

# HCAL Analysis

Samet Lezki

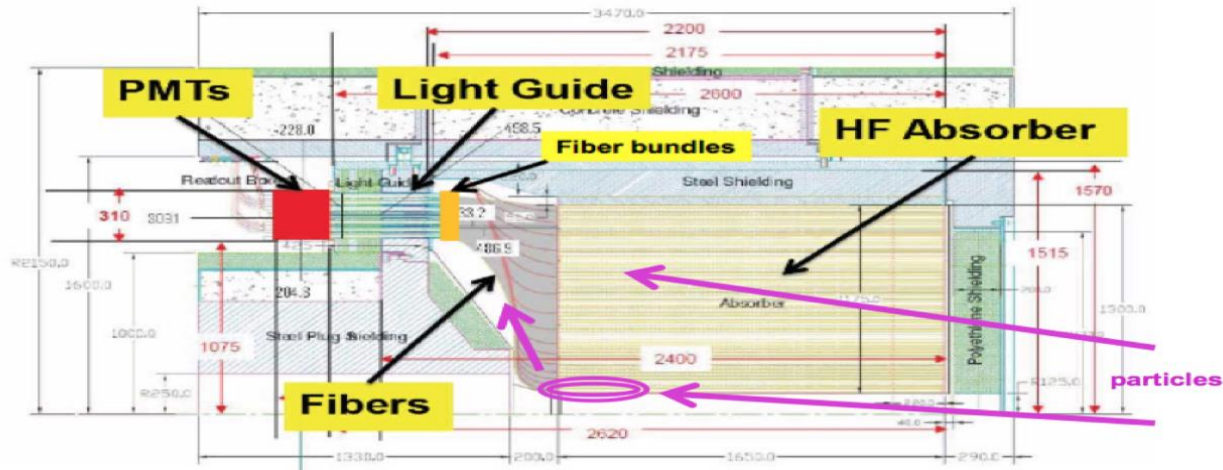
Yalcin Guler

Shuichi Kunori, Isa Dumanoglu,  
Bayram Tali, Emine Gurpinar, Serdal Damarseckin, Merve Ince, Hasan  
Huseyin Isik

# Introduction

- We will present analysis of new PMTs and HF noise in this talk.
- We have updated the code for HF noise analysis.
- PMTs were upgraded to new models in HF
  - Reduce anomalous signals
- The purpose of this presentation is to compare the response of the old and new PMTs looking their energy.

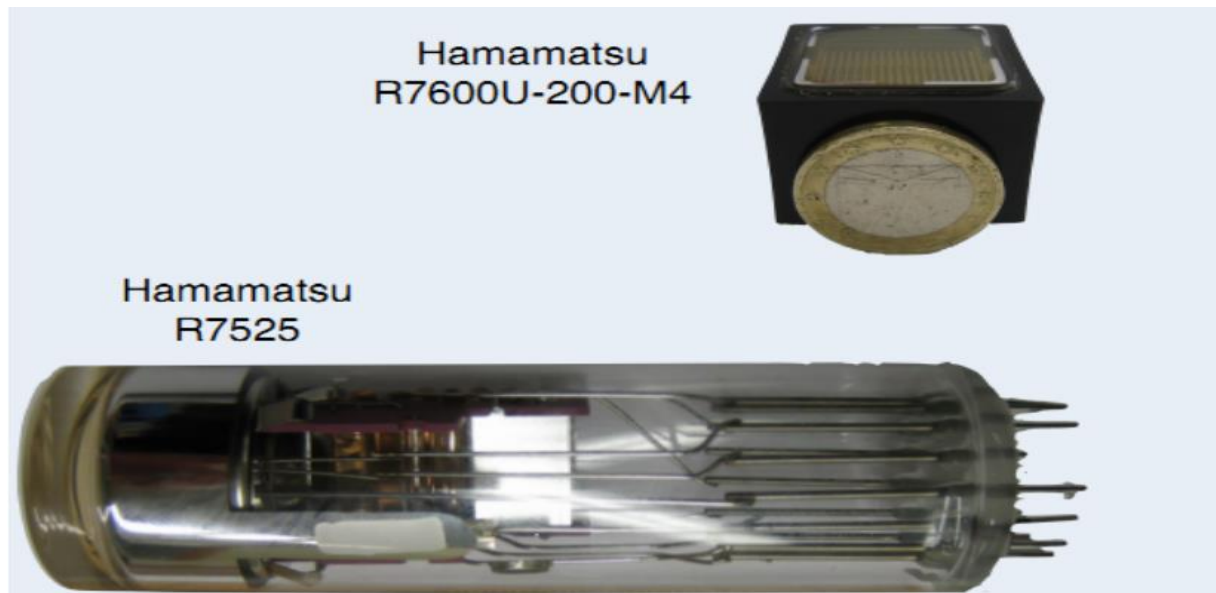
# Hadron Forward Calorimeter



- The Hadron Forward Calorimeter (HF) is an important part of the CMS.
  - Serving to improve jet detection,
  - missing transverse energy resolution in eta region changed from 3.0 to 5.0 .
- The HF detector includes quartz fibers embedded in steel absorbers, which generate Cerenkov Radiation that is picked up by photomultiplier tubes.
- Every wedge has two RBXs servicing it, housing 24 PMTs each.
- HF has total of 1728 PMTs, in HF+ and HF- combined (PMT).

# New HF PMT

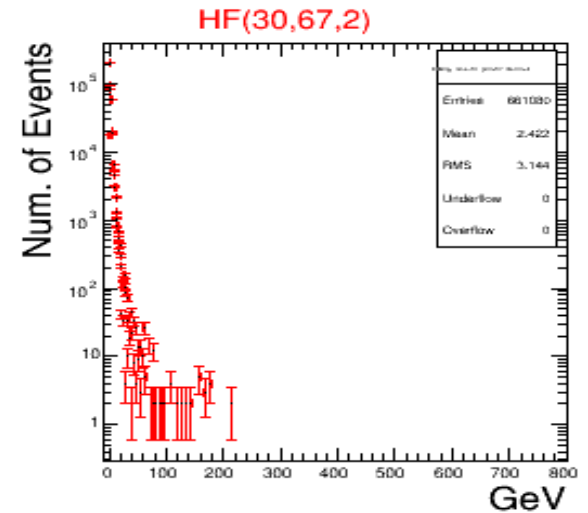
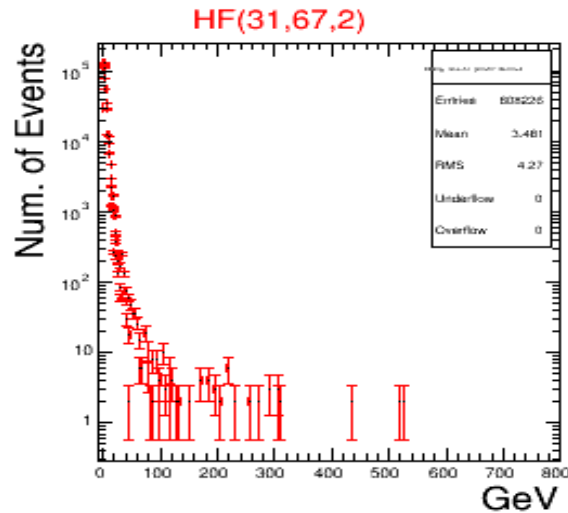
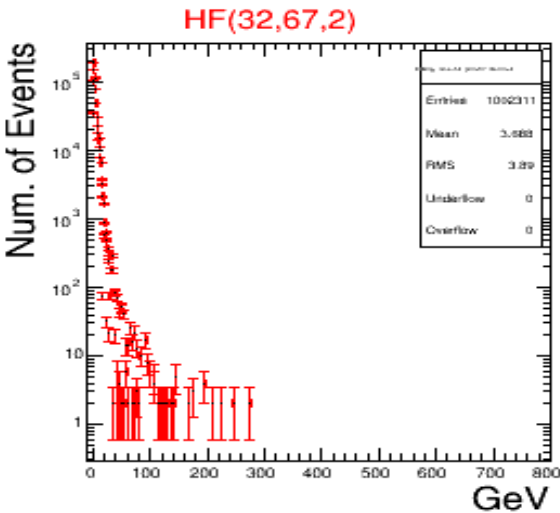
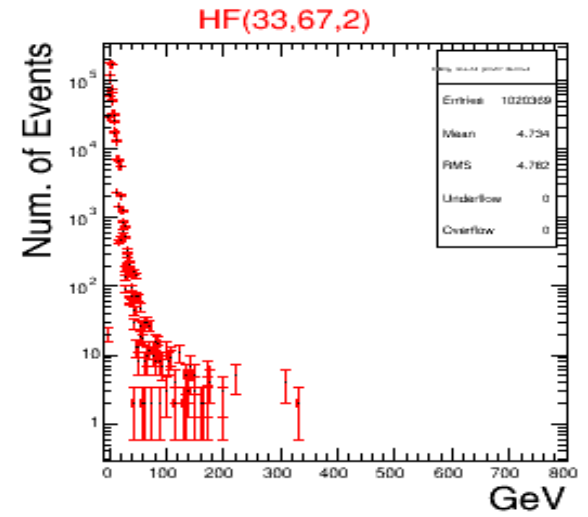
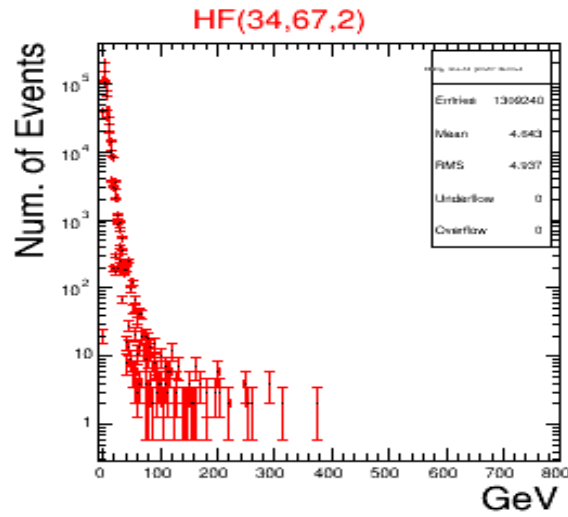
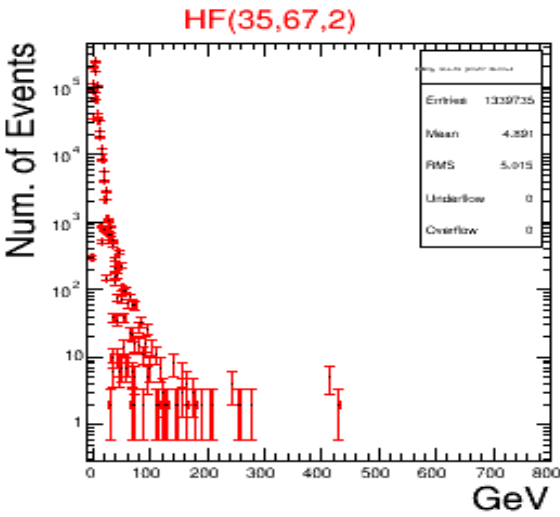
- The new quad-anode PMTs were installed to cope with the noise created by window hits.
- selected to replace the current ones in the HF during the 2012 upgrade.
- The new PMTs feature a window segmented into four quadrants.



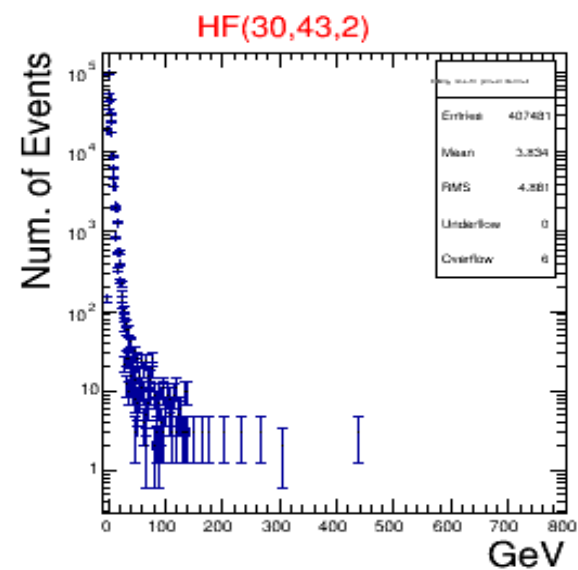
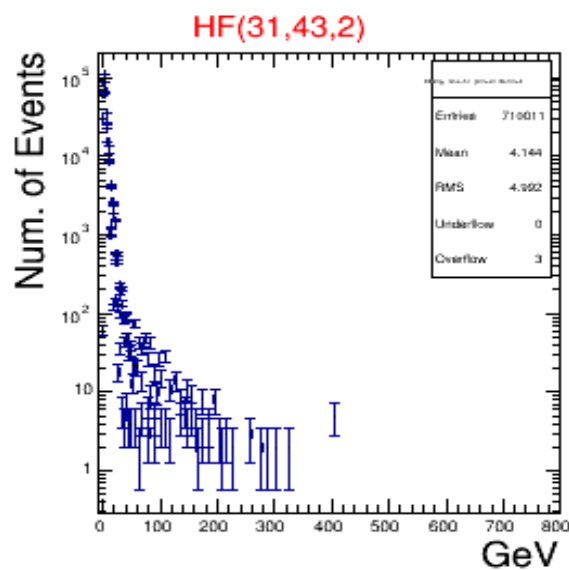
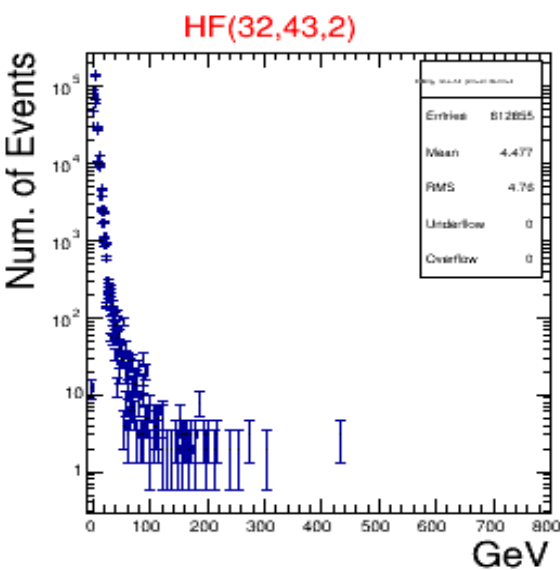
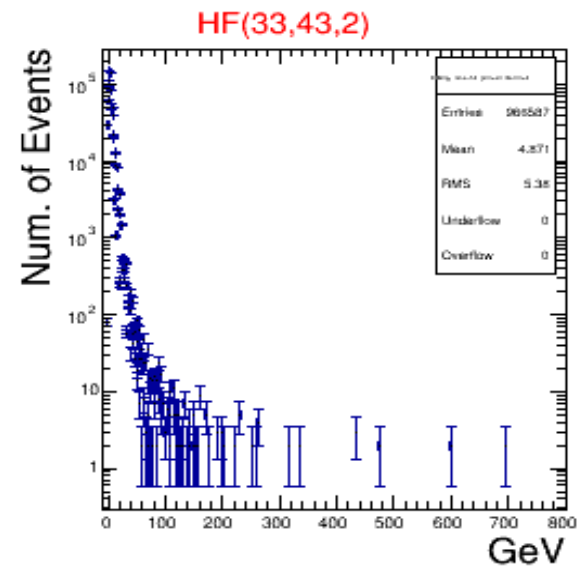
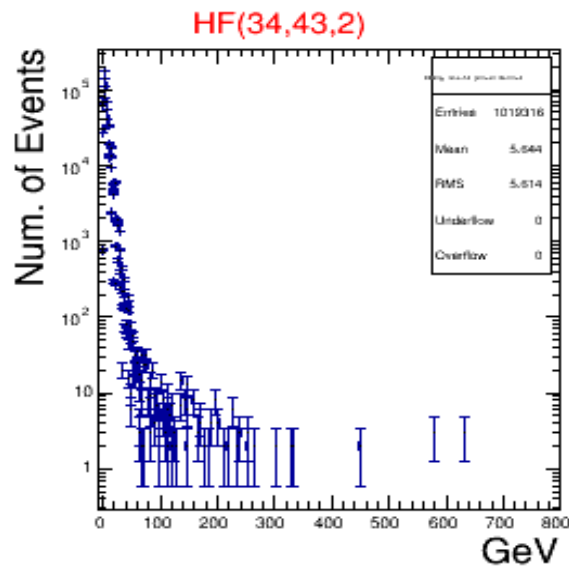
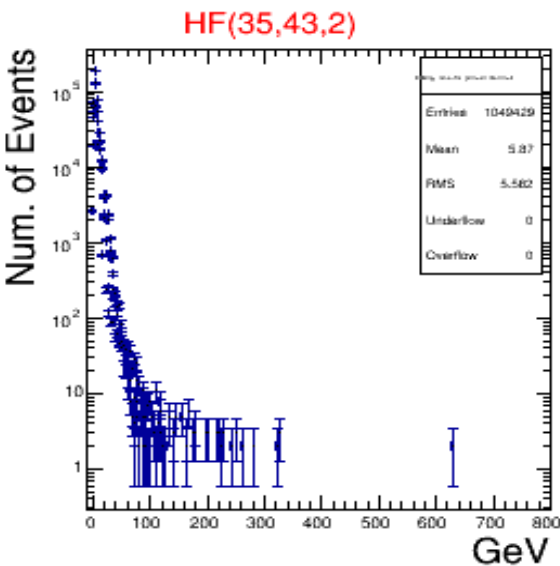
# Info for the analysis

- We use
  - CMSSW\_7\_1\_7
  - /MinimumBias/Run2012D-22Jan2013-v1/RECO

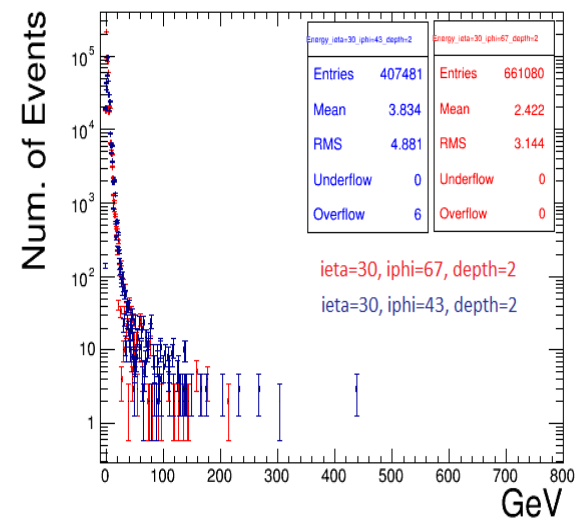
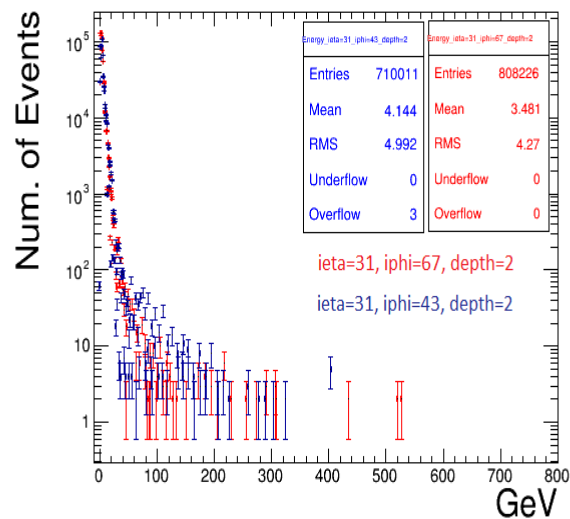
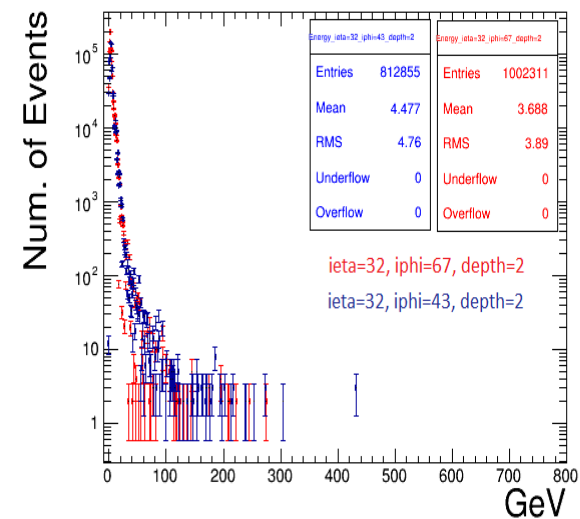
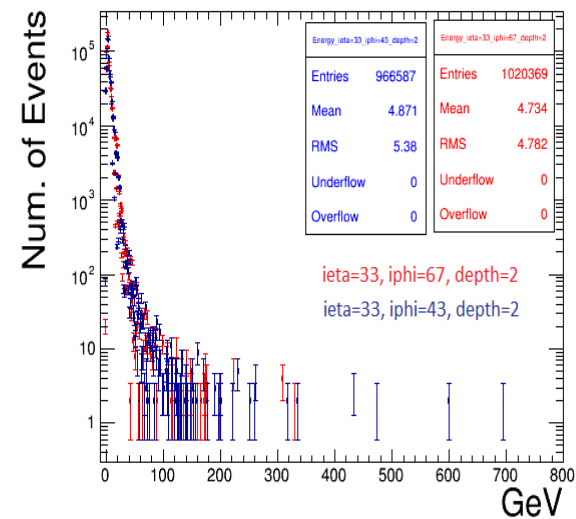
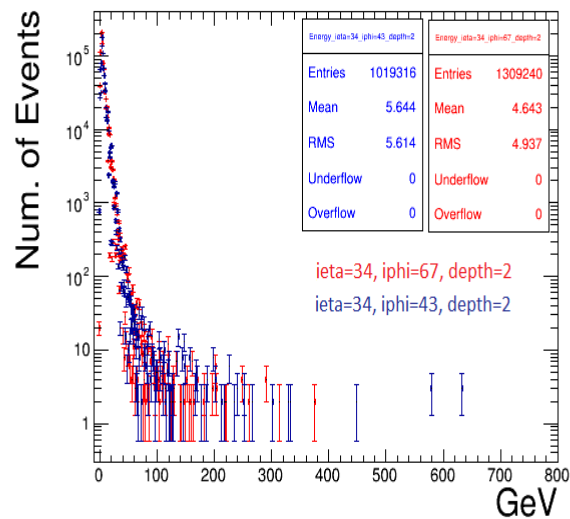
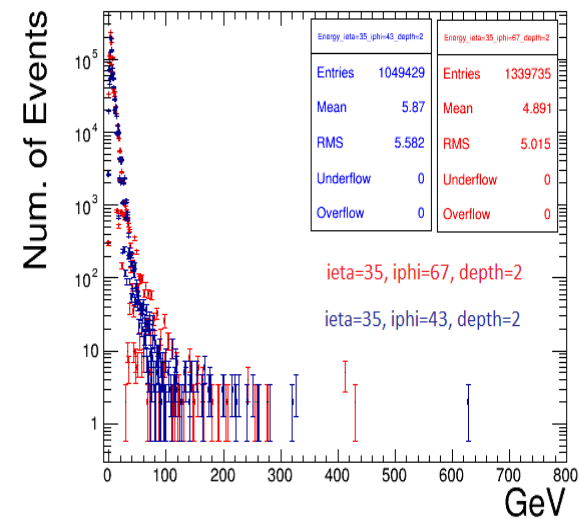
# Energy distribution for iphi=67



# Energy distribution for iphi=43

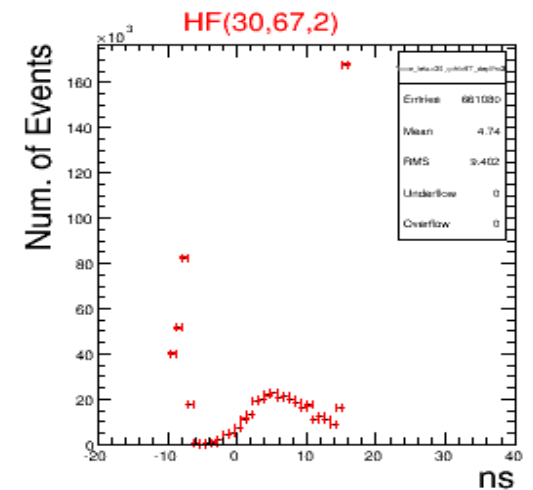
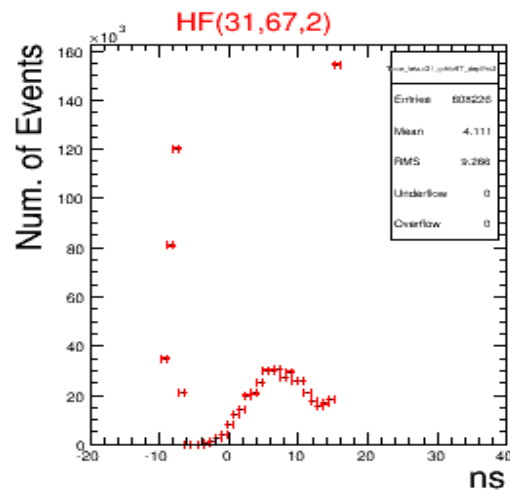
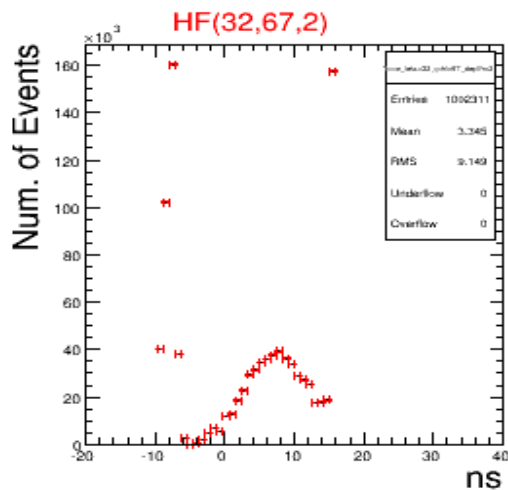
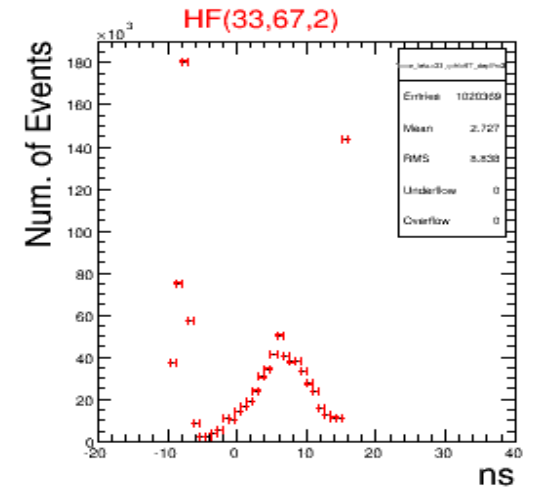
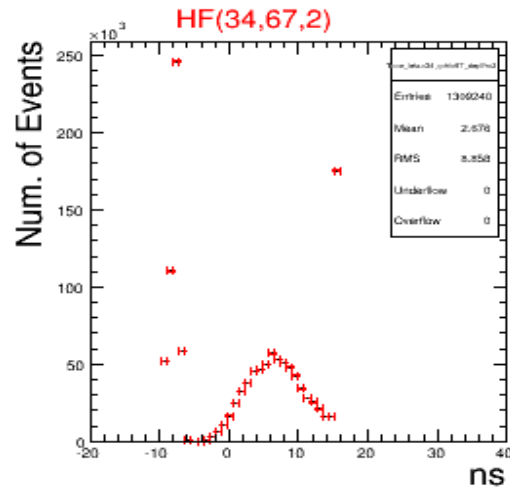
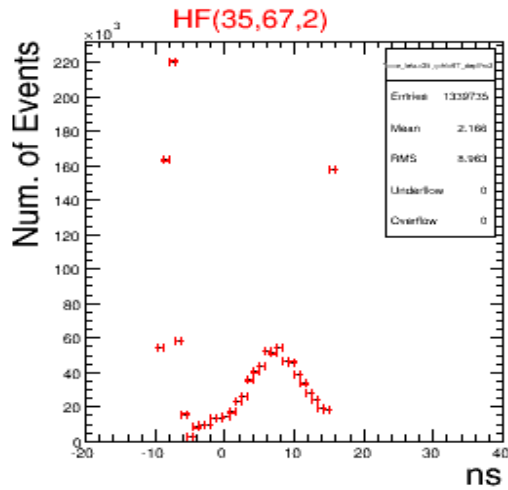


# Comparison of Energy distributions with superposing

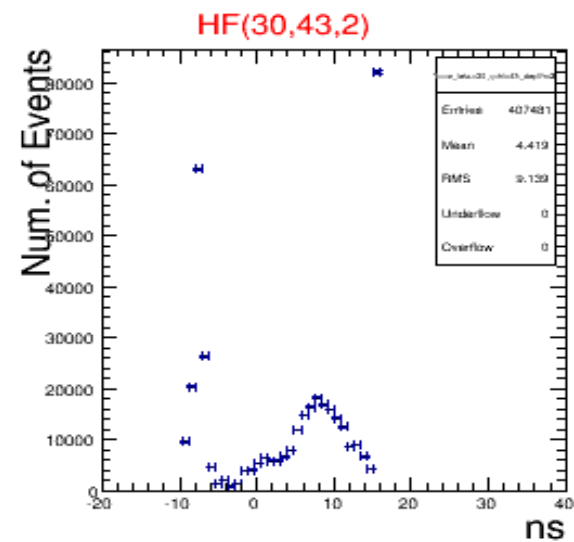
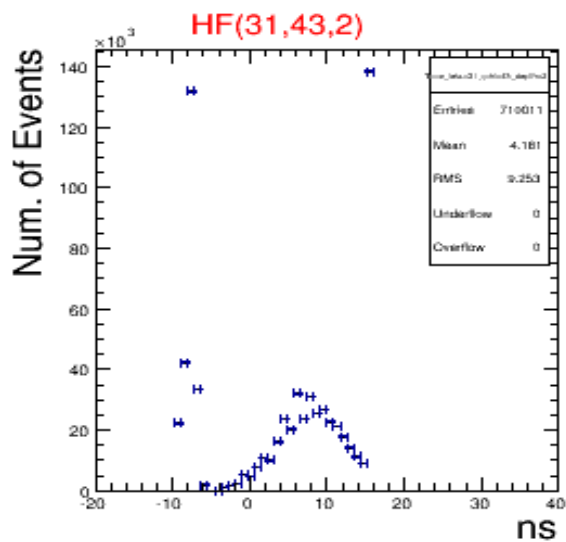
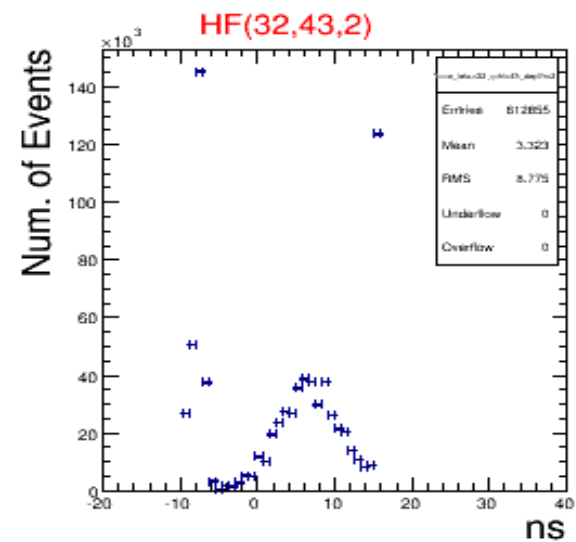
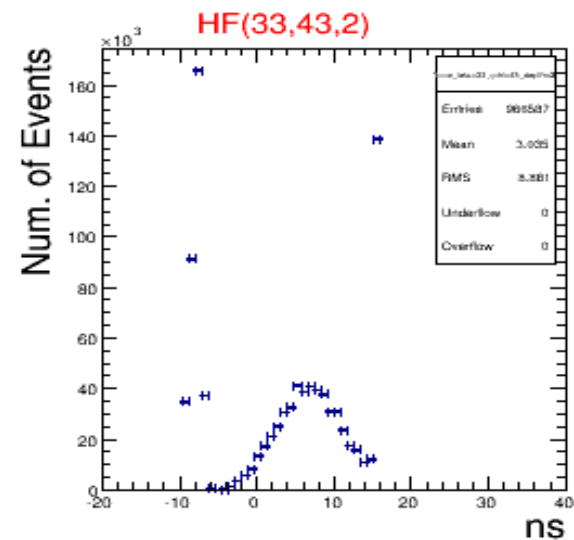
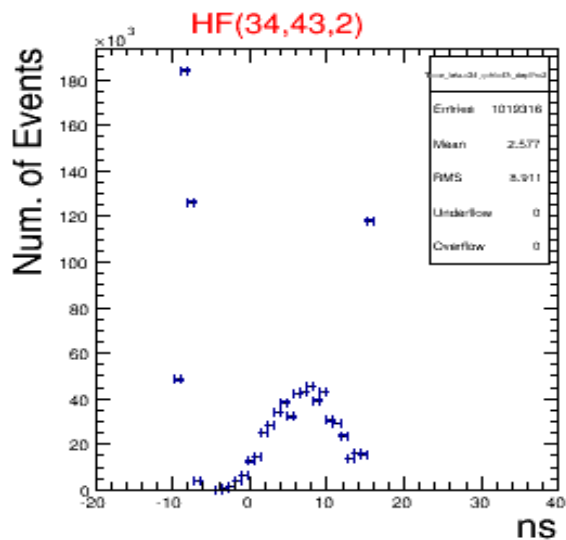
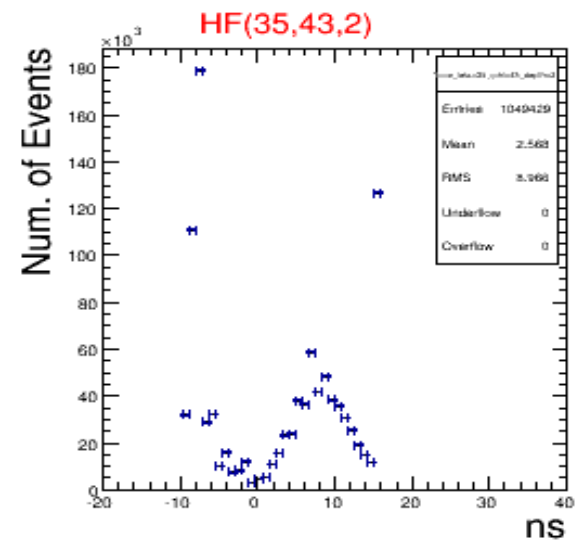




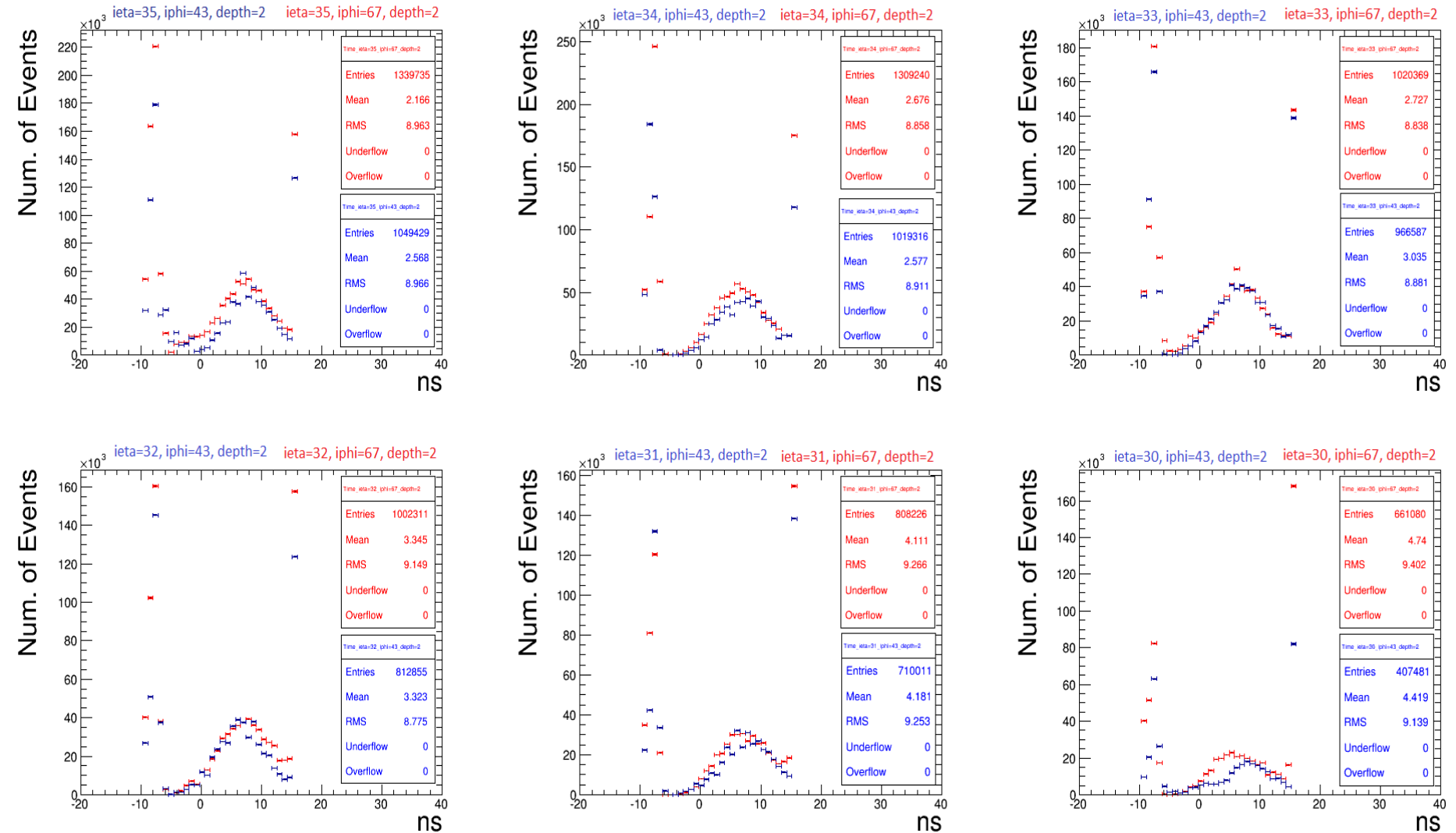
# Time distribution for $i\phi_i=67$



# Time distribution for iphi=43



# Comparison of Time distributions with superposing



# HF Ntuple Code part

```
try {
  std::vector<edm::Handle<HFRecHitCollection> > colls;
  iEvent.getManyByType(colls);
  std::vector<edm::Handle<HFRecHitCollection> >::iterator i;
  int NumRecHits = 0;
  fRunNo = iEvent.id().run();
  fEventNo = iEvent.id().event();
  int nHits = 0;
  for (i=colls.begin(); i!=colls.end(); i++) {
    for (HFRecHitCollection::const_iterator j=(*i)->begin(); j!=(*i)->end(); j++) {
      HEneVsEta->Fill(j->id().ieta(), j->energy());
      if (j->id().subdet() == HcalForward) {
        ++NumRecHits;
        fEnergy[nHits] = j->energy();
        fTime[nHits] = j->time();
        fEta[nHits] = j->id().ieta();
        fPhi[nHits] = j->id().iphi();
        fDepth[nHits] = j->id().depth();
        fPMTHitLS[nHits] = (j->flagField(HcalCaloFlagLabels::HFLongShort)) ? 1 : 0; // if there is a rechit same time , flag is «1»
        fPMTHitS8S1[nHits] = (j->flagField(HcalCaloFlagLabels::HFS8S1Ratio)) ? 1 : 0;
        fTimingError[nHits] = (j->flagField(HcalCaloFlagLabels::HFDigiTime)) ? 1 : 0;
        HFRecHitTime->Fill(j->time());
        HFRecHitEnergy->Fill(j->energy());
        ++nHits;
      }
    }
    fNumRecHits = nHits;
    fTree->Fill();
  }
} catch (...) {
  std::cout << "No HF RecHits." << std::endl;
}
```

# HF Ntuple analyzer Code part

```
double nevt = fTree->GetEntries();
for(int i = 0; i < nevt; ++i){
    if(i%10000==0)cout << "finished " << i << endl;
    fTree->GetEntry(i);
    for(int id=0;id<fNumRecHits;++id){
        int iphi = fPhi[id];
        int idepth = fDepth[id];
        int ieta = fEta[id];
        float energy = fEnergy[id];
        float time = fTime[id];
        int flag = fPMTHitLS[id];
        fHists->getHisto1D(histSumRecHitEnergyinHF)->Fill(energy); // Sum Rechit Energy in HF
        if (fDepth[id]==1)fHists->getHisto1D(histLongRecHitEnergyinHF)->Fill(energy); // Long Fiber Rechit Energy (EM)
        if (fDepth[id]==2)fHists->getHisto1D(histShortRecHitEnergyinHF)->Fill(energy); // Short Fiber Rechit Energy (HM)
        if (flag==0){ // There is no Rechit same time in Long and Short Fibers
            fHists->getHisto1D(histNoiseCleanSumRecHitEnergyinHF)->Fill(energy); // after noise clean Sum Rechit Energy in HF
            if (fDepth[id]==1)fHists->getHisto1D(histNoiseCleanLongRecHitEnergyinHF)->Fill(energy); // after noise clean Long Fiber
            if (fDepth[id]==2)fHists->getHisto1D(histNoiseCleanShortRecHitEnergyinHF)->Fill(energy); // after noise clean ShortFiber
        }
        int seqId = fMap->getSequenceId(ieta,iphi,idepth); // Specific channel ieta, iphi, idepth
        if(seqId != -999) {
            histEnergy.Form("Energy_ieta=%i_iphi=%i_depth=%i",ieta,iphi,idepth);
            fHists->getHisto1D(histEnergy)->Fill(energy);
        }
    }
}
```

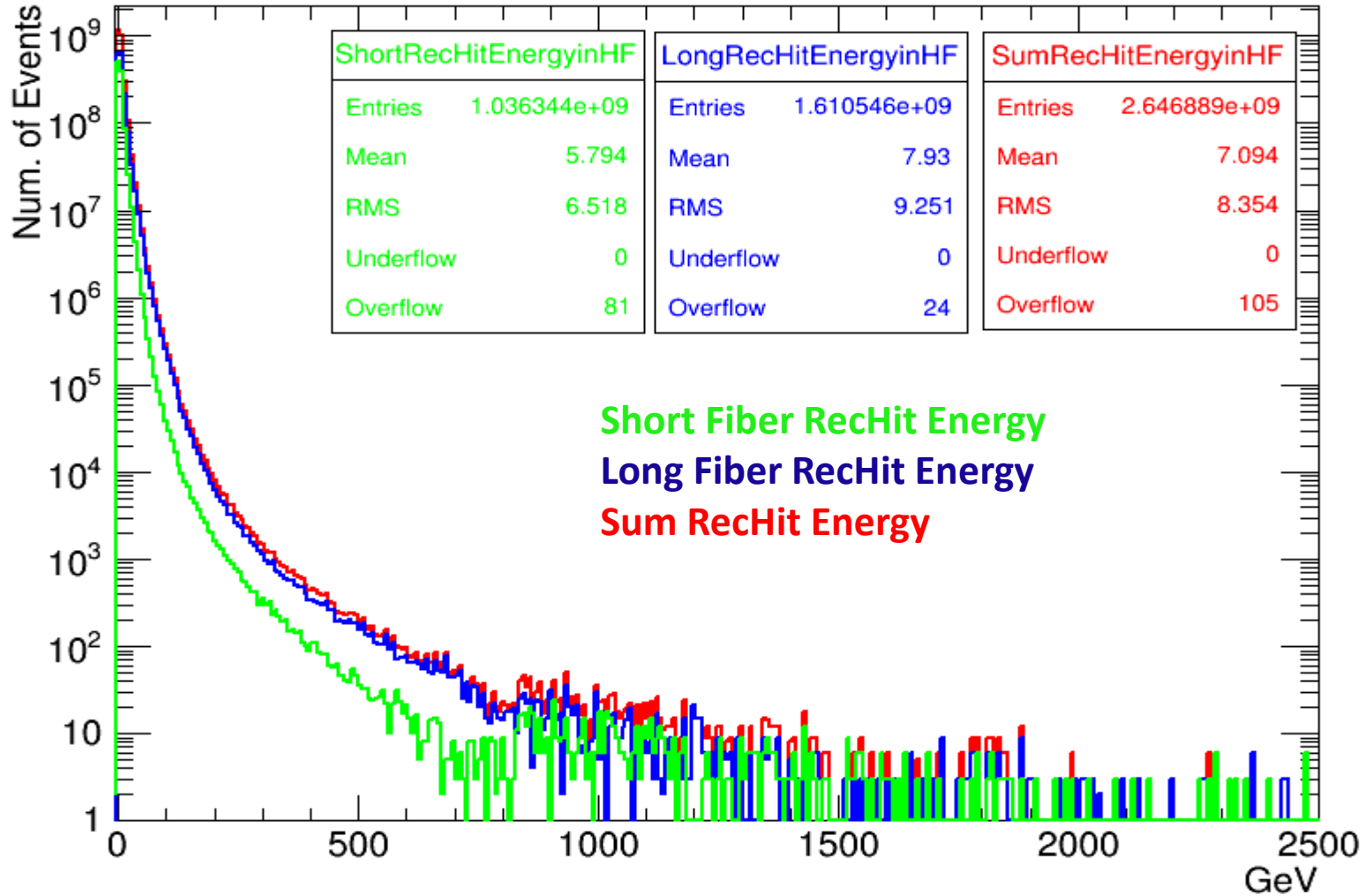
# Noise Clean Method

We use flag info.

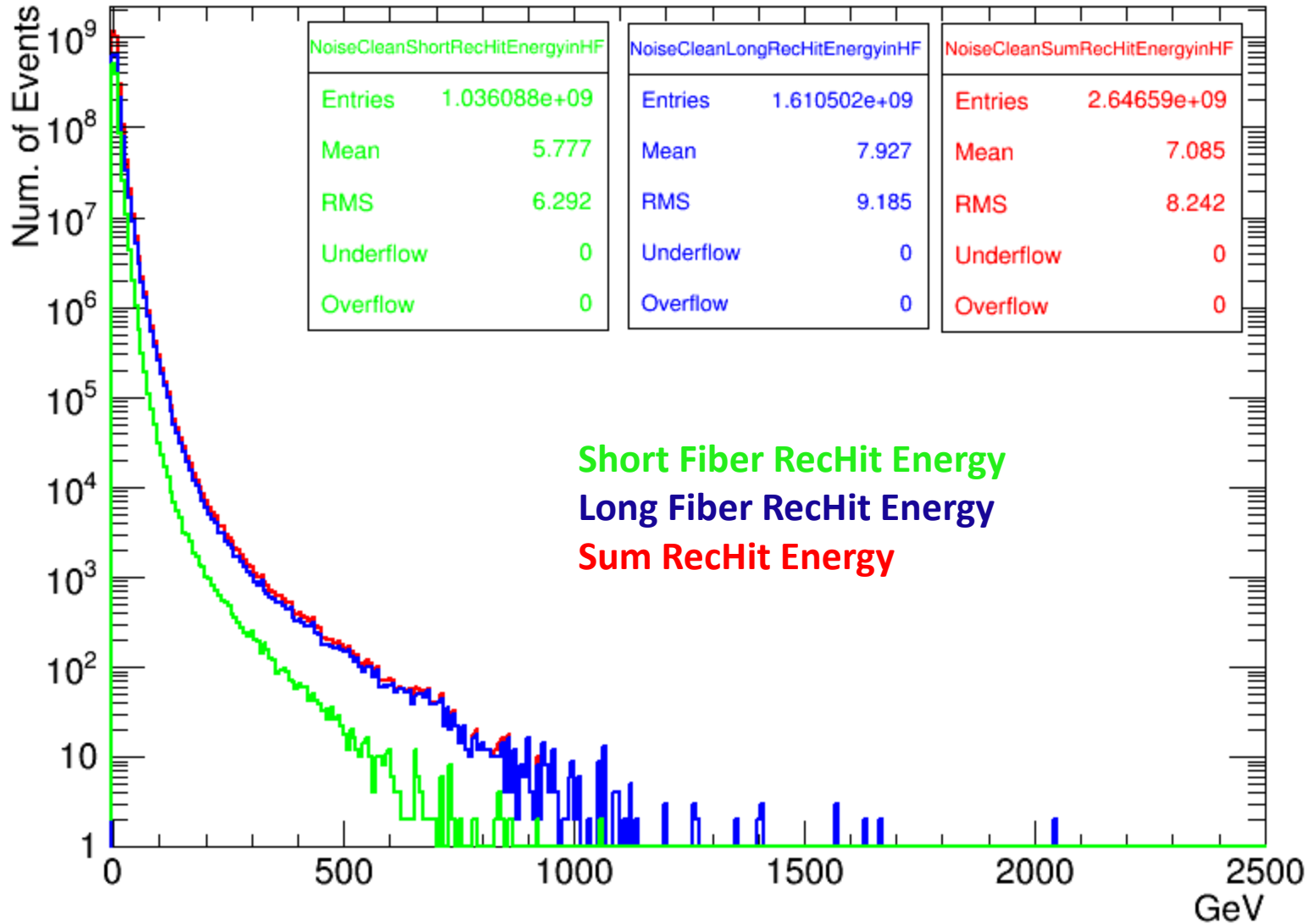
If `flag == 1` this means it is noise.

We skip this `rechit` .

# Rechit Energy before Noise Clean

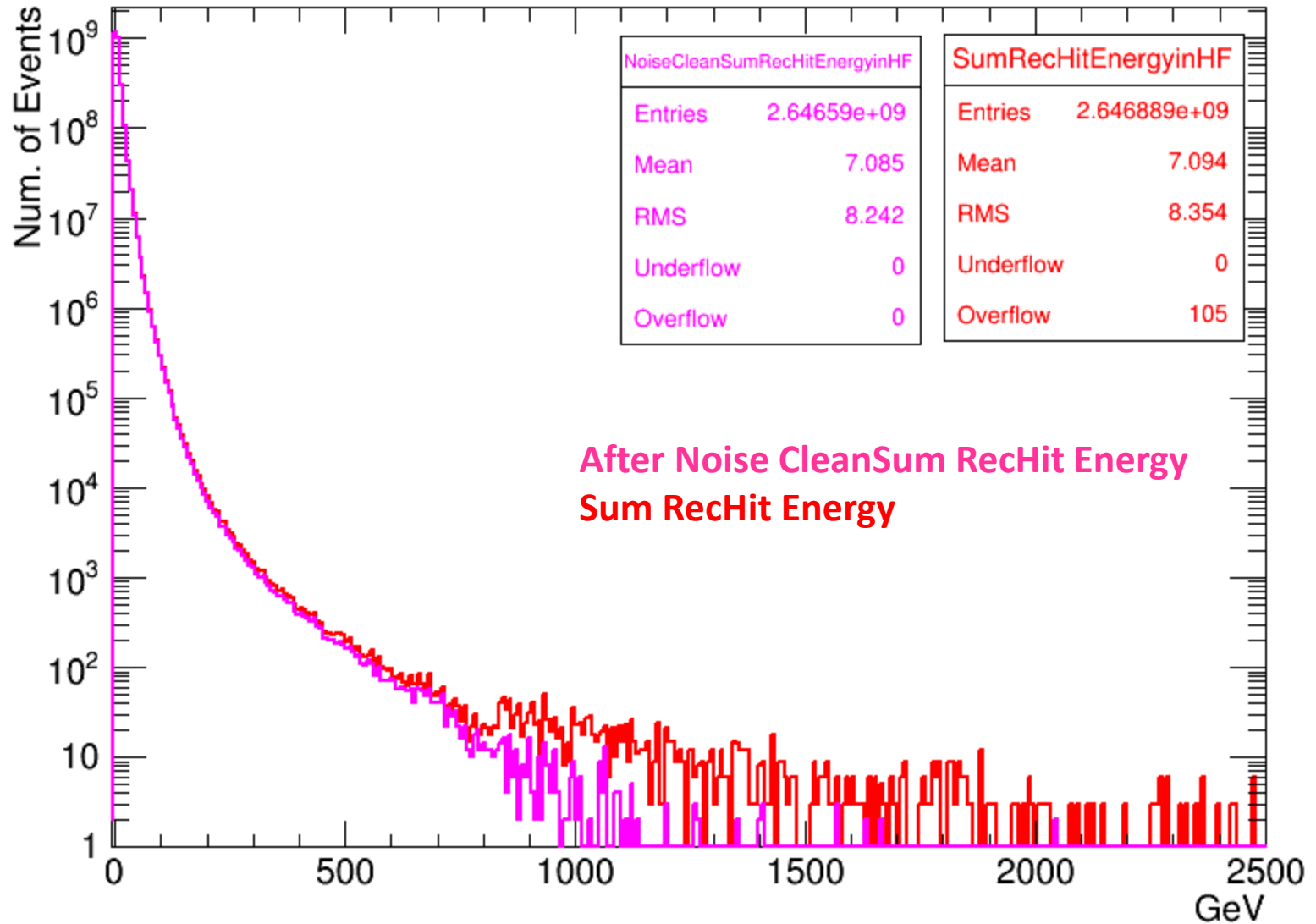


# After Noise Clean RecHit Energy

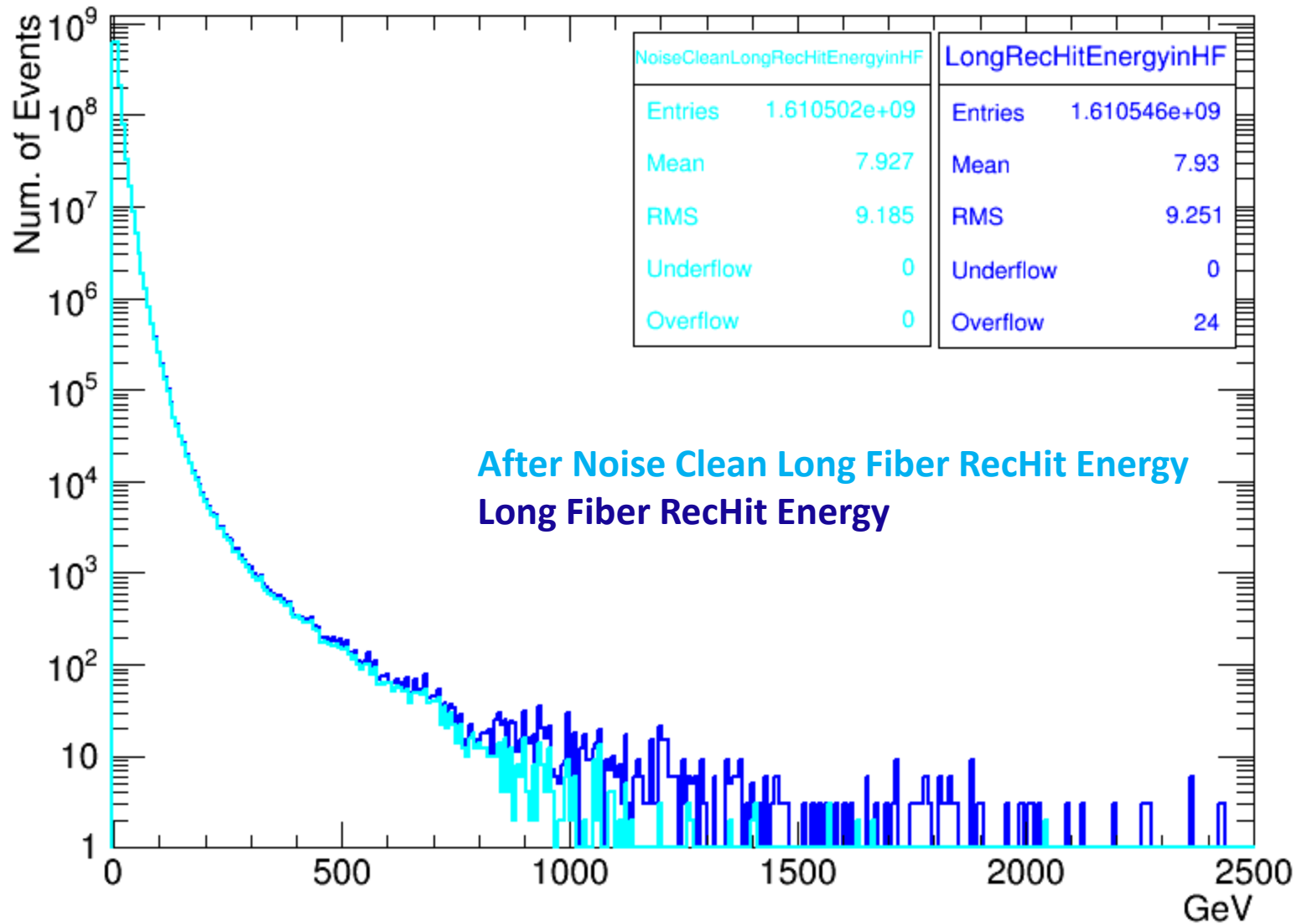




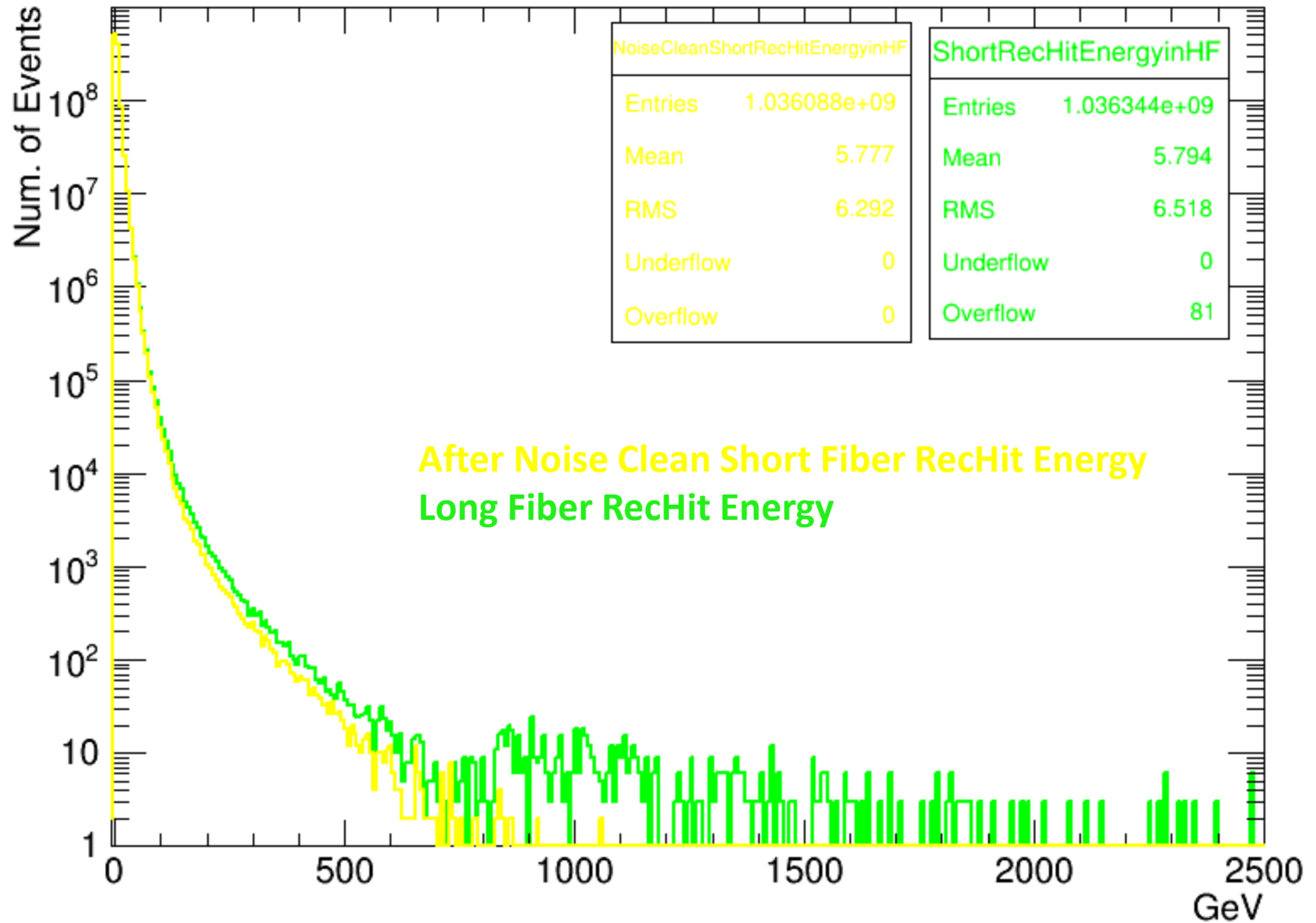
# Comparison of SumRecHit Energy



# Comparison of Long Fiber RecHit Energy



# Comparison of Short FiberRecHit Energy

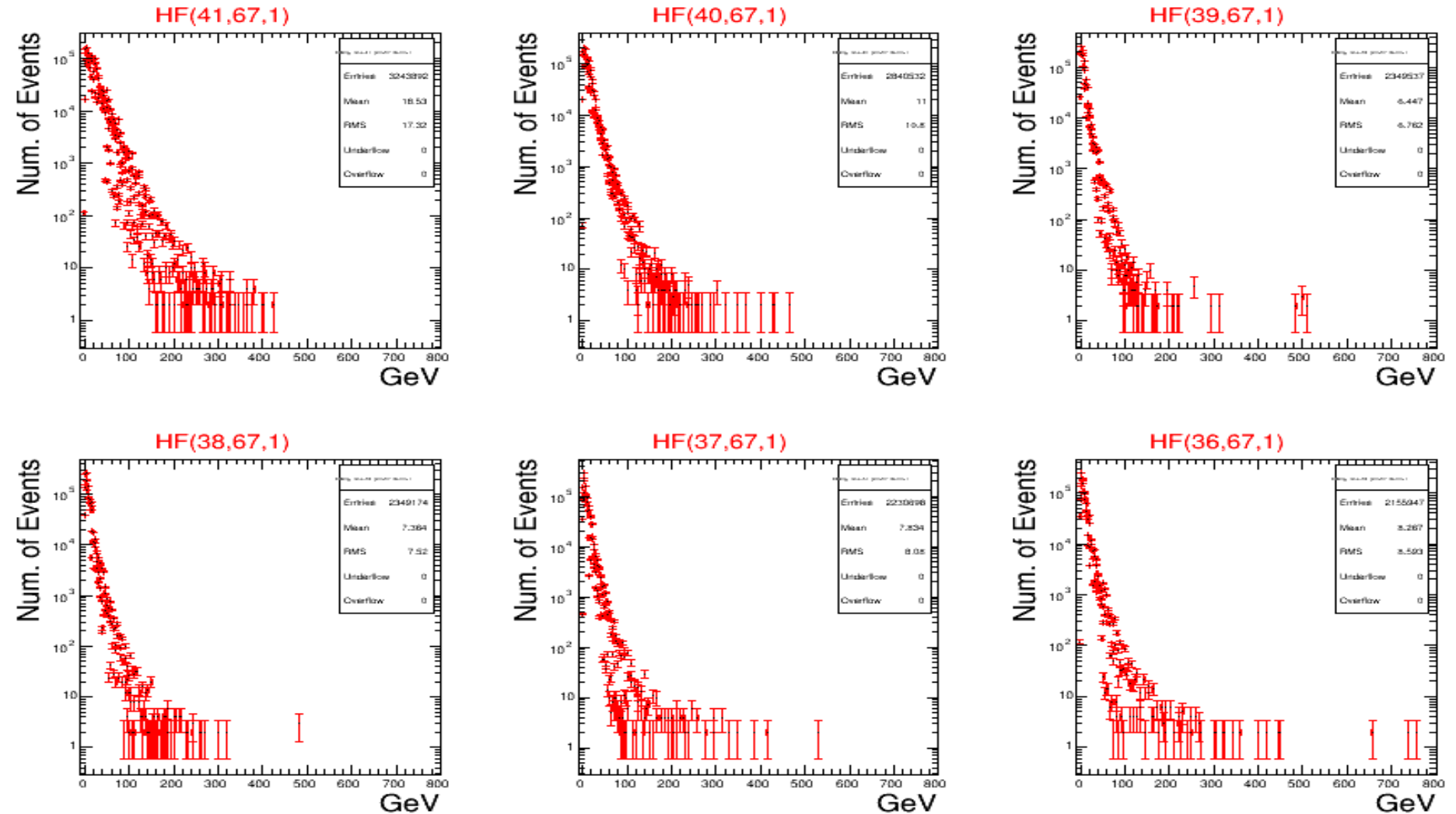


# Conclusion

- We analyzed the new PMTs using 2012\_D data
- We compared the energy resolution and time of new PMTs and others PMTs (iphi=43 vs iphi= 67).
- We are not sure map of 24 PMTs.
  - Need to be investigated.
- We get preliminary results for HF noise clean. We need to understand Noise clean Algorithm.

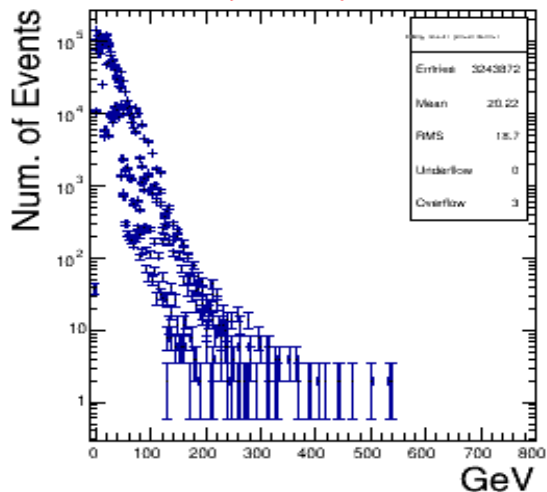
# Back-up

# Energy distributions for iphi=67, ieta=36-41, depth=1

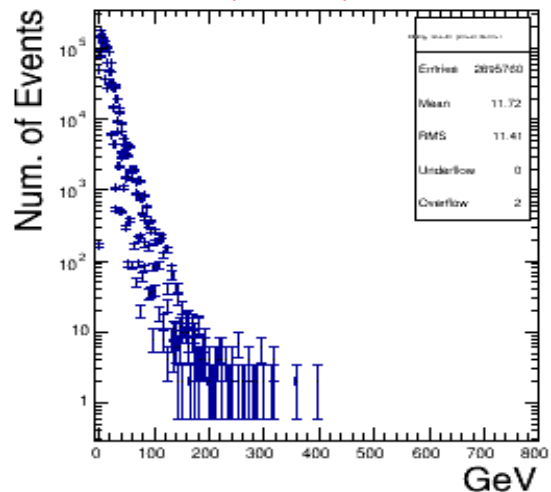


# Energy distributions for iphi=43, ieta=36-41, depth=1

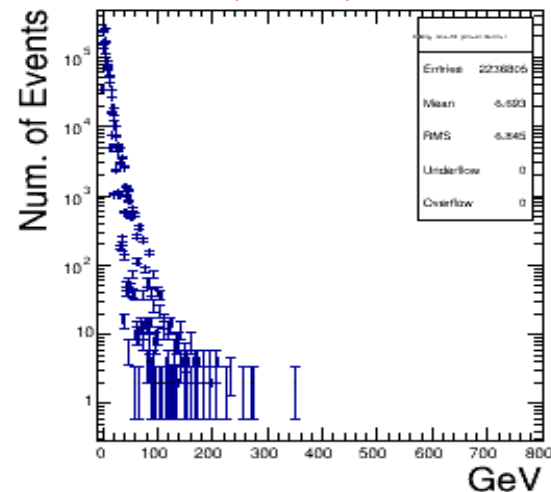
HF(41,43,1)



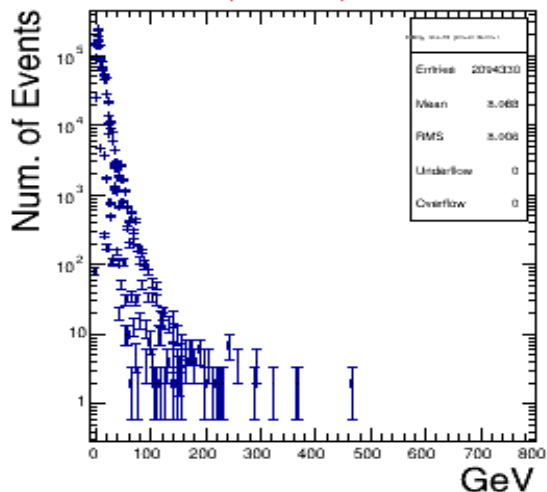
HF(40,43,1)



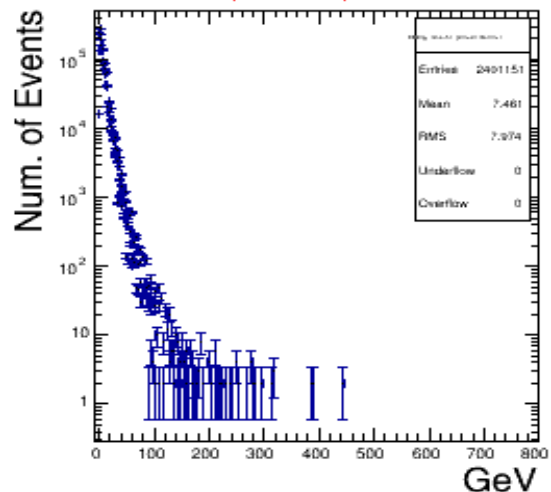
HF(39,43,1)



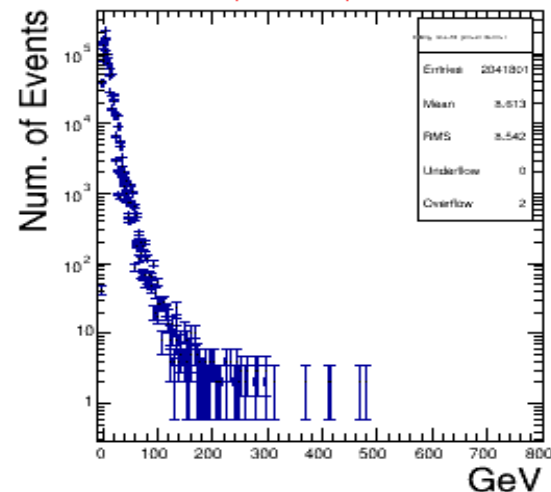
HF(38,43,1)



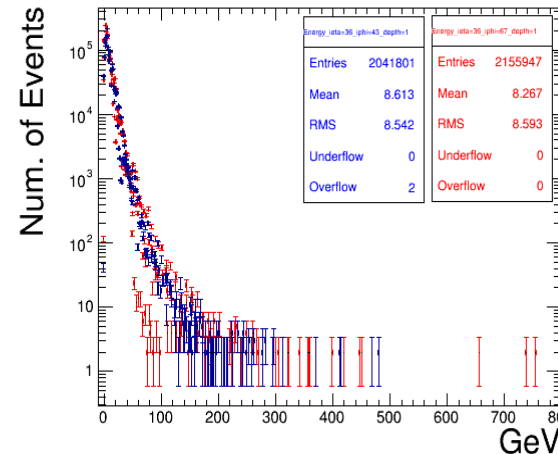
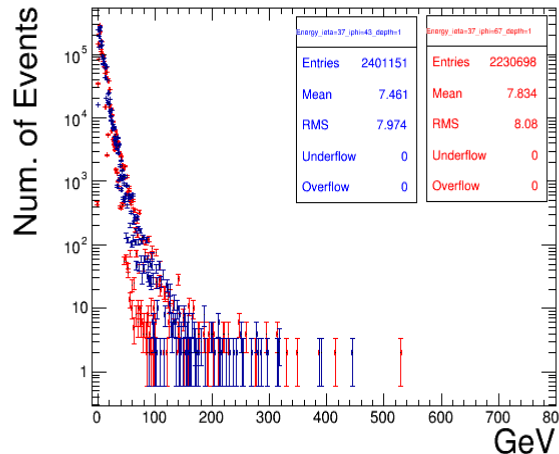
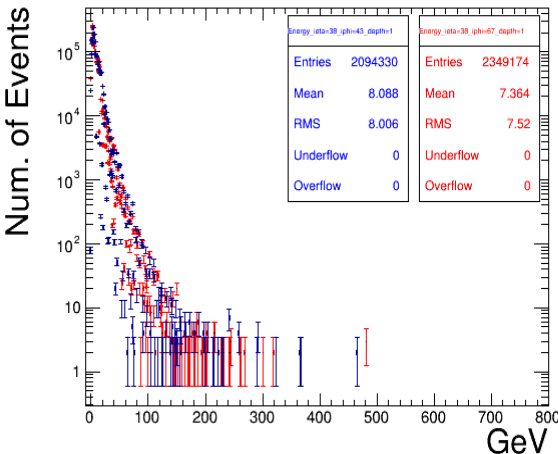
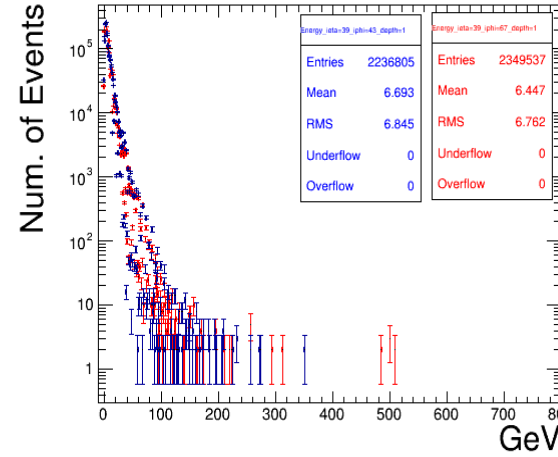
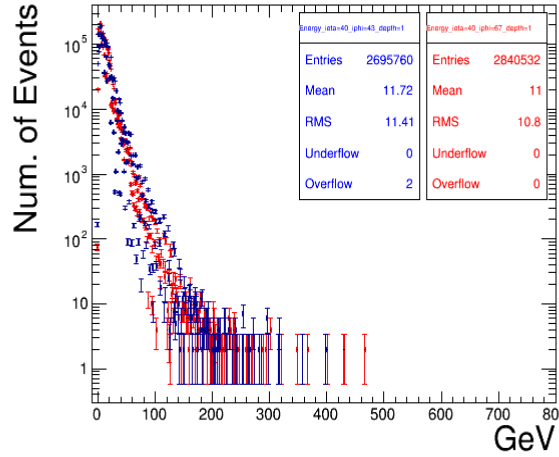
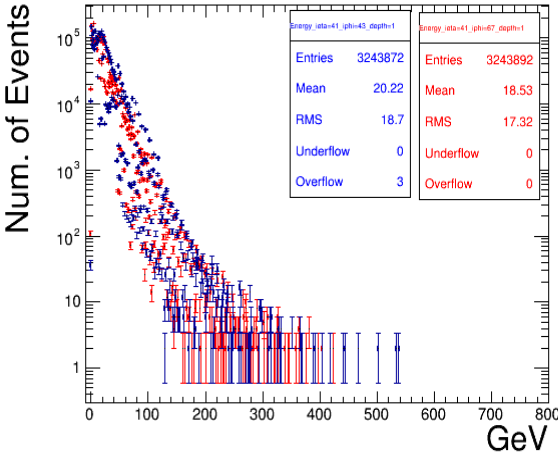
HF(37,43,1)



HF(36,43,1)

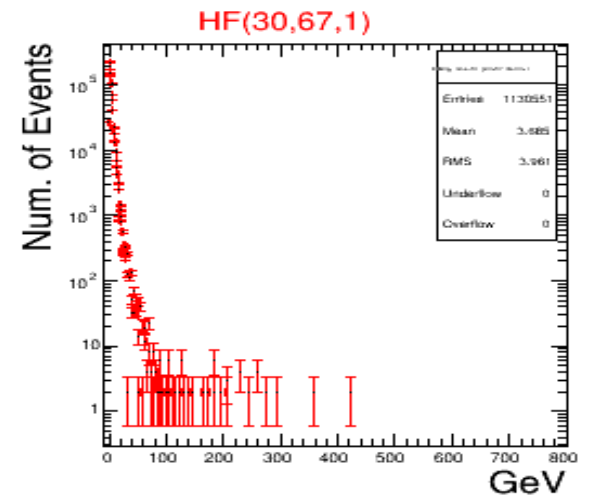
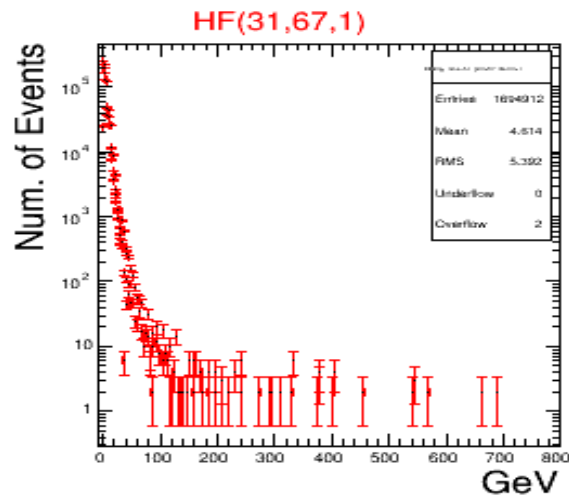
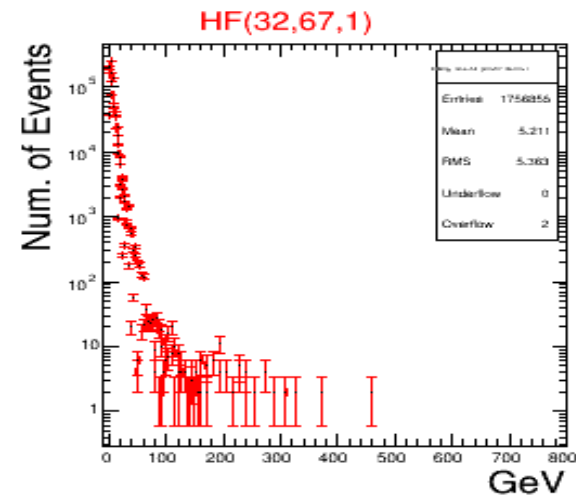
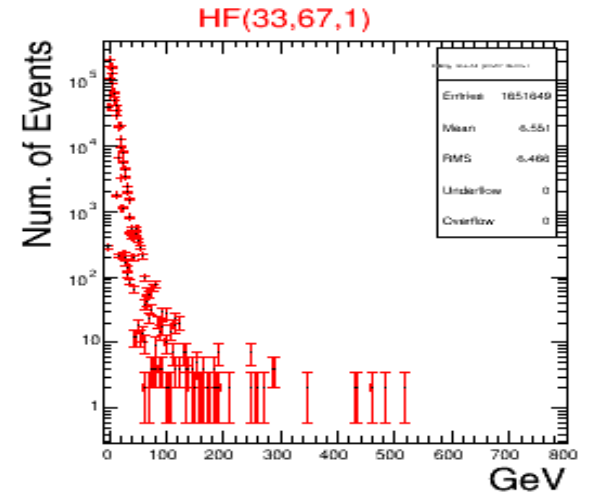
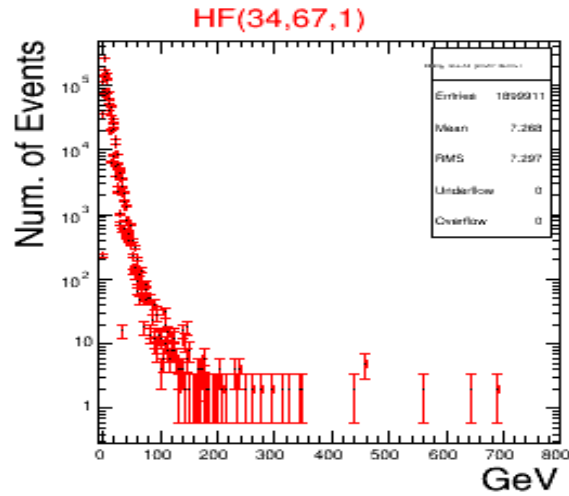
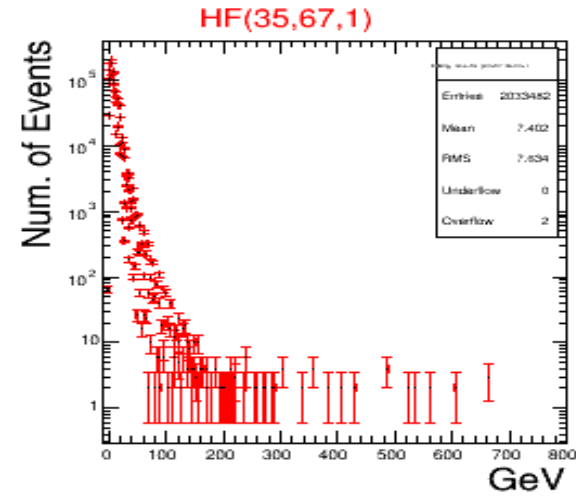


# Comparison of Energy distributions for iphi=67&43, ieta=36-41, depth=1

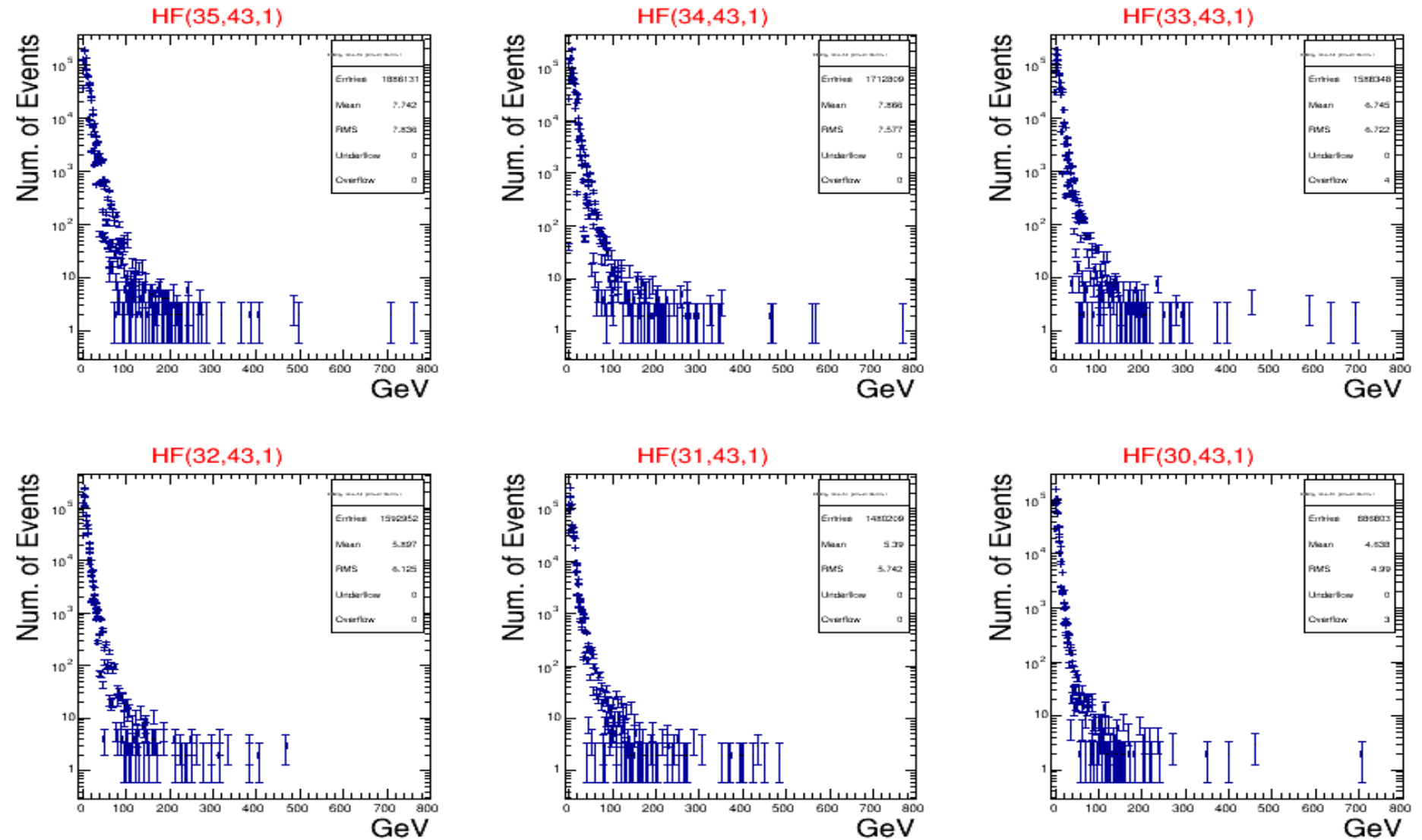




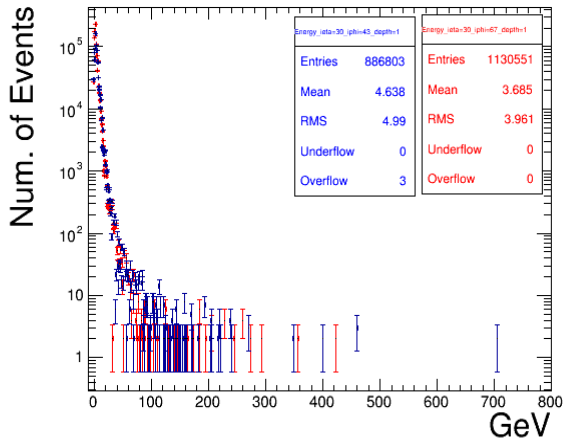
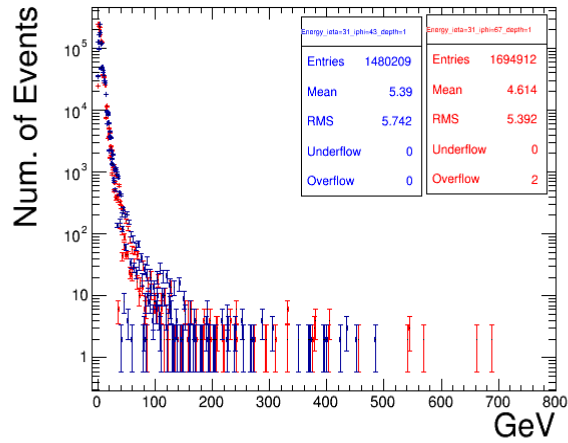
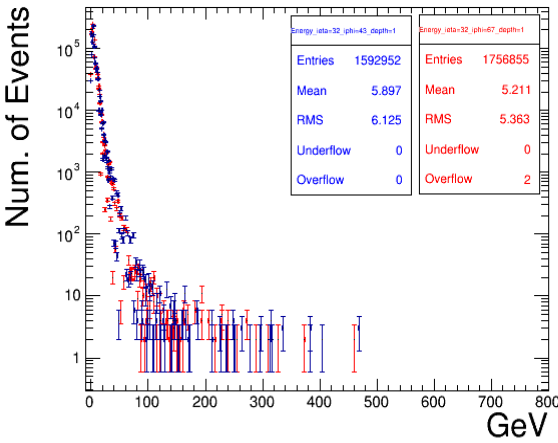
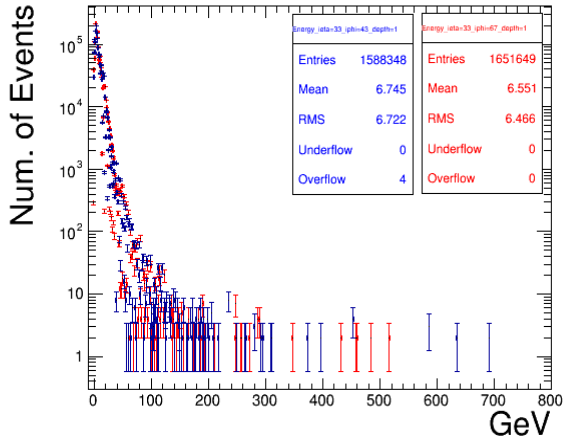
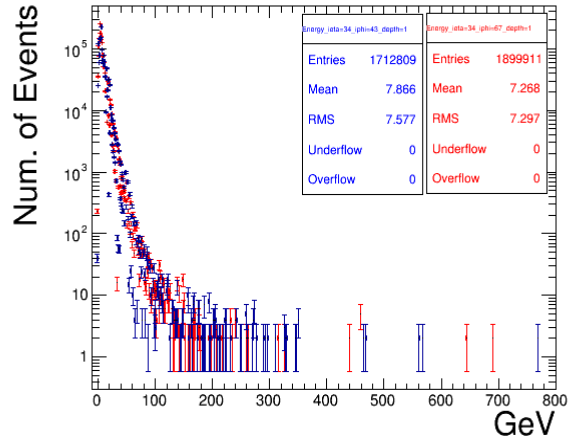
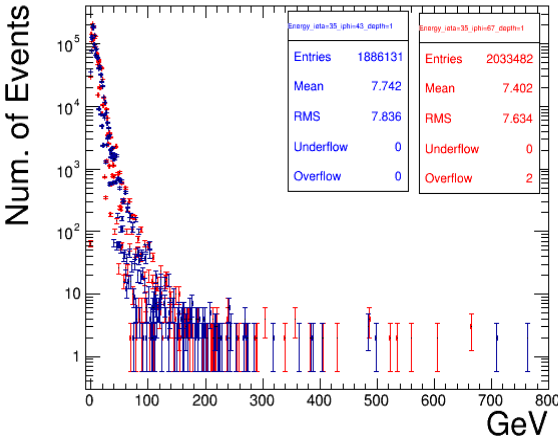
# Energy distributions for iphi=67, ieta=30-35, depth=1



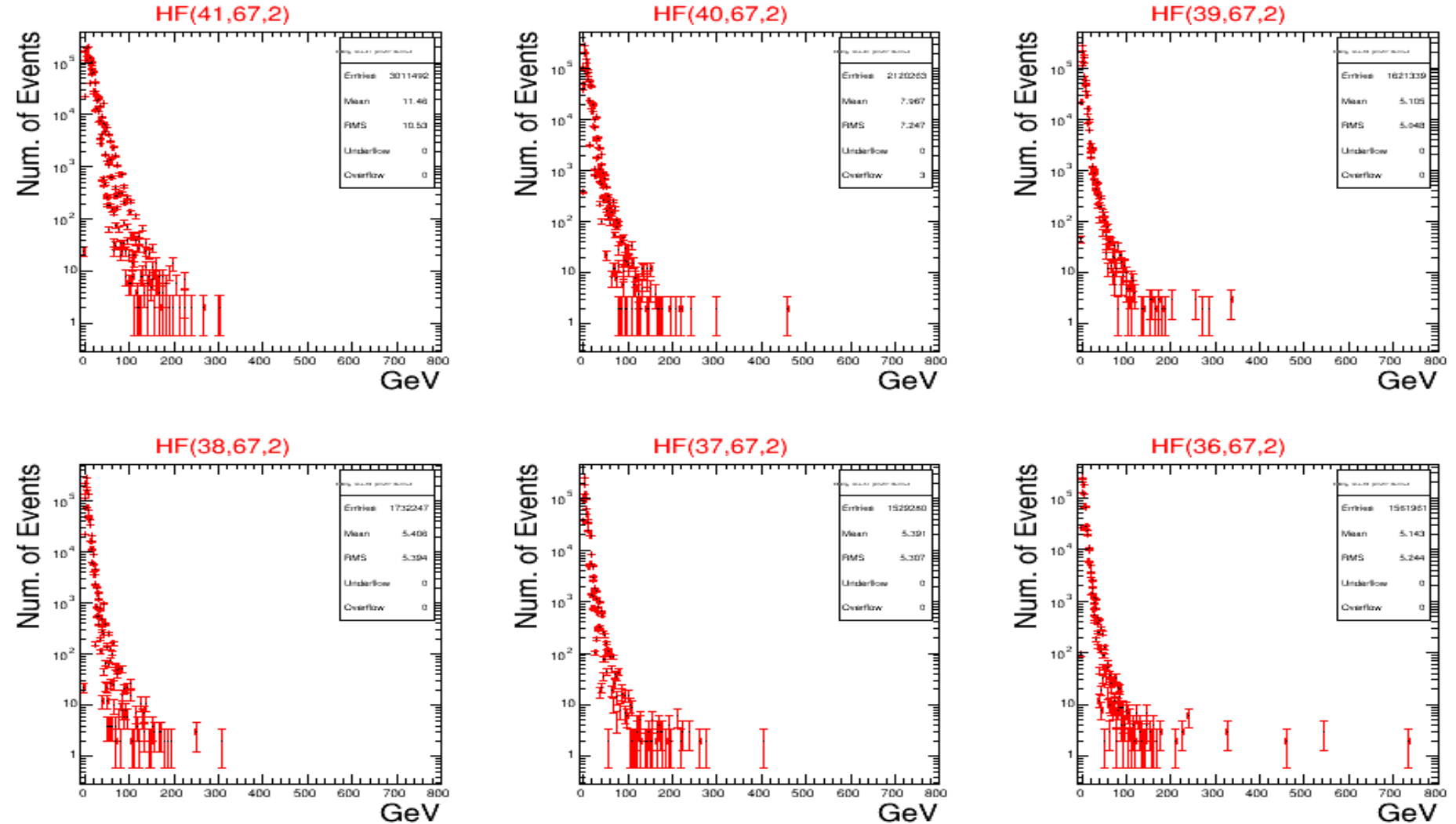
# Energy distributions for iphi=43, ieta=30-35, depth=1



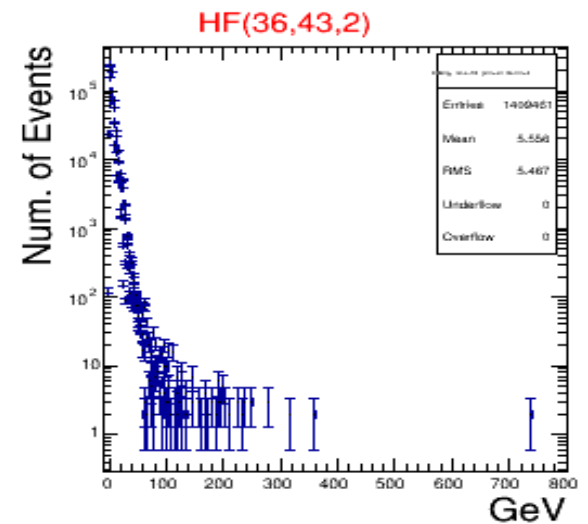
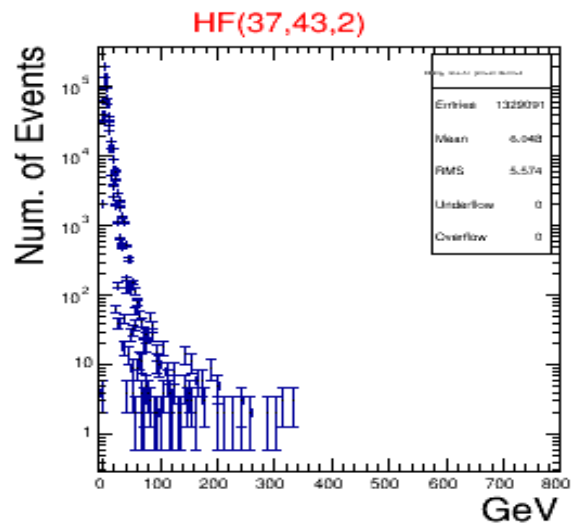
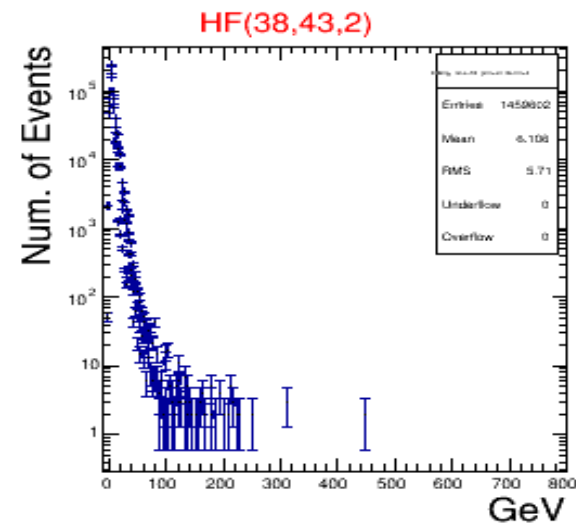
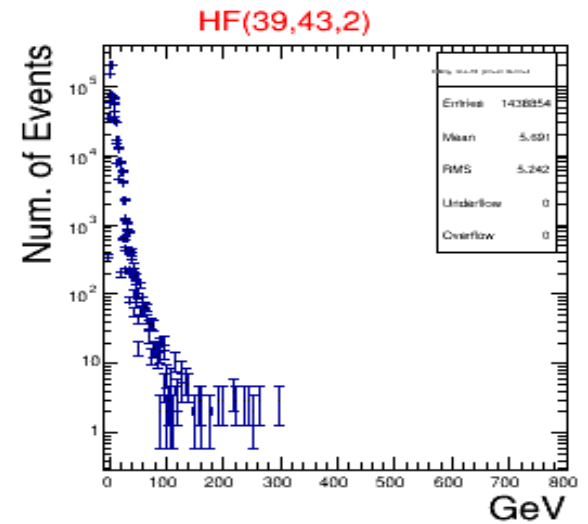
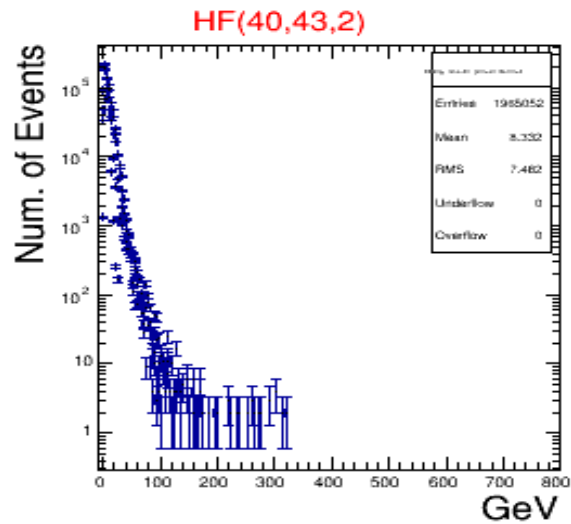
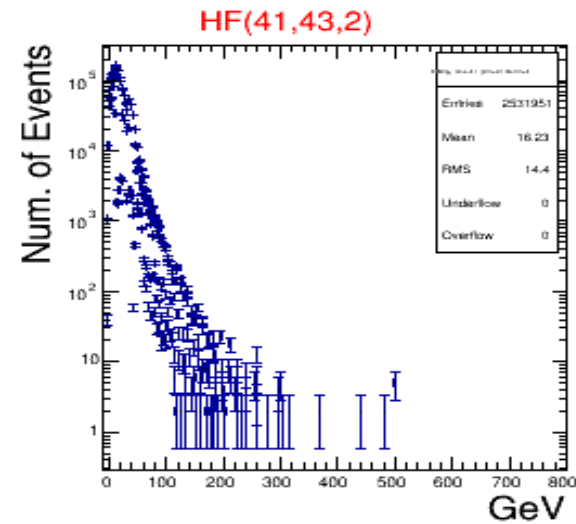
# Comparison of Energy distributions for $i\phi_i=67\&43$ , $i\eta_a=30-35$ , $depth=1$



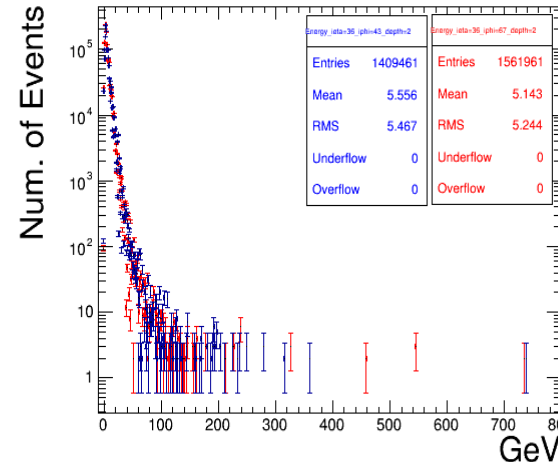
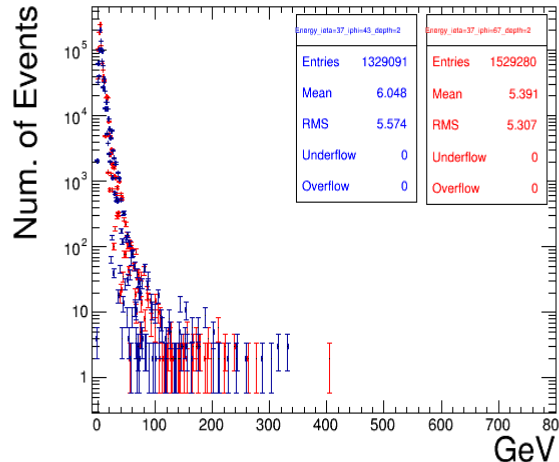
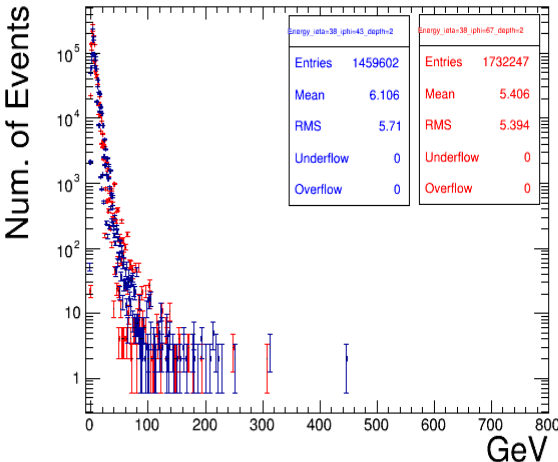
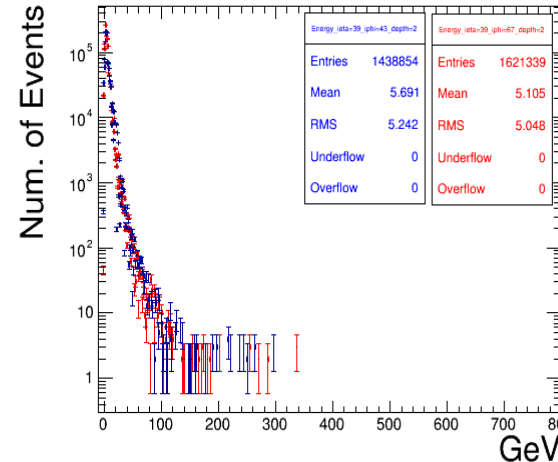
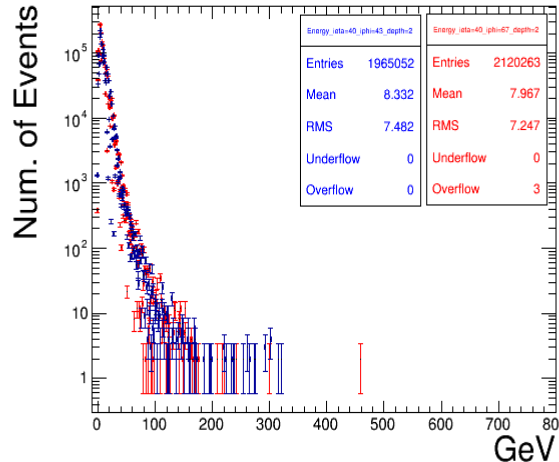
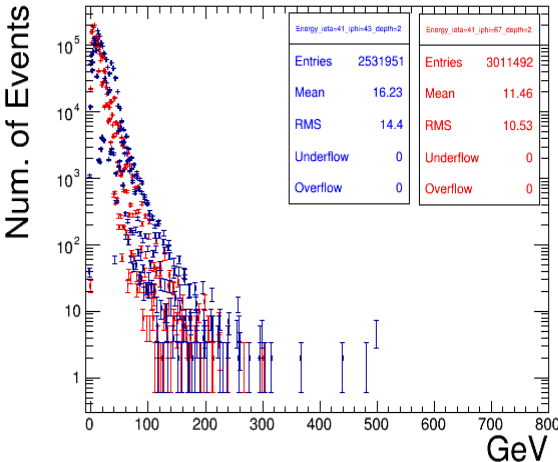
# Energy distributions for iphi=67, ieta=36-41, depth=2



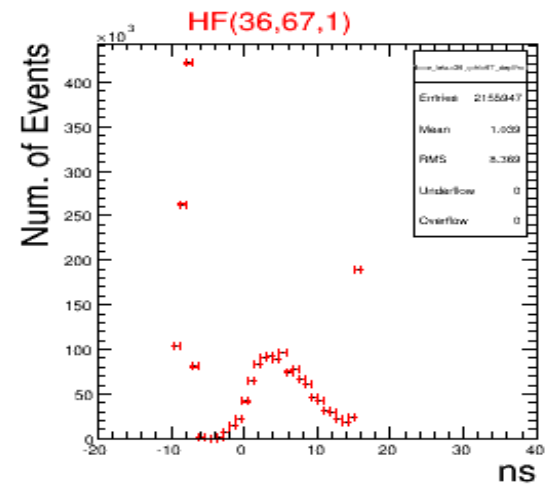
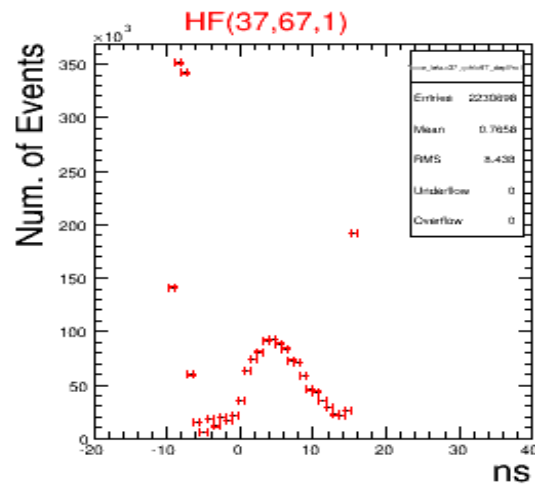
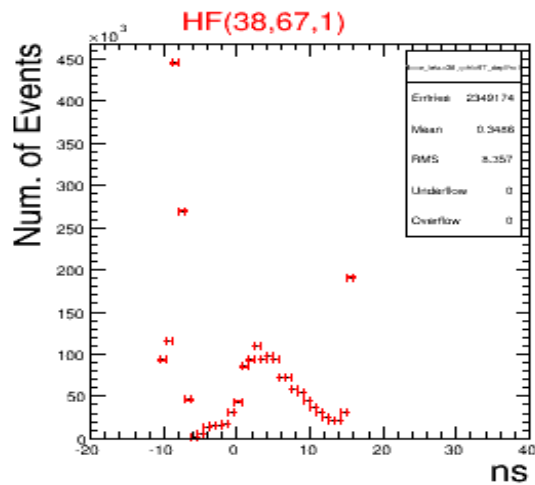
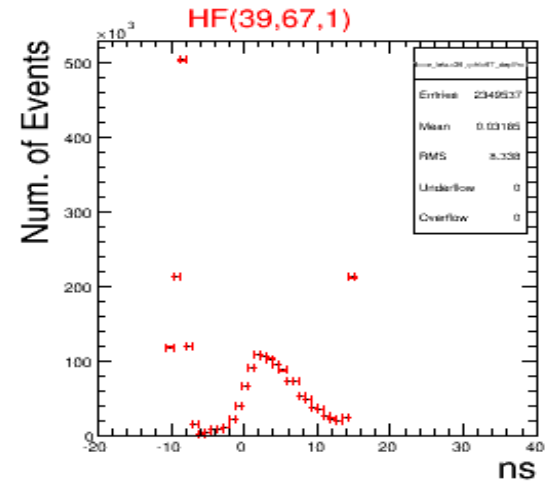
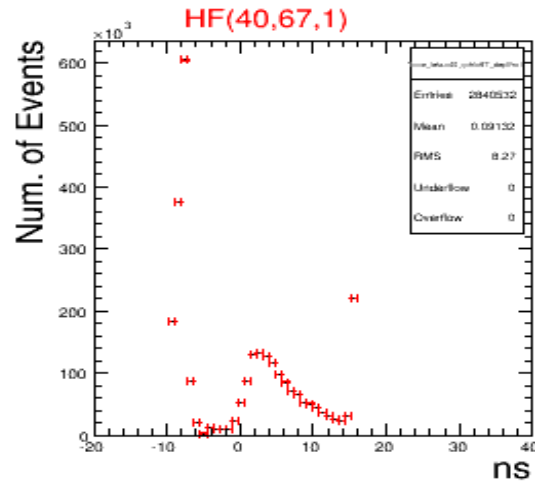
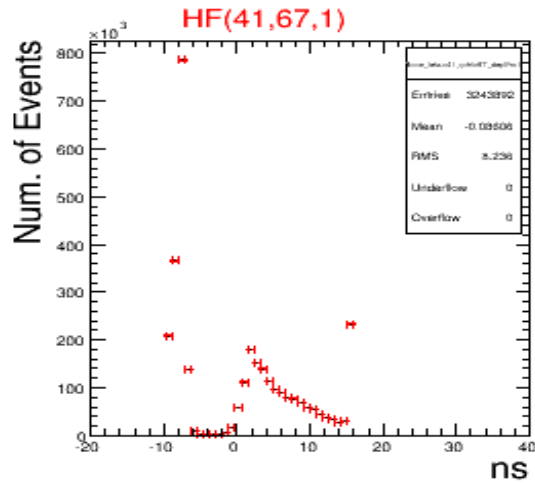
# Energy distributions for iphi=43, ieta=36-41, depth=2



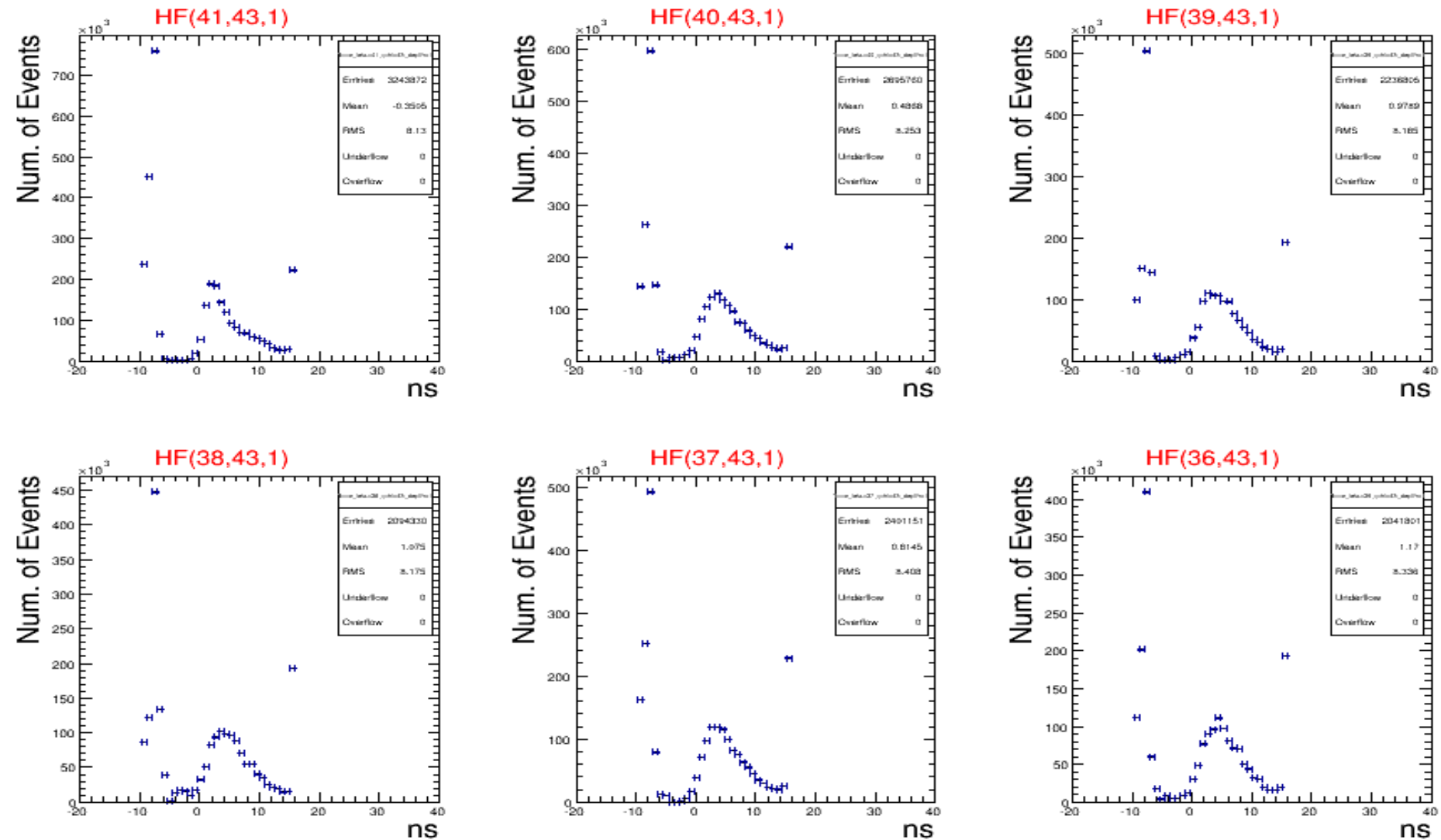
# Comparison of Energy distributions for $i\phi_i=67\&43$ , $i\eta_i=36-41$ , $depth=2$



# Time distributions for $i\phi_i=67$ , $i\eta_a=36-41$ , $depth=1$

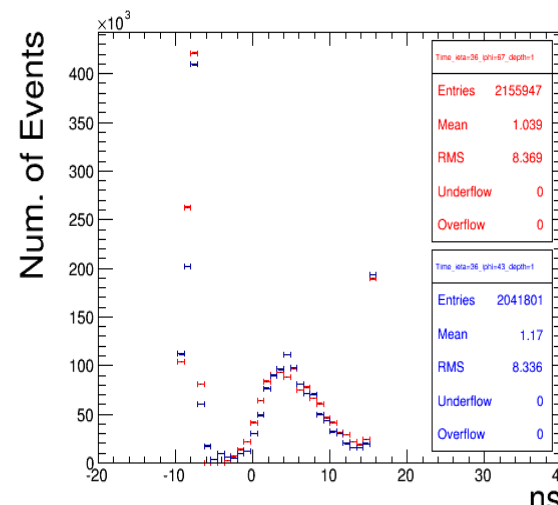
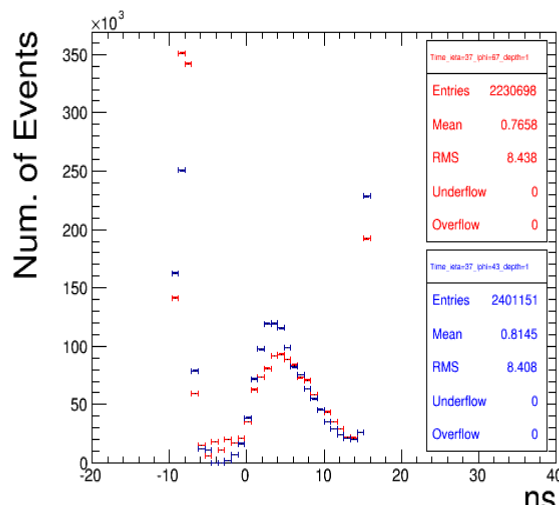
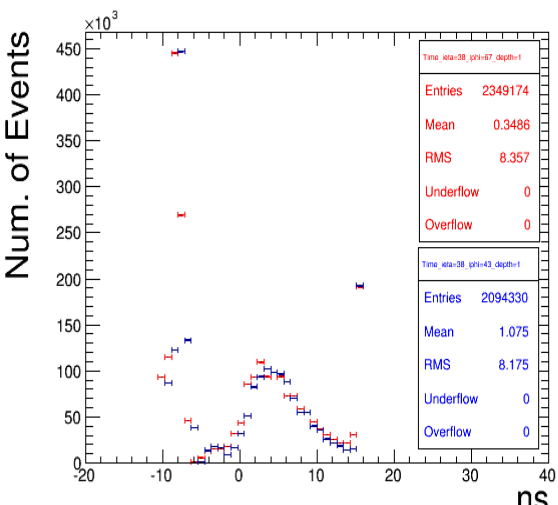
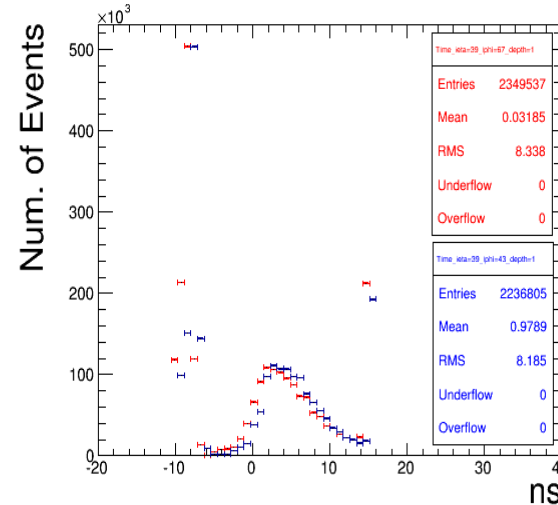
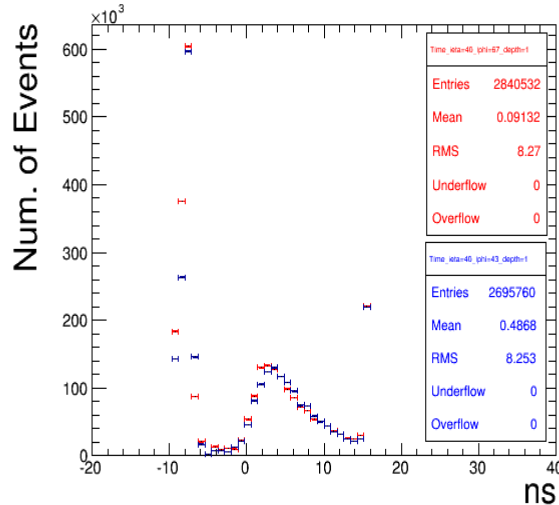
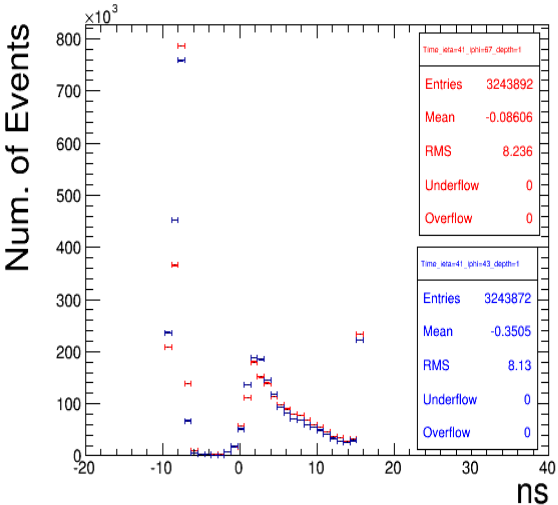


# Time distributions for iphi=43, ieta=36-41, depth=1

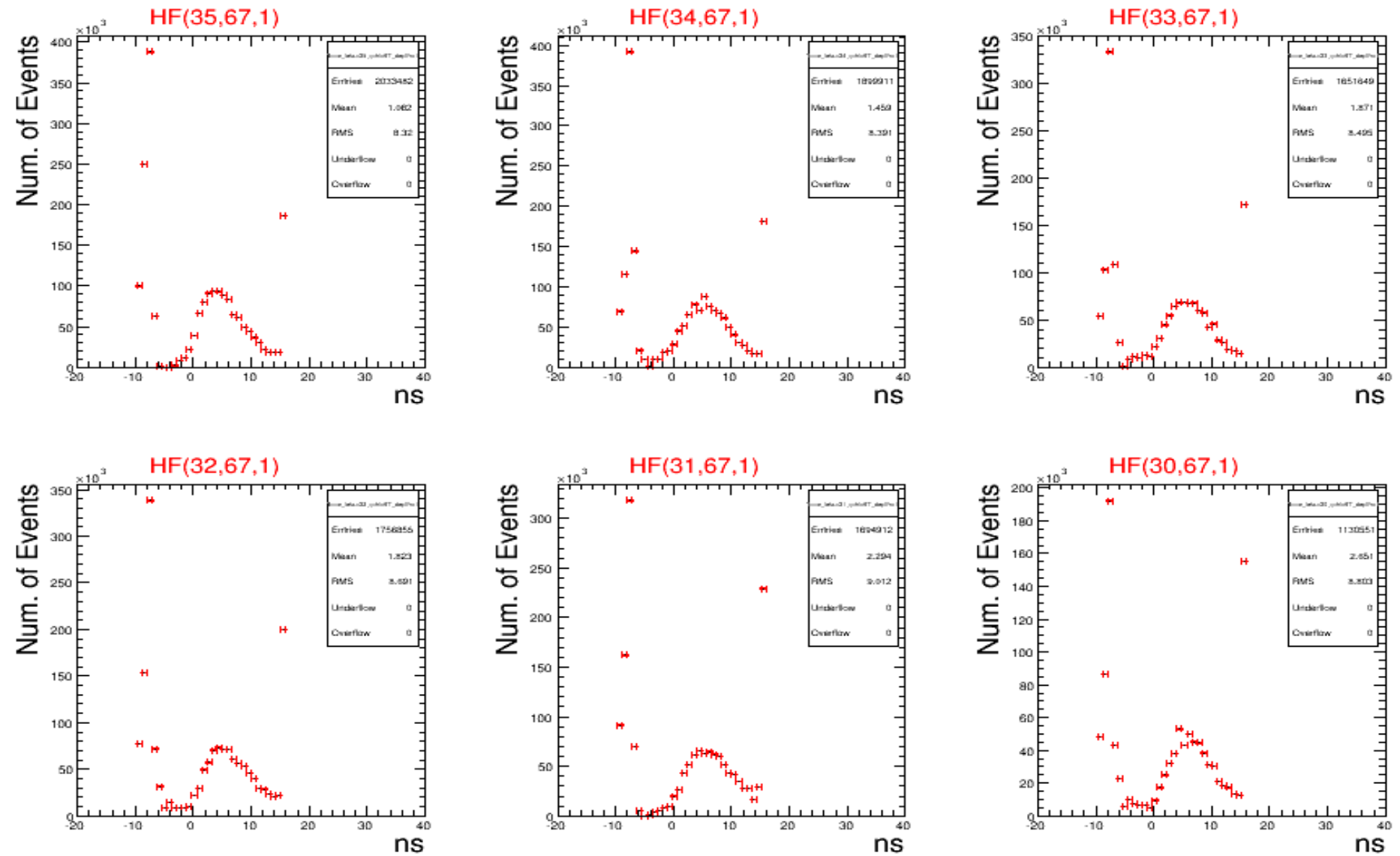




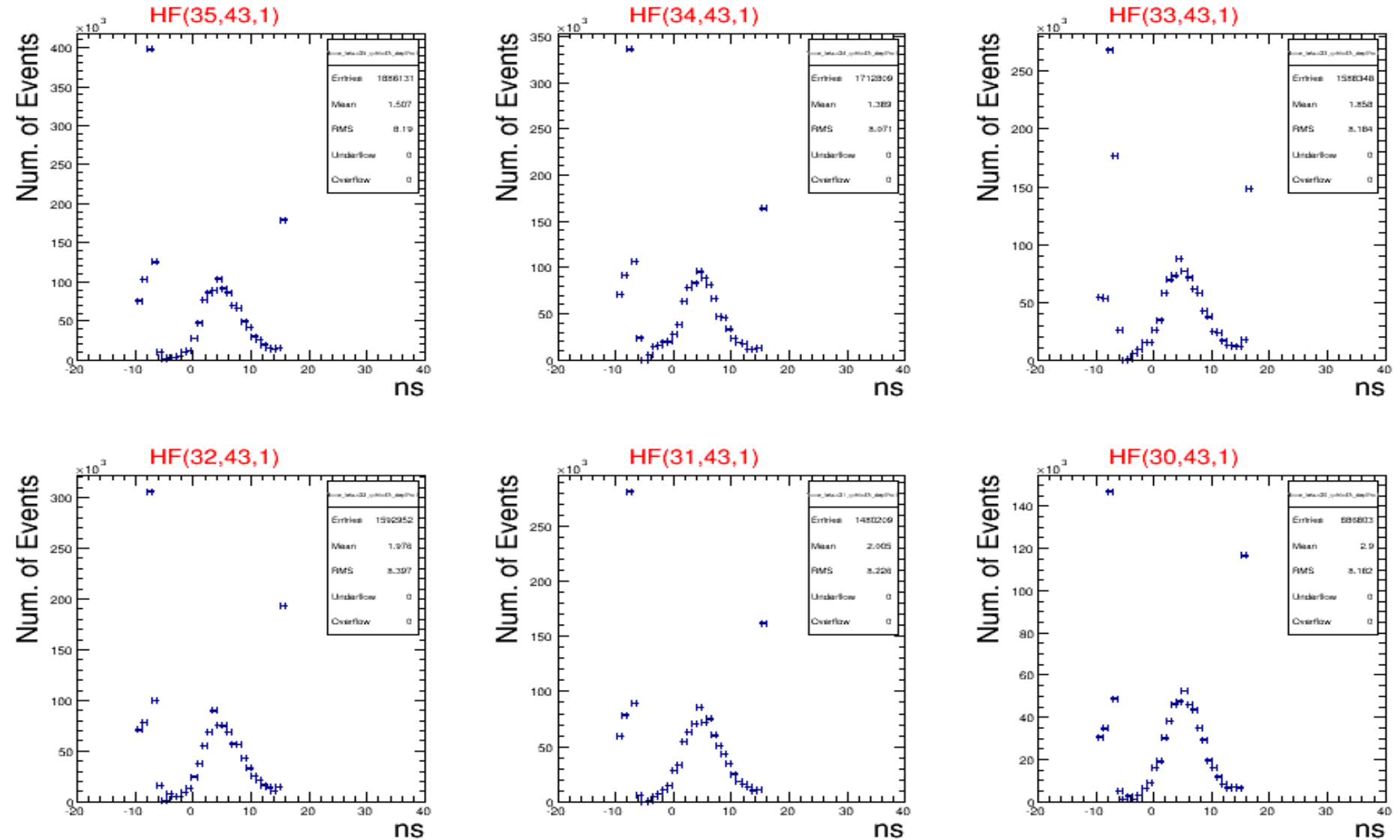
# Comparison of Energy distributions for iphi=67&43, ieta=36-41, depth=1



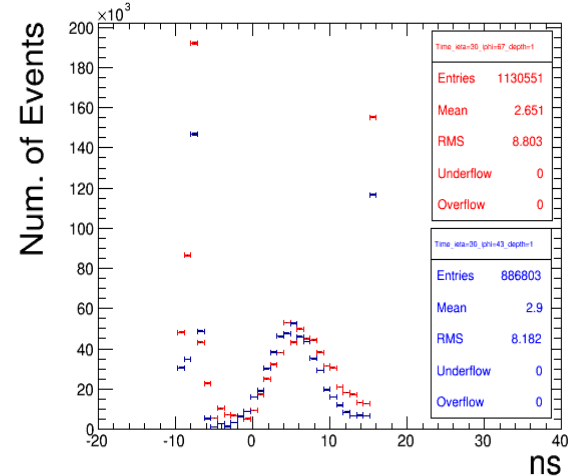
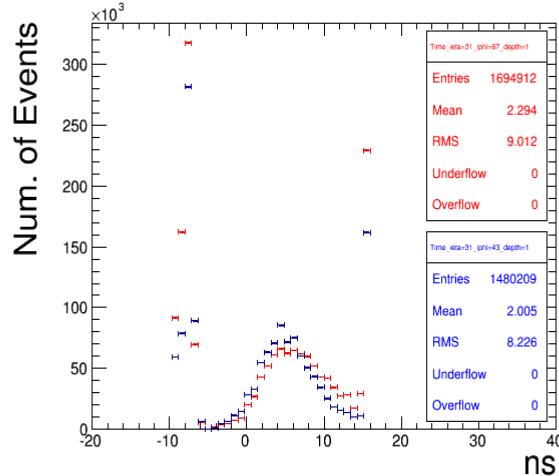
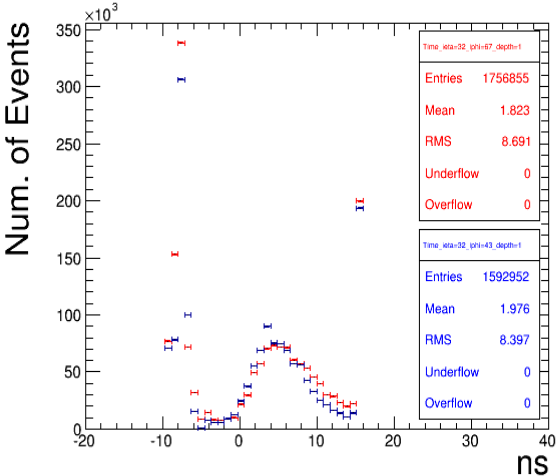
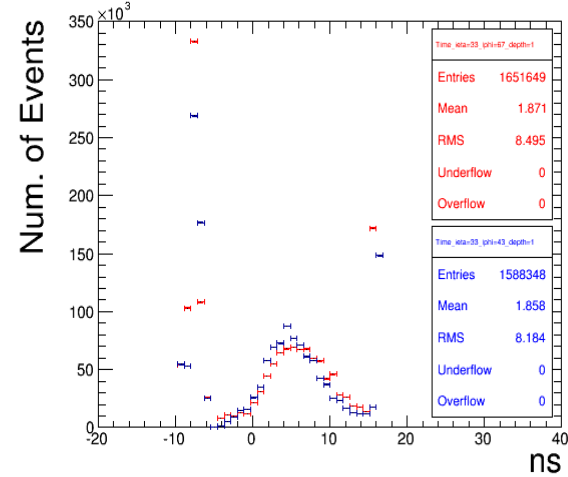
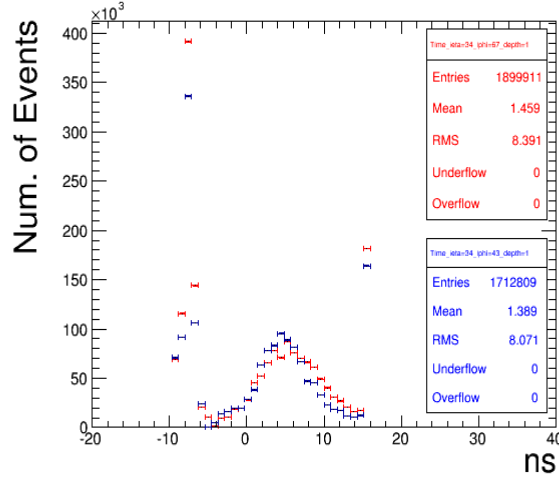
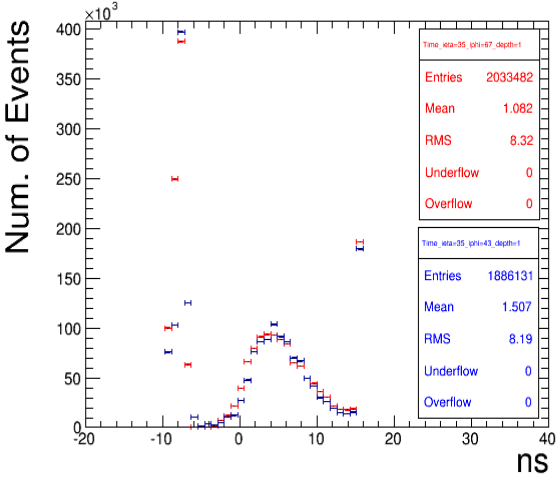
# Time distributions for $i\phi_i=67$ , $i\eta_i=30-35$ , $depth=1$



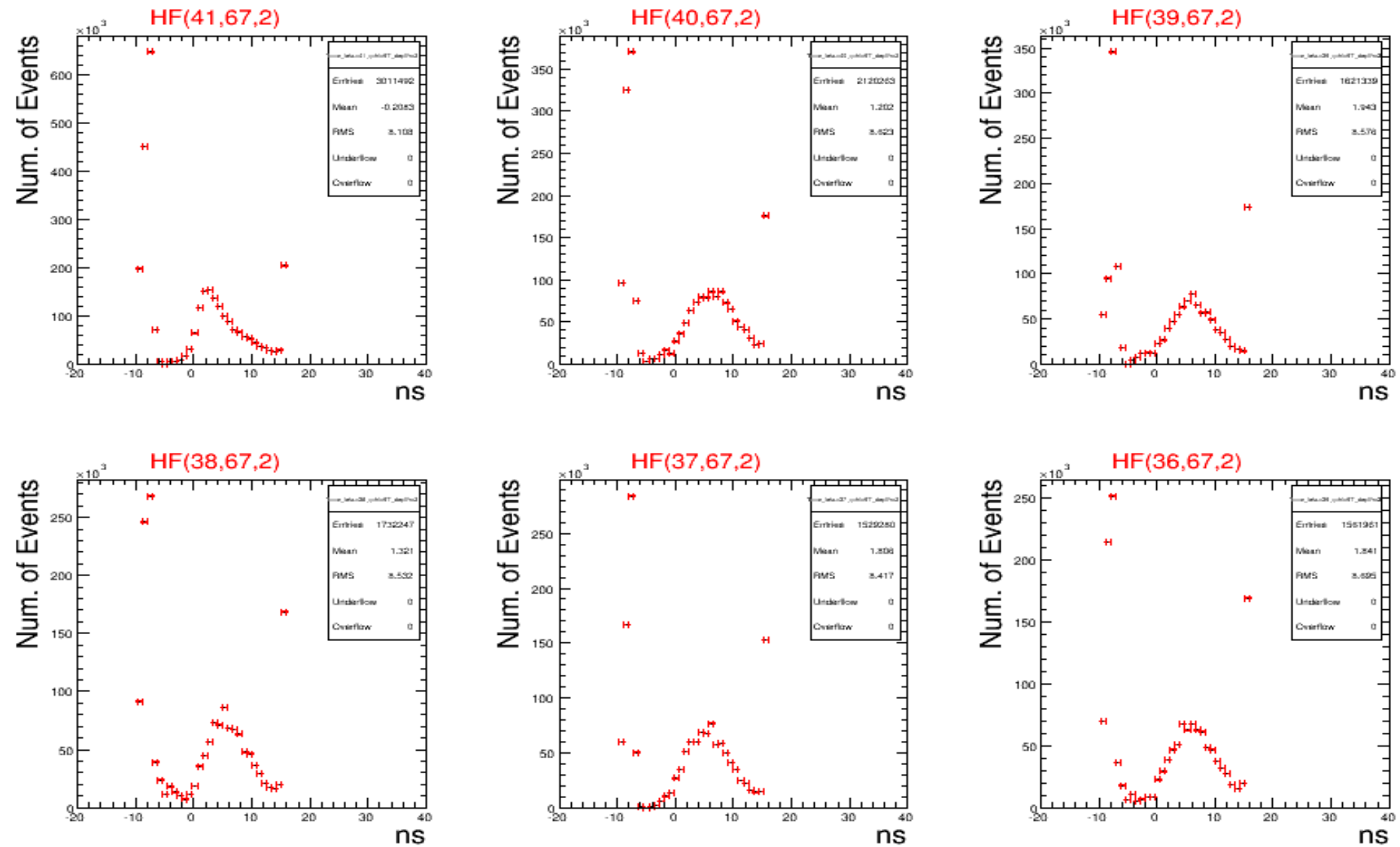
# Time distributions for iphi=43, ieta=30-35, depth=1



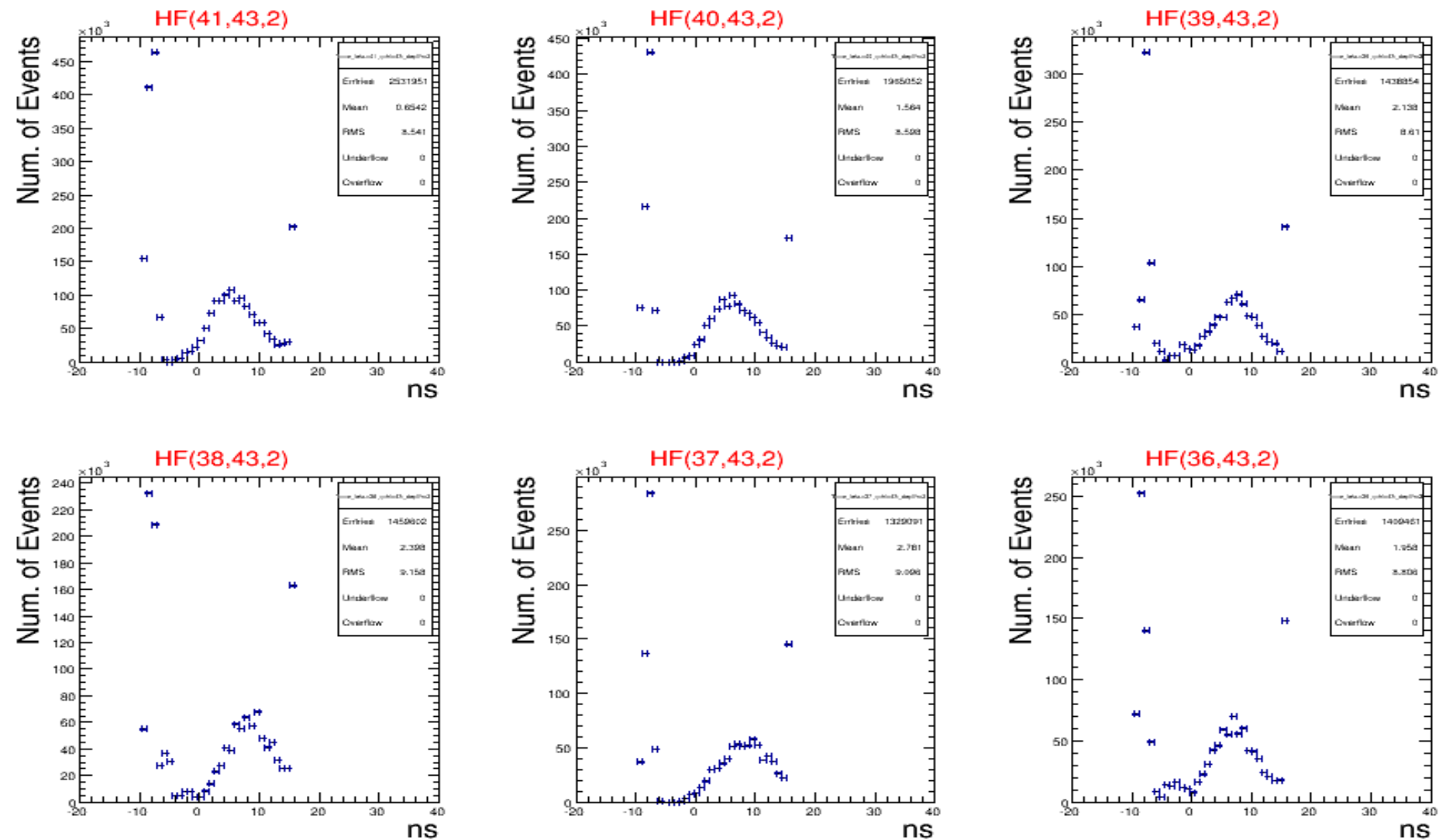
# Comparison of Energy distributions for iphi=67&43, ieta=30-35, depth=1



# Time distributions for $i\phi_i=67$ , $i\eta_i=36-41$ , $depth=2$



# Time distributions for $i\phi_i=43$ , $i\eta_i=36-41$ , $depth=2$



# Comparison of Energy distributions for iphi=67&43, ieta=36-41, depth=2

