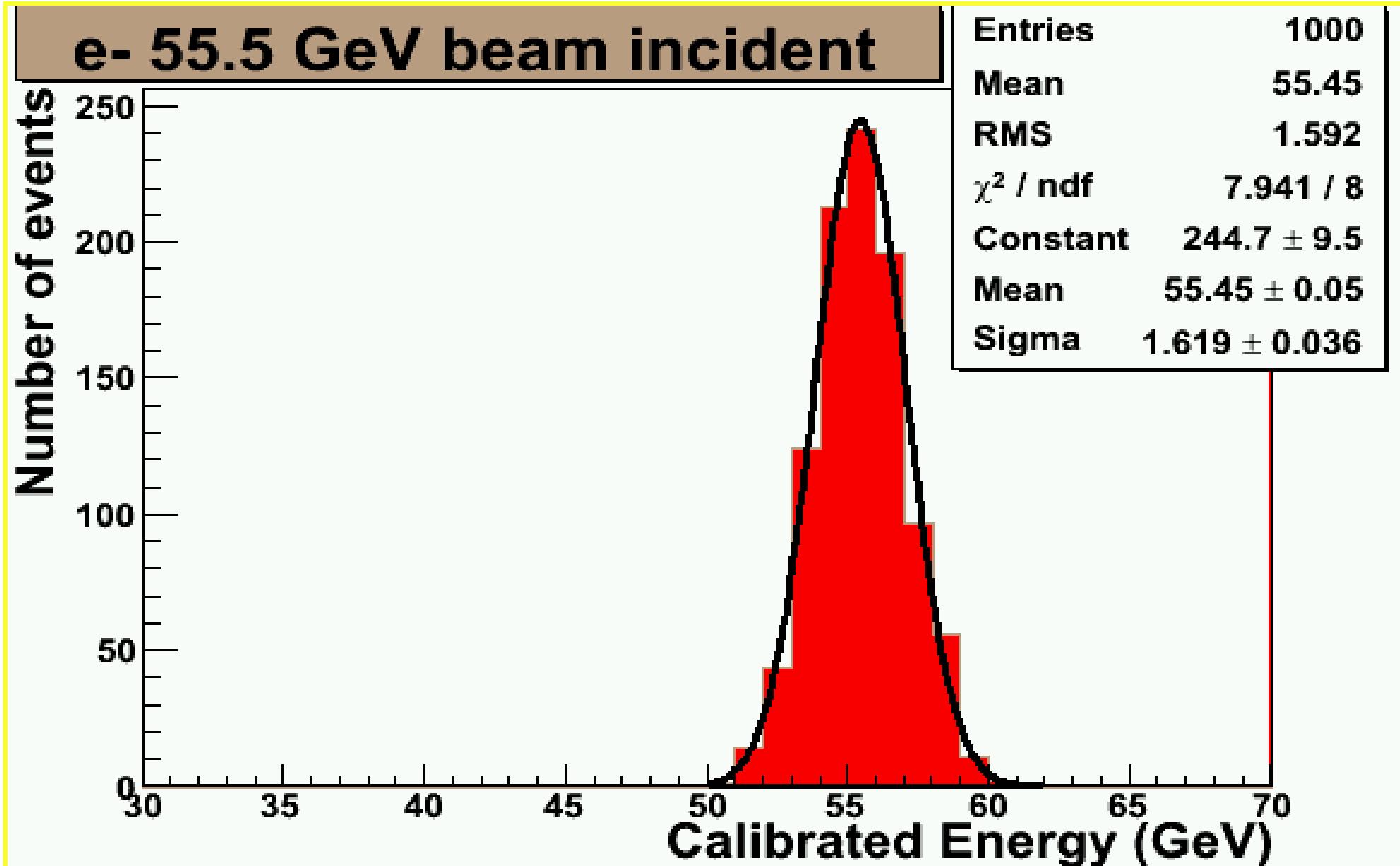
We compare the energy resolution between:

- ▶ Data
- ▶ LCHadronPhysics
- ▶ QGSP
- ▶ LHEP
- ▶ FTFP
- ▶ QGSC

**Check Point: Data and MC results should be close enough**

Details: Geant4 7.0.p1; max step length = 1 mm (save CPU Time); range cut = 10 micron (save secondary particles); energy lower than 10 GeV case, there will be no Fe block in front of the ECAL.

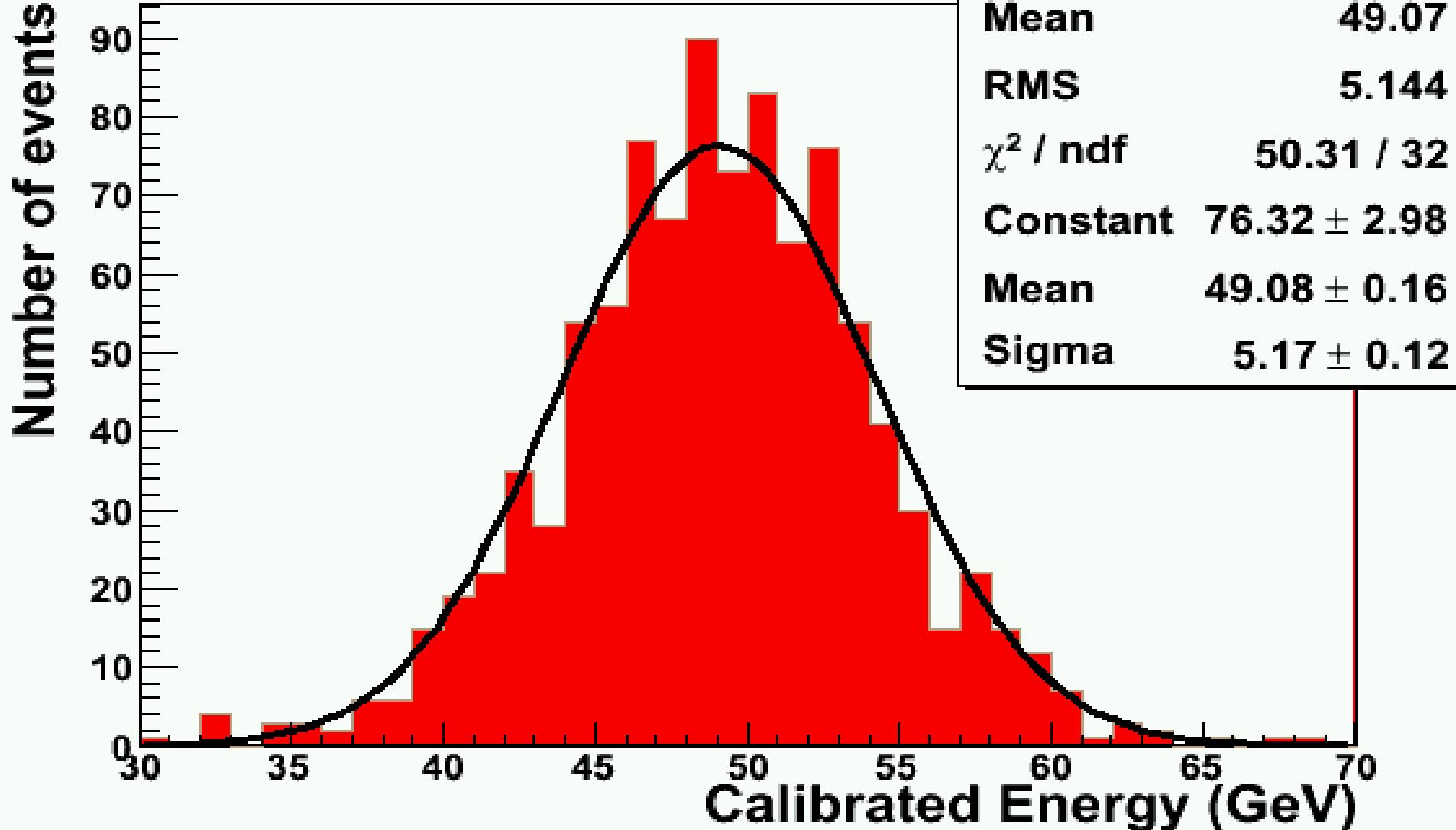
# Energy Calibration (e-)



# Energy Calibration ( $\pi^-$ )

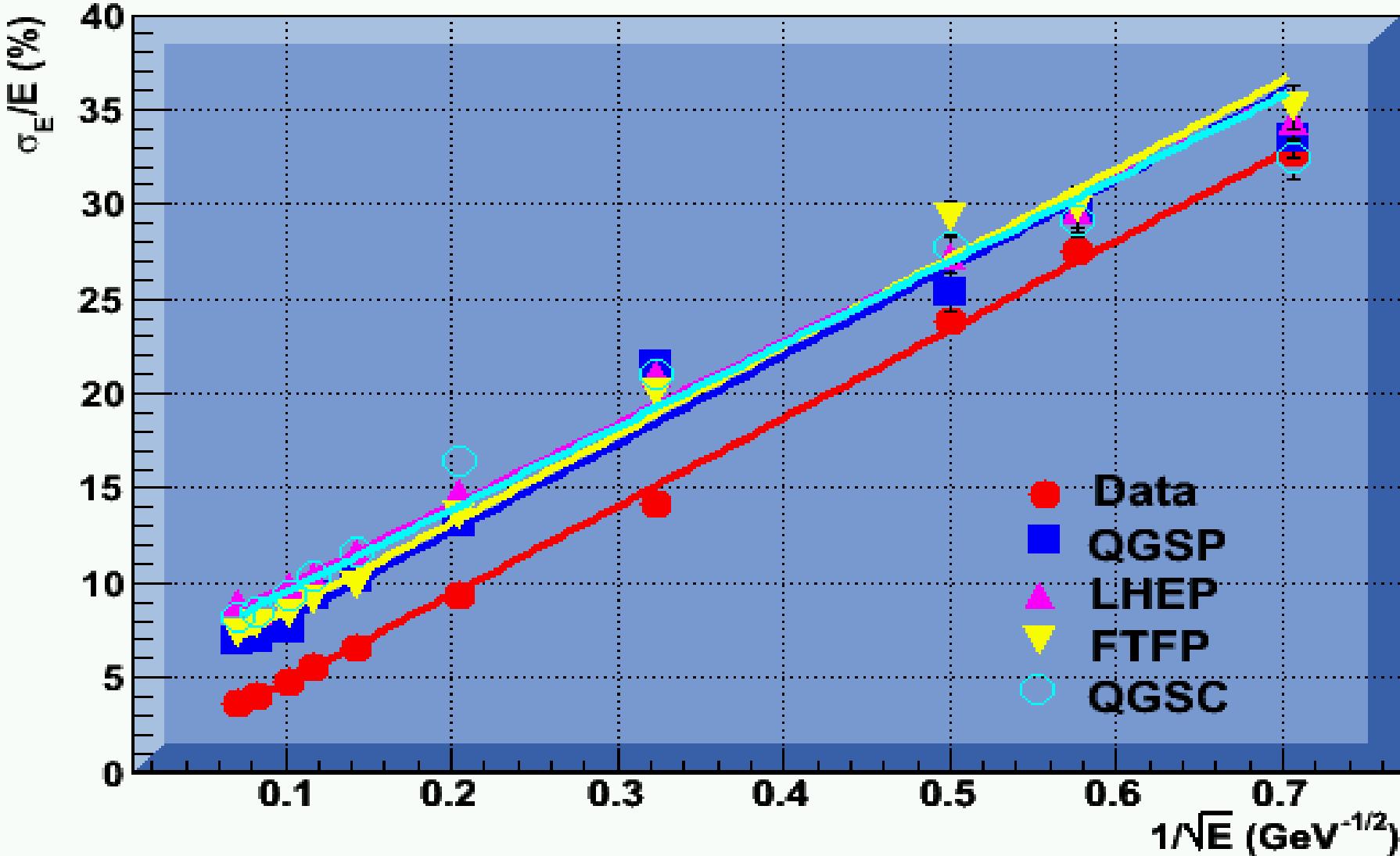
QGSP

$\pi^-$  49.1 GeV beam incident



# Compare the MC & Data ( $\pi^-$ )

## Energy Resolution



# Compare the MC & Data ( $\pi^-$ )

Data	
	$\sigma/E = (46.6 \pm 0.4)\%/\sqrt{E} + (0.1 \pm 0.1)\%$
MC	<b>QGSP</b> $\sigma/E = (46.5 \pm 1.0)\%/\sqrt{E} + (3.4 \pm 0.2)\%$
	<b>FTFP</b> $\sigma/E = (46.8 \pm 1.0)\%/\sqrt{E} + (3.8 \pm 0.2)\%$
	<b>QGSC</b> $\sigma/E = (43.7 \pm 1.0)\%/\sqrt{E} + (5.1 \pm 0.2)\%$
	<b>LHEP</b> $\sigma/E = (43.3 \pm 1.0)\%/\sqrt{E} + (5.4 \pm 0.2)\%$

- ▶ **LCHadronPhysics** (sometimes it makes GEANT4 crash, especially when the energy is higher than 100 GeV)
- ▶ We prefer to use the **QGSP** model as our Hadronic shower model.
- ▶ We don't know why the fitting **constant** term can't fit the data well.

# Error Message (LCHadronPhysics)

\*\*\* G4Exception : 007  
issued by : G4HadronicProcess  
ChooseHadronicInteraction failed.  
\*\*\* Fatal Exception \*\*\* core dump \*\*\*

\*\*\* G4Exception: Aborting execution \*\*\*

In src/G4EnergyRangeManager.cc,  
line 118:

====> GetHadronicInteraction:  
Energy ranges of two models fully  
overlapping

Unrecoverable error for:

- Particle energy[GeV] = 47.417756
- Material = Lead
- Particle type = proton

In src/G4EnergyRangeManager.cc,  
line 110:

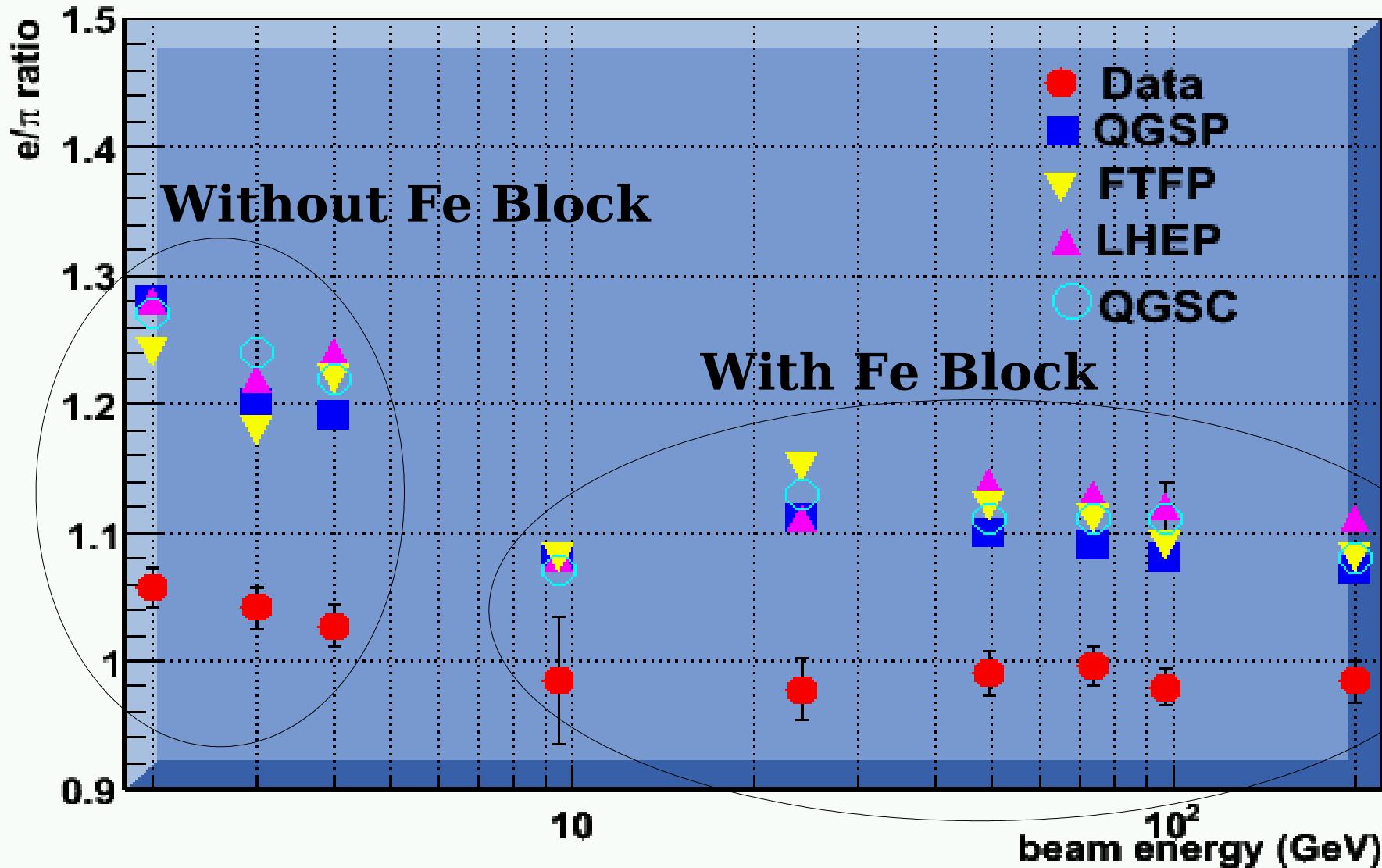
====> GetHadronicInteraction: No  
Model found

Unrecoverable error for:

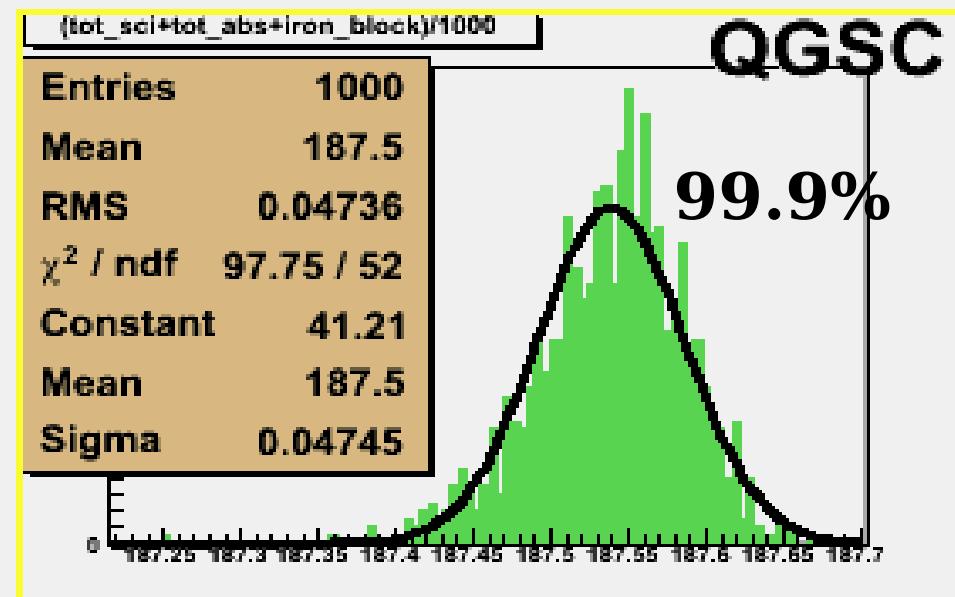
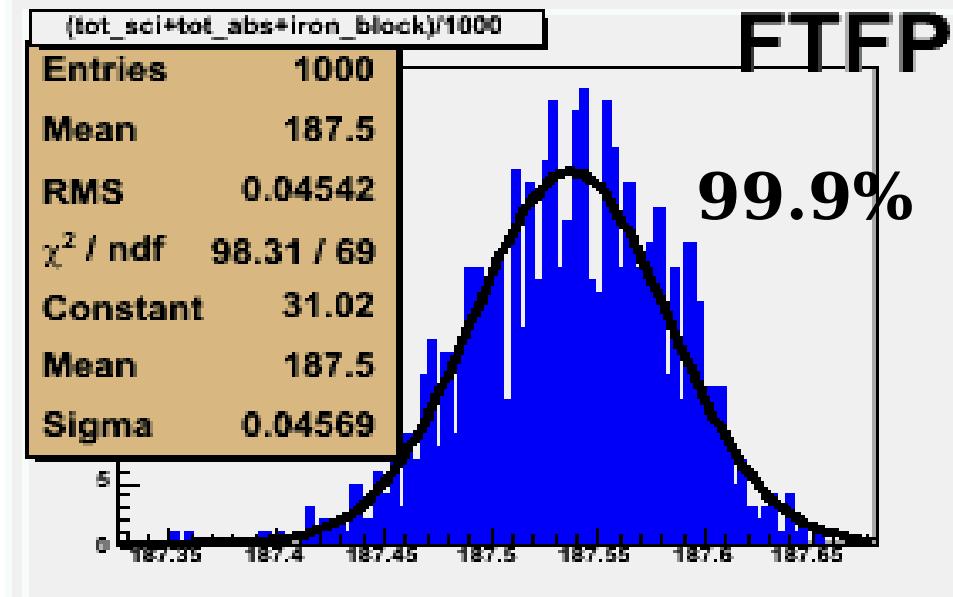
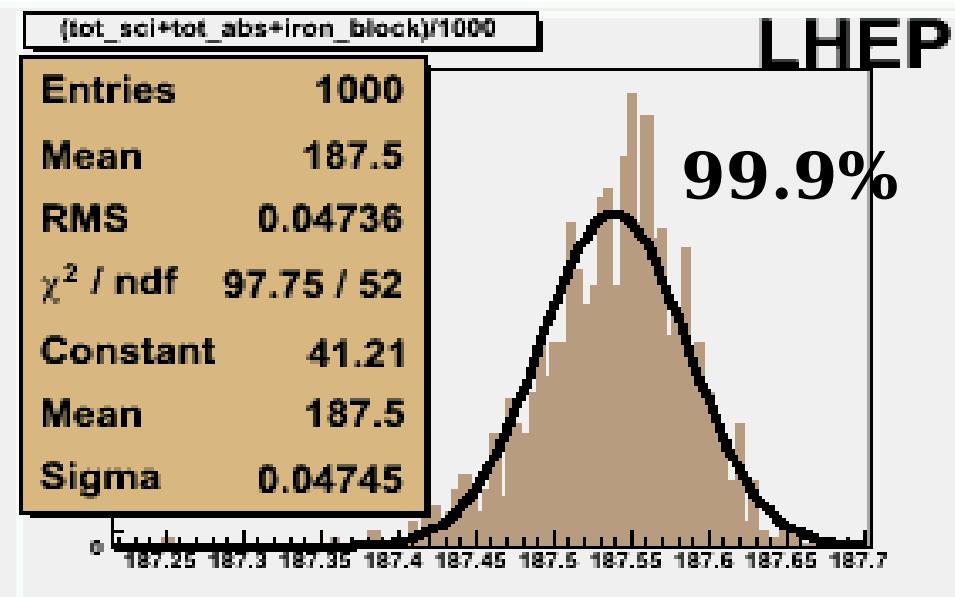
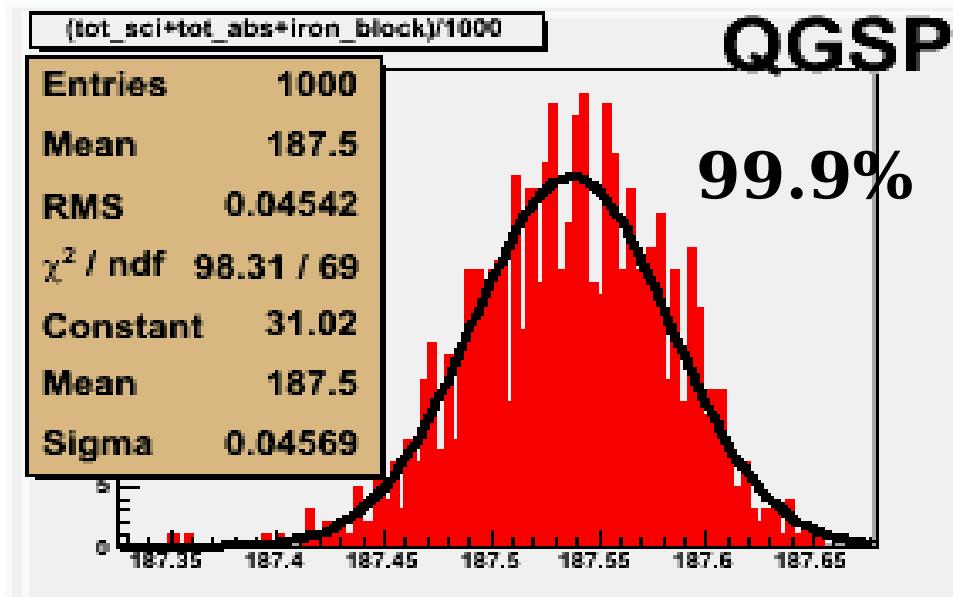
- Particle energy[GeV] = 48.65899
- Material = Lead
- Particle type = gamma

# Energy Compensation

## Energy Compensation

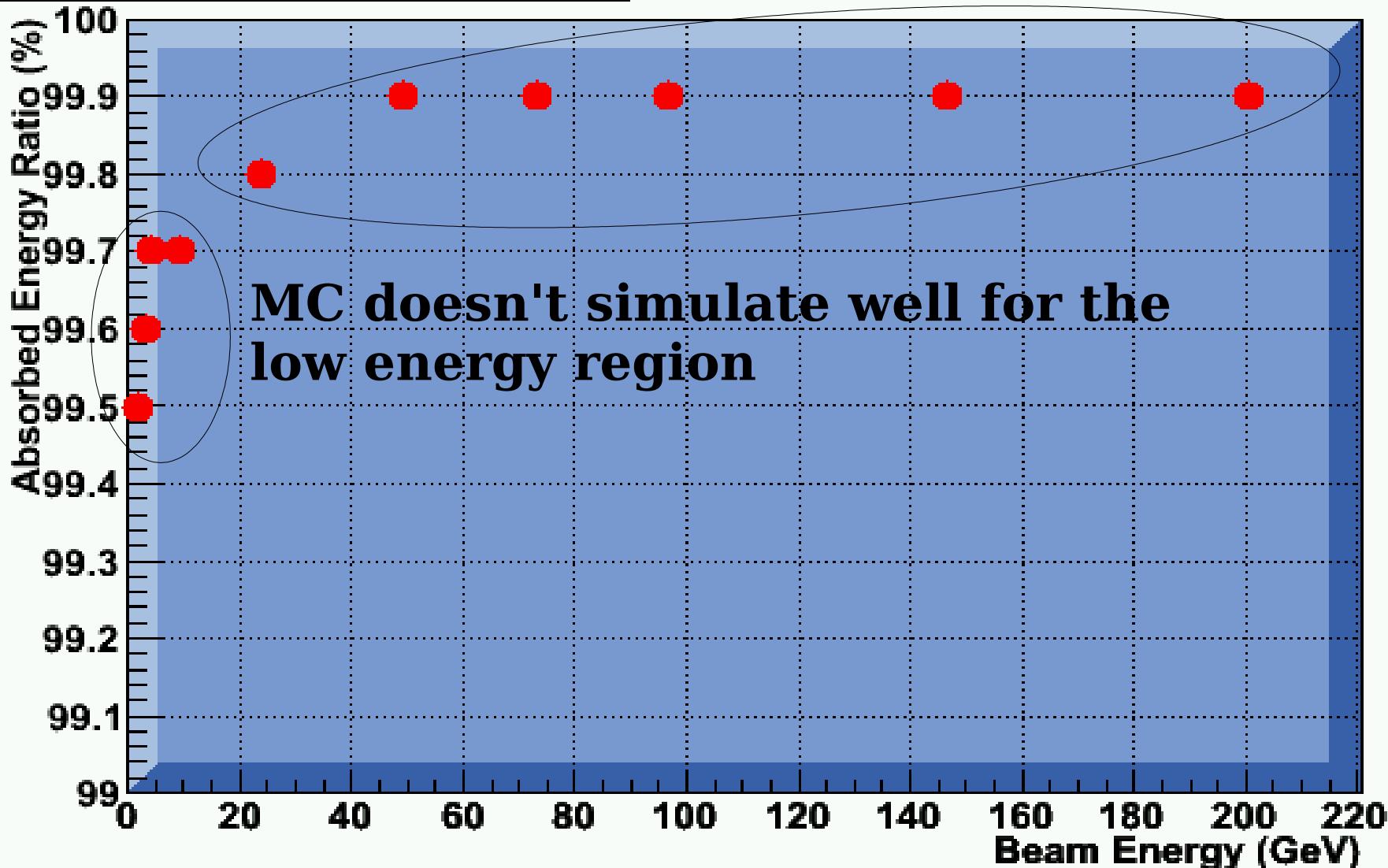


# Missing Energy (e-) 187.7 GeV

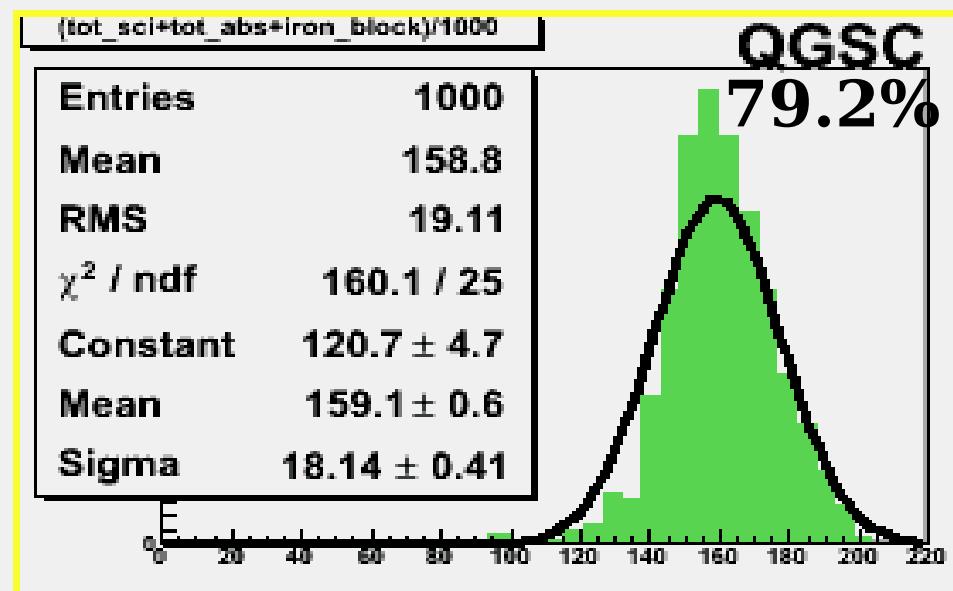
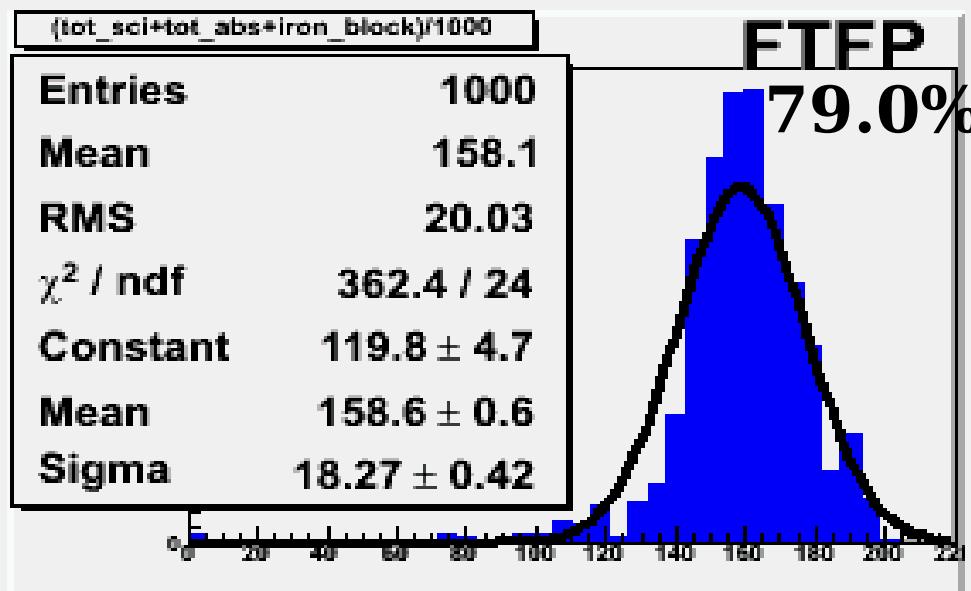
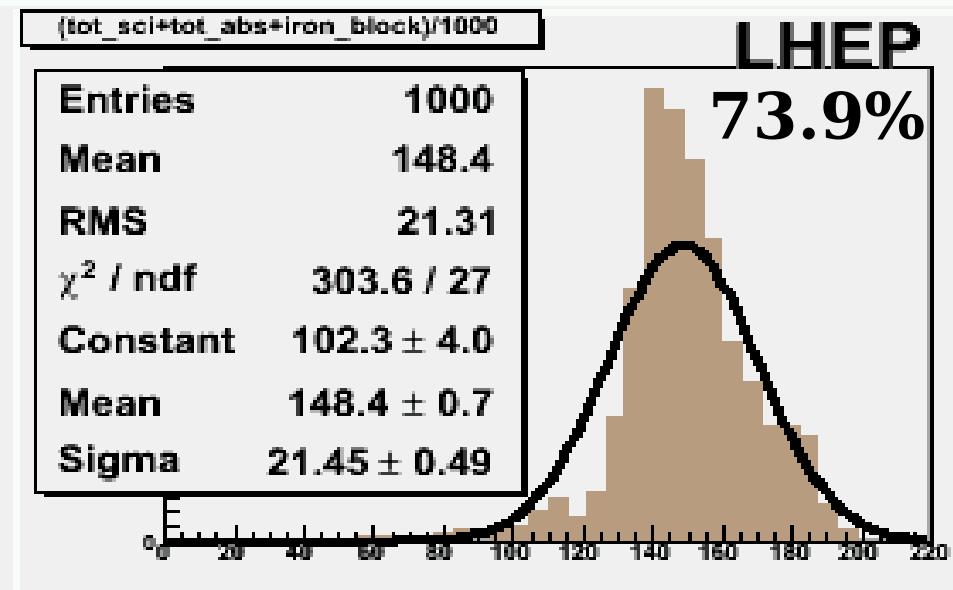
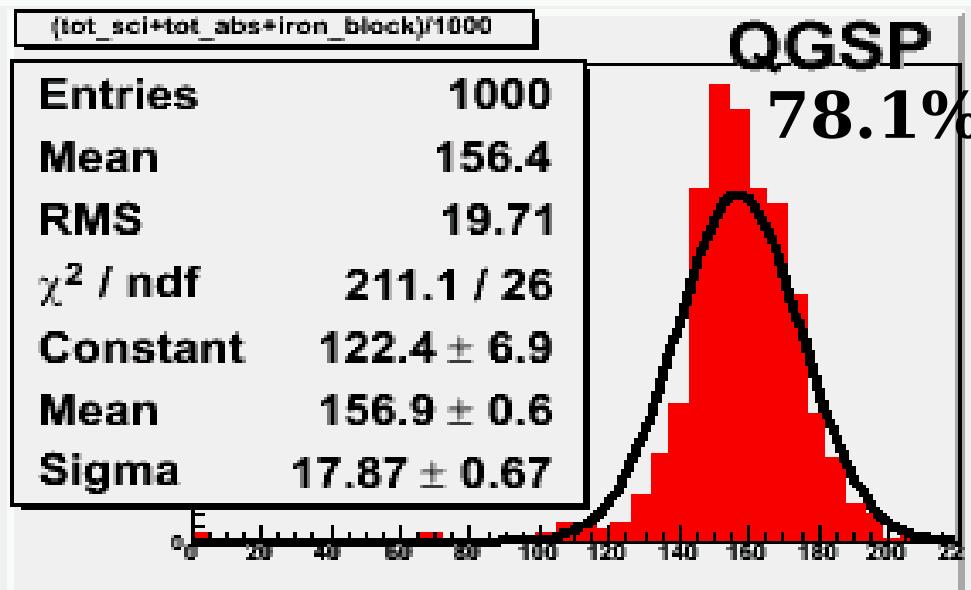


# Missing Energy (e-)

## Missing Energy

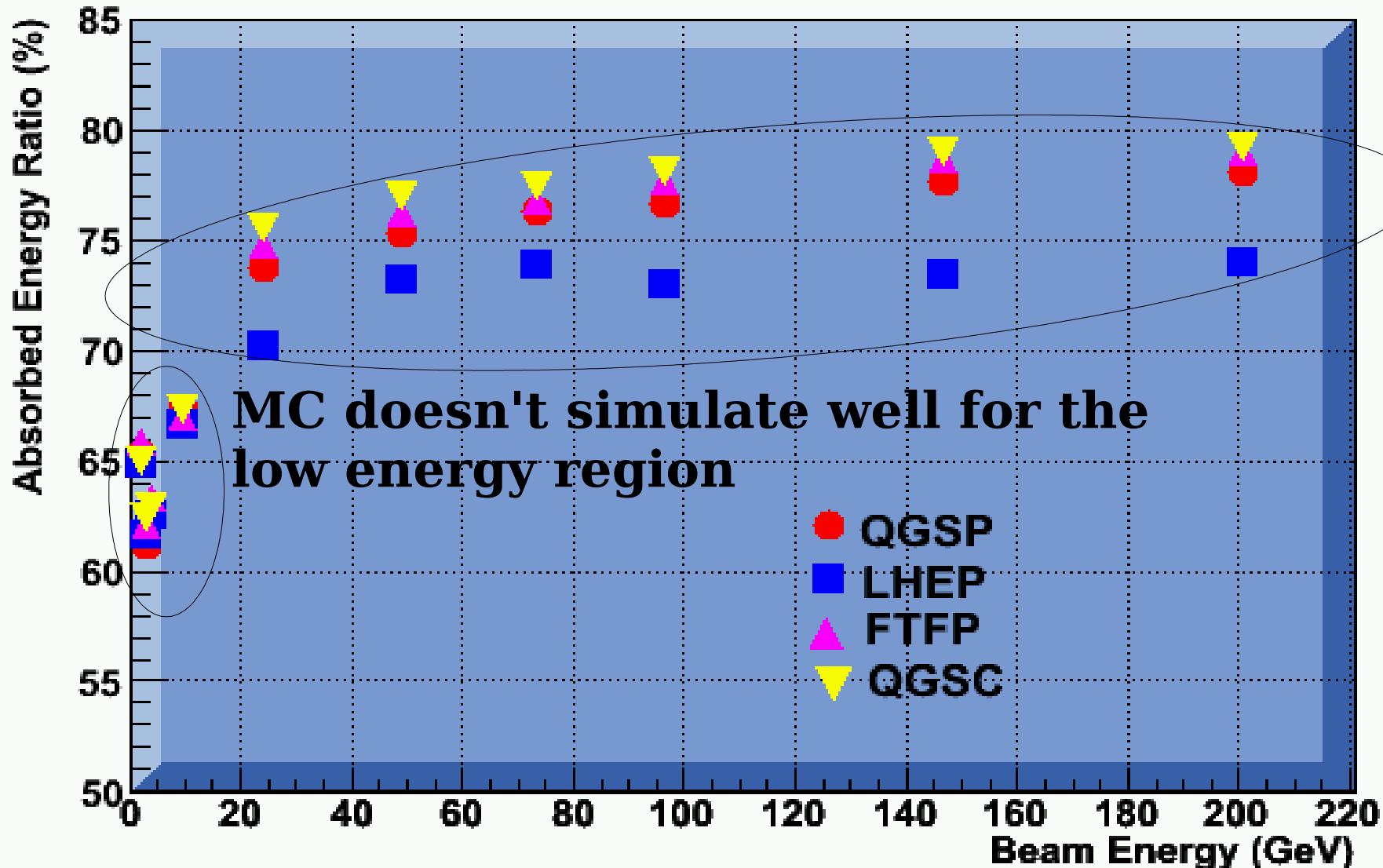


# Missing Energy ( $\pi^-$ ) 200.8 GeV



# Missing Energy ( $\pi^-$ )

## Missing Energy



MC doesn't simulate well for the  
low energy region

# Conclusion

- ▶ The EM and Hadron shower models are updated.
- ▶ **EM: Energy resolution of Data and MC are well fitted.**
- ▶ **HD: Energy resolution of  $\pi$ -, using QGSP model, fits data better than the others.**
- ▶ Geometry settings for the Calorimeter
  - ▶ Seven interaction length for Calorimeter is long enough, corresponding missing energy is  $\sim 25\%$ .
  - ▶ Missing Energy is larger in the lower energy region – improvement may be needed. (newly updated GEANT4 7.1 was just released 12 days ago)
- ▶ Energy Compensation (e/ $\pi$  ratio) is close to 1 in the current sampling ratio.

# Backup

## Asia Simulation Tools

Last Update: 2005/May/03

*<http://acfahip.kek.jp/subg/sim/simtools/index.html>*

### Download

- ▶ **SimTools-1-01-bin.tar.gz**

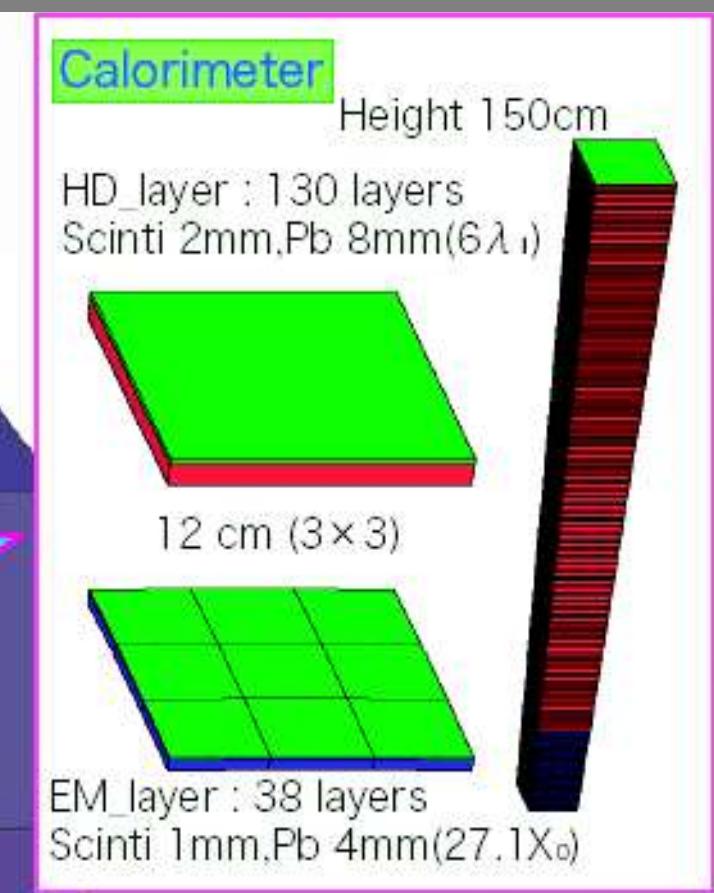
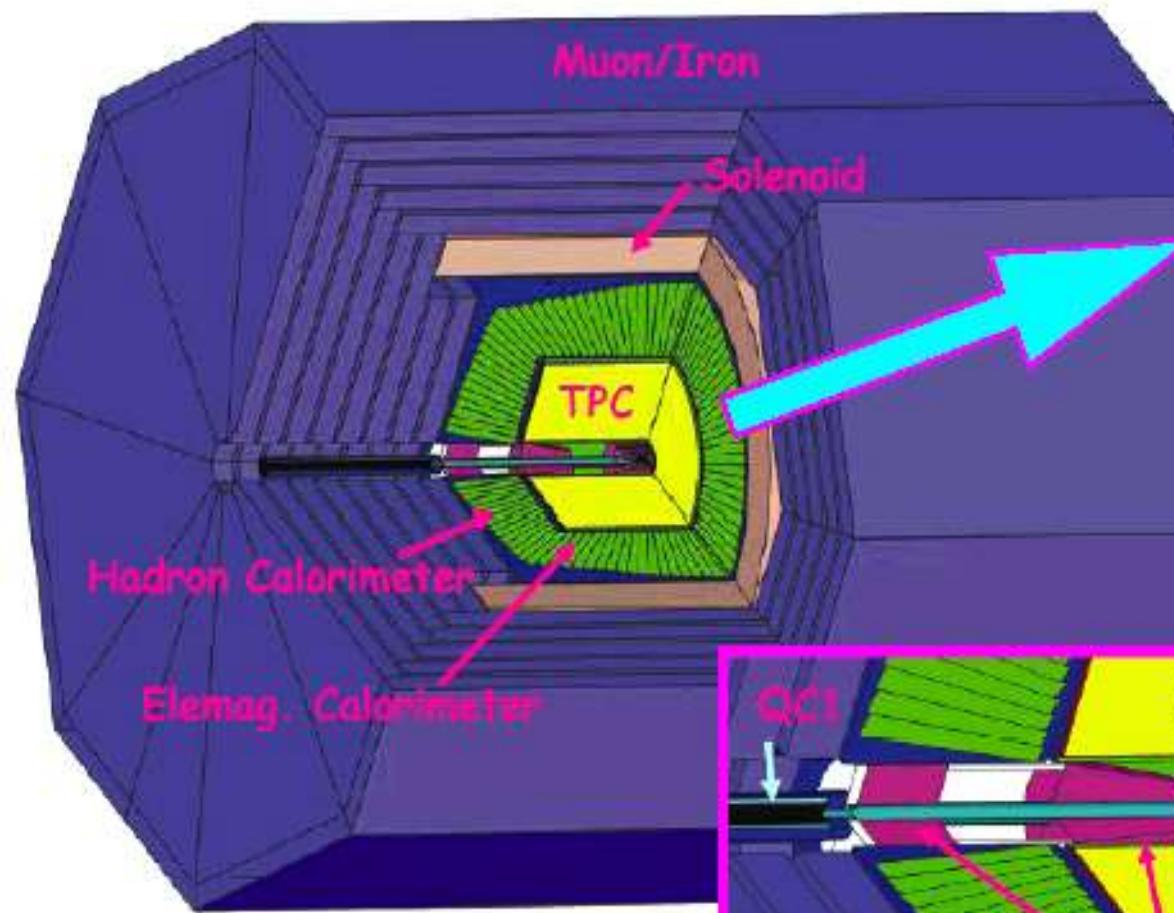
Collections of pre-compiled binaries, documents, and examples.

- ▶ **SimTools-1-01-src.tar.gz**

Source files corresponding to SimTools-1-01-bin.tar.gz

# Backup

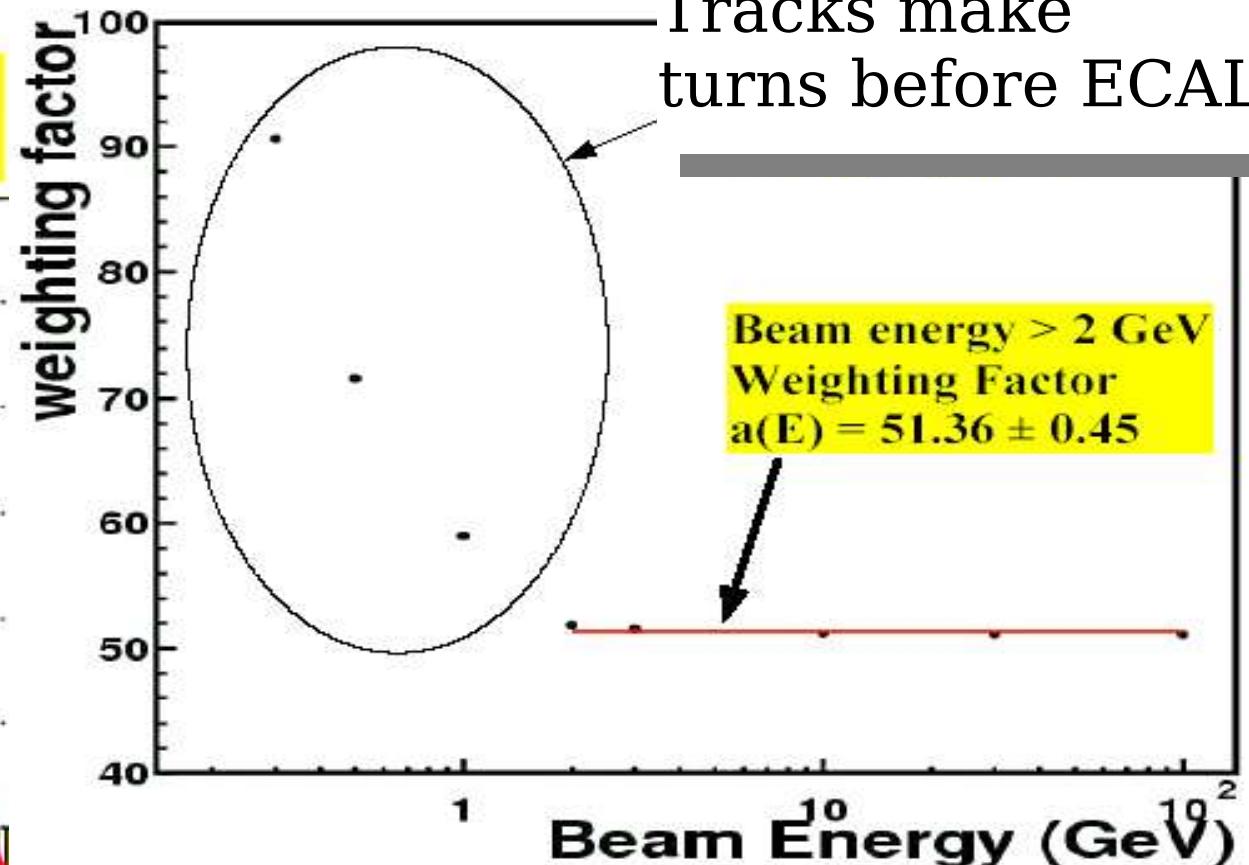
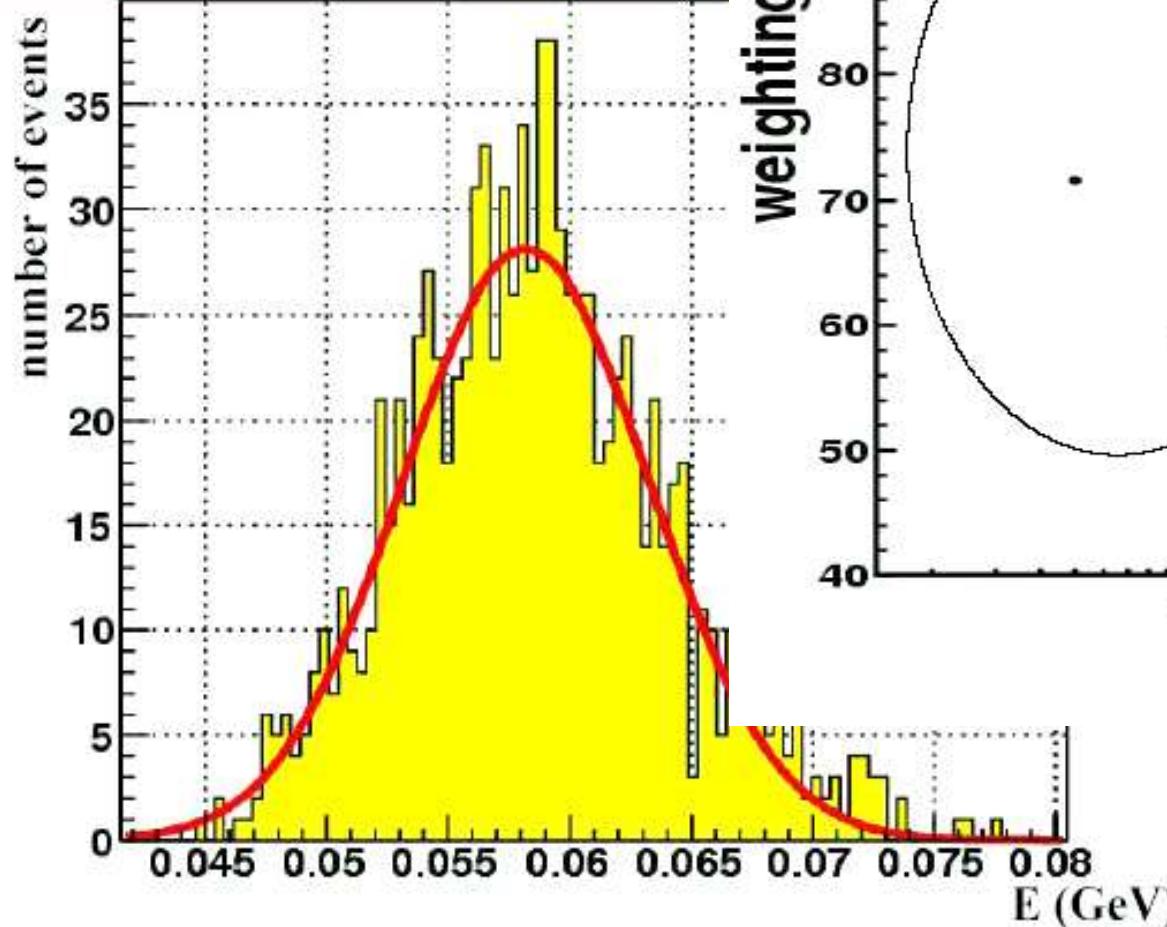
## Geometry Settings in Jupiter



# Backup

## In Jupiter, Energy Calibration: electron

$$a(3 \text{ GeV}) = E_{\text{in}}/E_{\text{EM}} = 3/0.0582 = 51.55$$



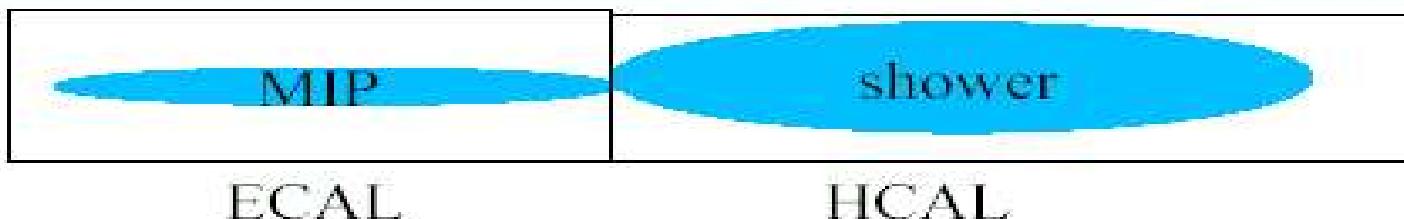
# Backup

## With QGSP (Jupiter): e/π ratio

$$\frac{a(E) = 51.36 \pm 0.45}{a(E) = 51.51 \pm 0.45}$$

Counted by the average values  
= **1.00 ± 0.01**

Keep MIPs in ECAL only



$$\frac{a(E) = 51.36 \pm 0.45}{a(E) = 46.22 \pm 0.45}$$

Counted by the average values  
= **1.11 ± 0.02**

All energy obtained in ECAL scintillator

