



ECAL Upgrade II Workshop @IJCLab, 13 December 2022

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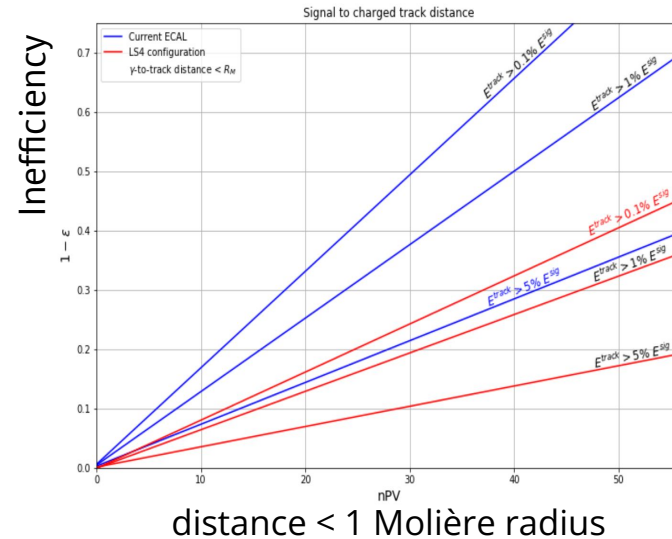
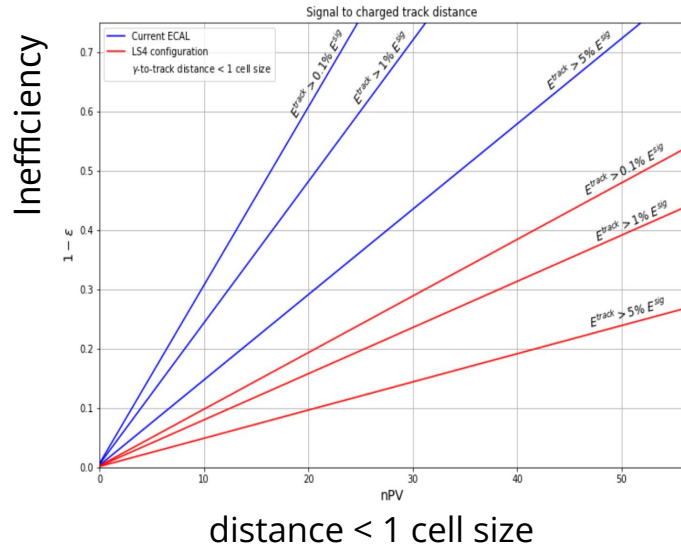
1 — HSE University (Laboratory of Methods for Big Data Analysis); 2 — Yandex School of Data Analysis;

Inputs used

- Reference physics sample: $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi(\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \pi^0(\rightarrow \gamma \gamma)$
 - $\mathcal{L} = 1.5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 - Single/Double readout configurations for Run 5
- Basic cuts:
 - $p_T(\gamma) > 500 \text{ MeV}$
 - $p_T(\pi^0) > 1000 \text{ MeV}$
 - $p_T(B_s^0) > 2000 \text{ MeV}$
 - $M(\pi^0) = 100 \dots 170 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - $M(B_s) = 4700 \dots 6000 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
 - Charged tracks veto (see next slide)
- ML-based reco based on 3 sets of regressors to estimate:
 - Position
 - Energy
 - Time

Charged tracks veto

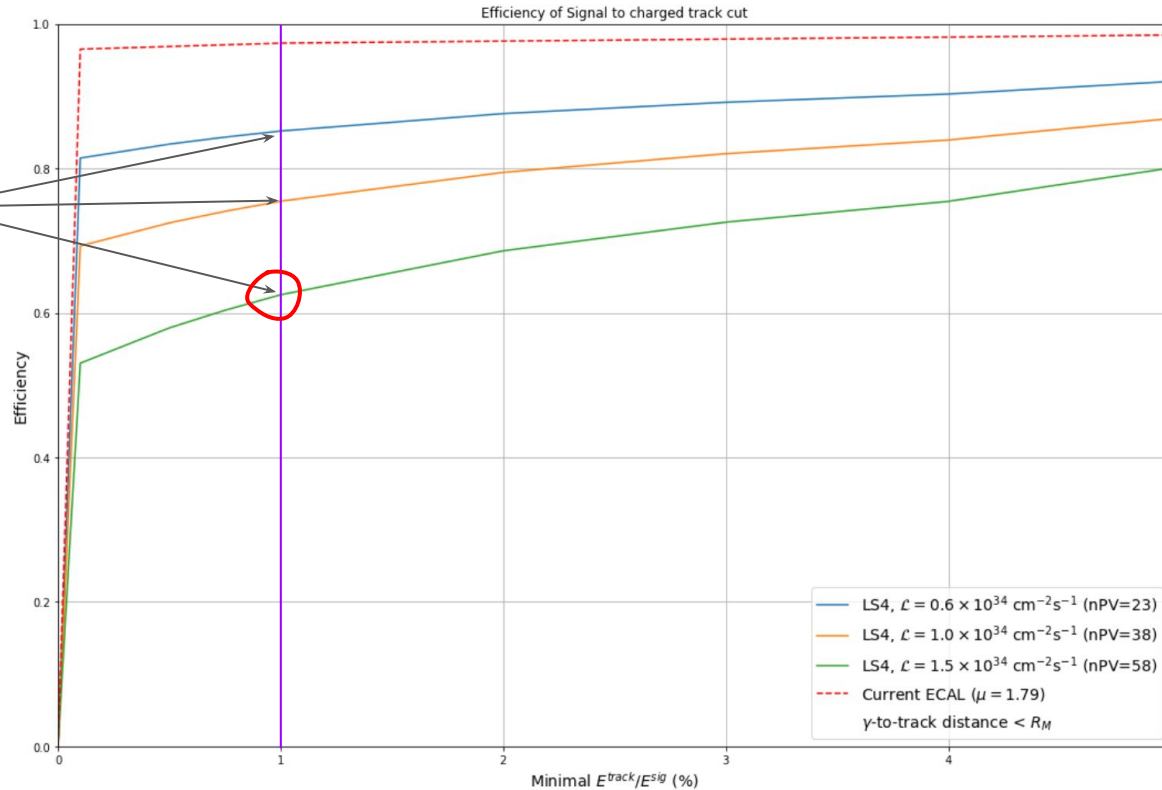
Photon candidate requires no charged track nearby



- 1: Outer region, cell size = $12.12 \times 12.12 \text{ cm}^2$
 - 2: Middle region, cell size = $6.06 \times 6.06 \text{ cm}^2$
 - 3: Inner region, cell size = $4.04 \times 4.04 \text{ cm}^2$
- } $R_M = 35.0 \text{ mm}$

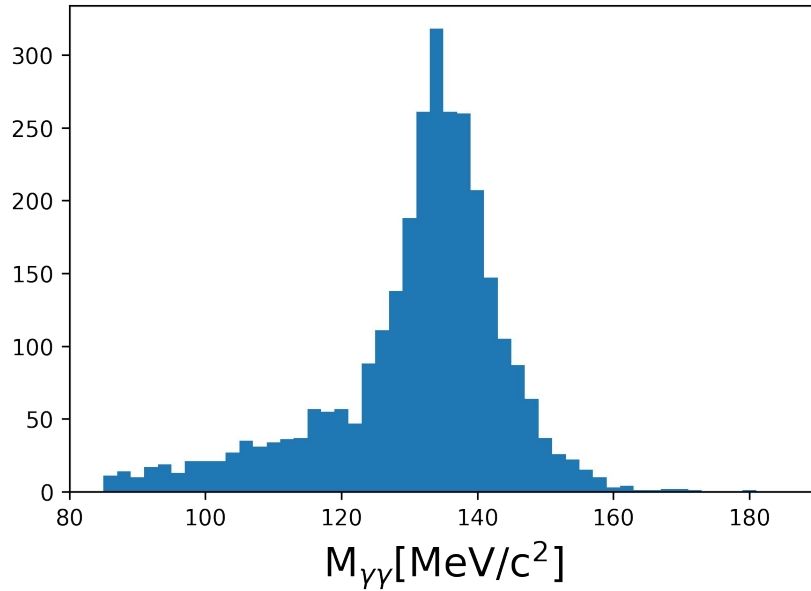
- 4: cell size = $3.03 \times 3.03 \text{ cm}^2$ $R_M = 14.5 \text{ mm}$
- 5: cell size = $1.515 \times 1.515 \text{ cm}^2$ $R_M = 29.5 \text{ mm}$

Charged tracks to photon distance

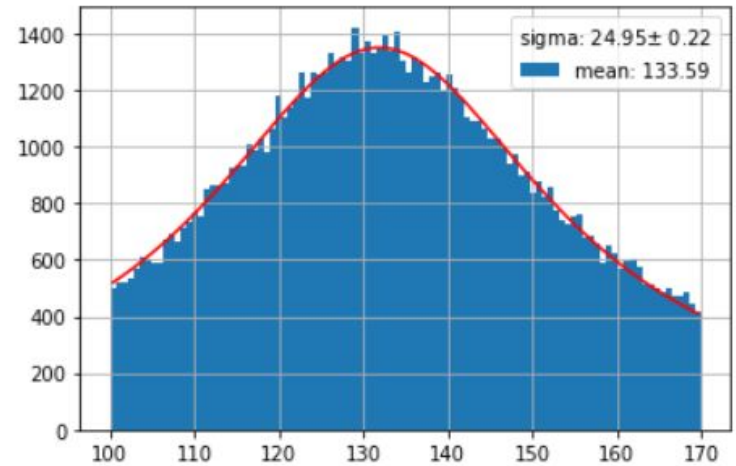


Used for the performance results below

Reconstructed π^0 width



Signal only



Signal merged with minimum bias
for $\mathcal{L} = 1.5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

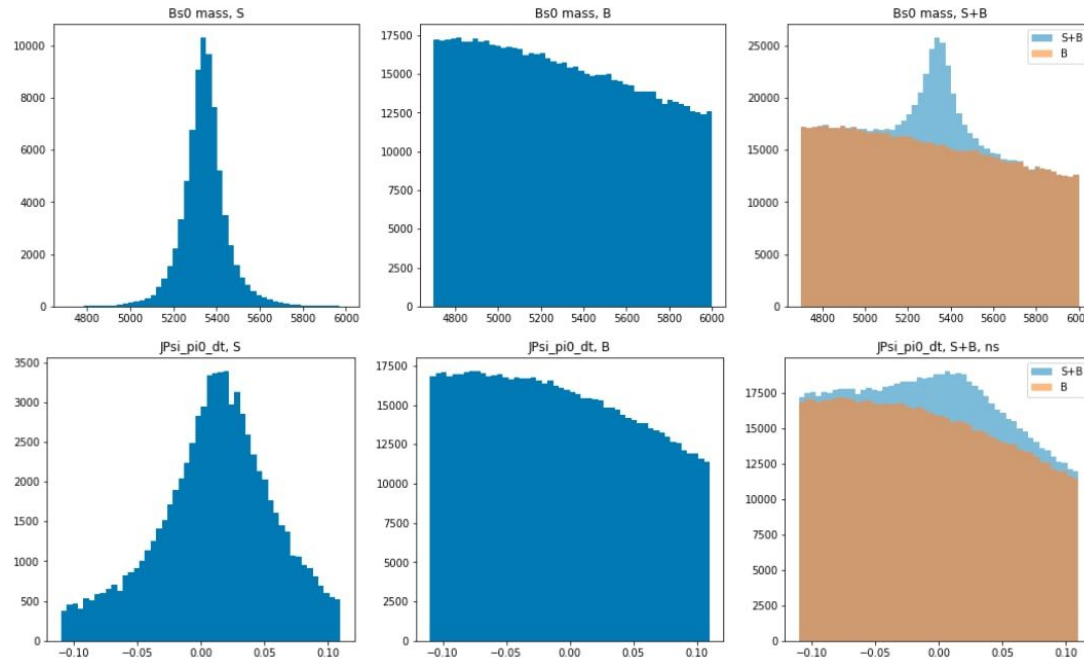
- Energy from regressor
- Position from regressor
- No timing

Time information

- Time for signal and background is determined by the time properties of the primary vertex (due to the (z, t)-profile of the beam)
- Time is corrected by angle
- Reconstructed pi0 time is considered by averaging the reconstructed time of photons
- 5x5(x2) cells as base features for time regressors for Shashlik (Spacal) modules
 - Same time for cells contained signal-only deposits
 - t_{cell} for cells with both signal + background deposits $t_{cell} = \frac{\sum t_i E_i}{\sum E_i}$
 - Regressor minimises $t - t_{MC}$
- Module / electronics time resolution is **not considered**

Using time information

For the selected time window, mass window is optimised by finding the maximum of significance.



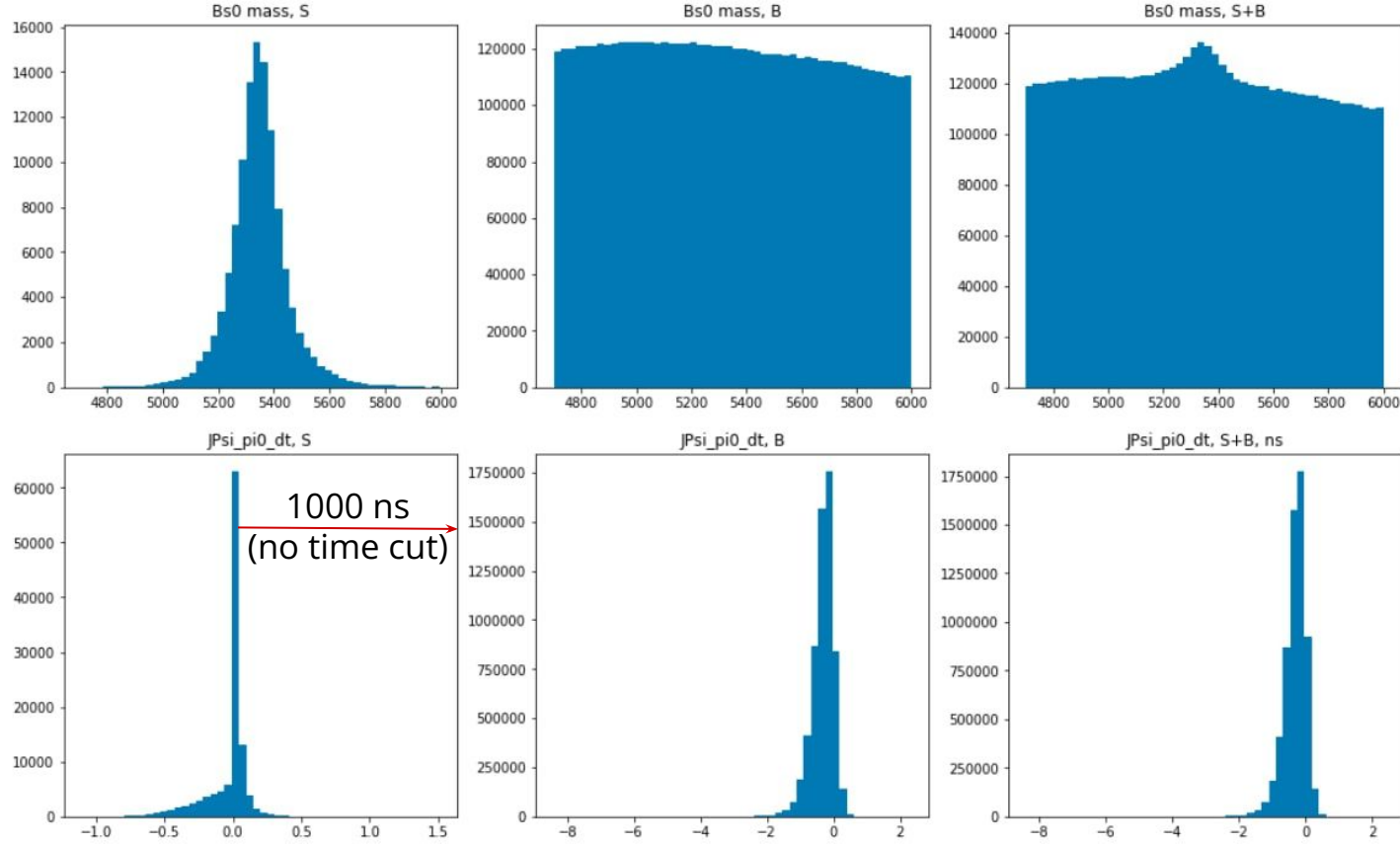
Mass window

Time window

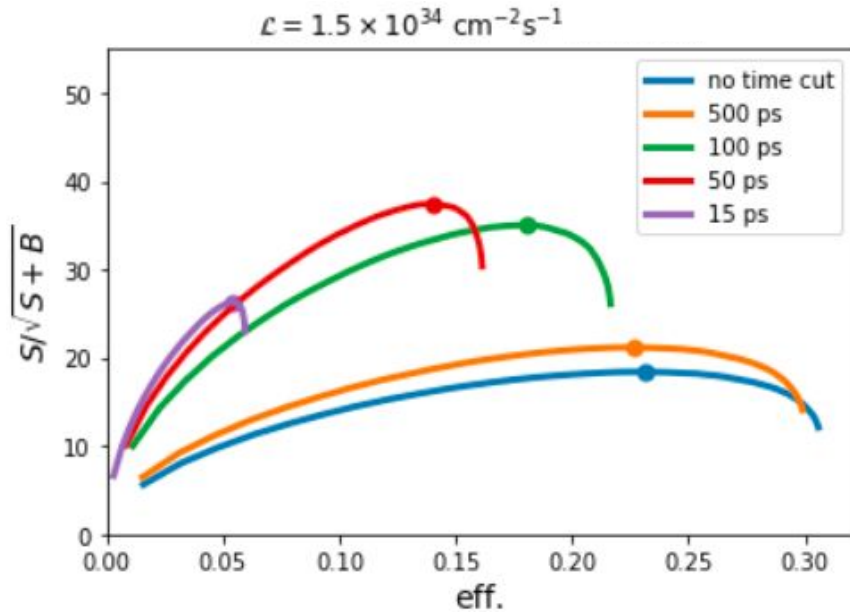


Time information

Bs0 mass in [4700, 6000]
with time cut: 1000 ns



Performance using time information



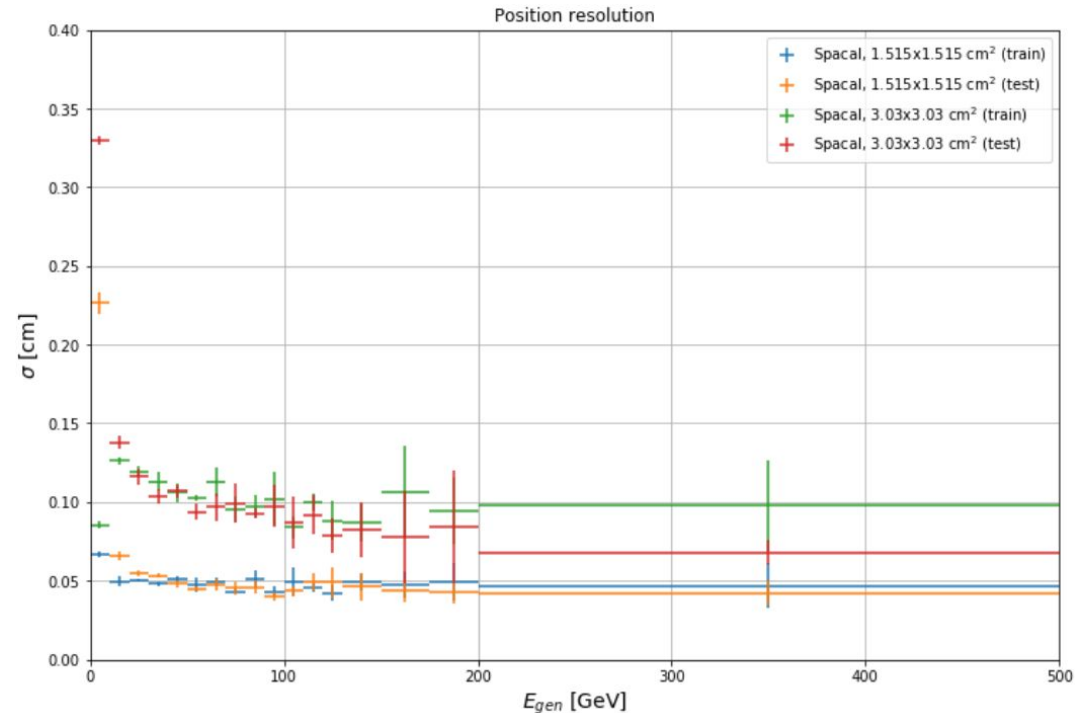
Cut	Value, MeV/(c^2)	Rel., %
Geom. acc.		100
$p_T(\gamma)$	> 500	79
$p_T(\pi^0)$	> 1000	45
$p_T(B_S^0)$	> 500	22
$M(\pi^0)$	[100,170]	21

Conclusions

- ML-based Reco is used for **Run 5 ECAL & FTDR** configurations
- Spatial resolution and charged track veto are presented
- Physics metrics are evaluated for $B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi(\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) \pi^0(\rightarrow \gamma \gamma)$ ($\mathcal{L} = 1.5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$):
 - sigma of π^0 width
 - sigma of B_s width
- Significance vs. Efficiency dependencies are obtained using the time information predicted by the regressors

Backup slides

Spatial resolution for Spacal modules



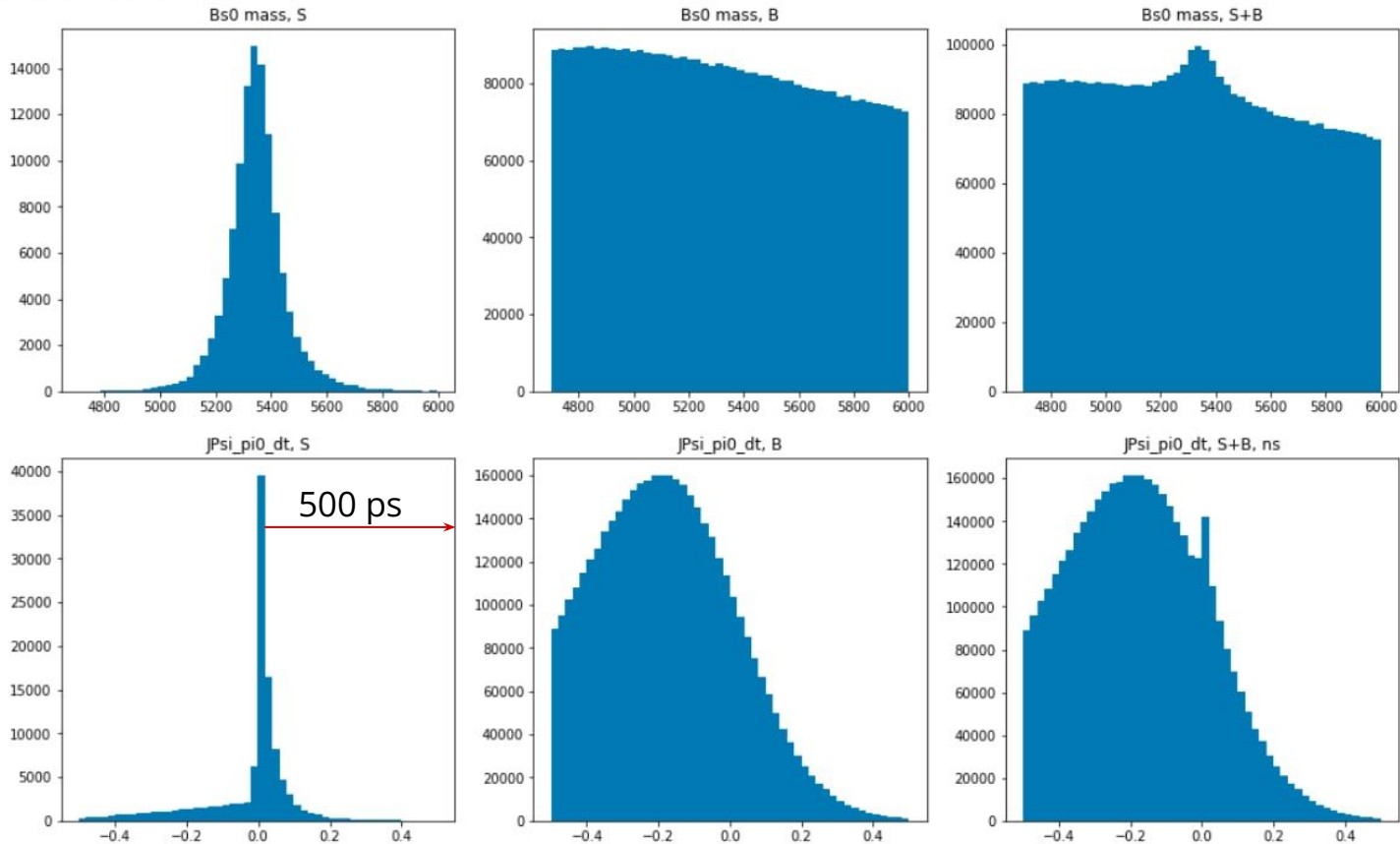
- Without pile-up
- Separate regressors on (Rec - Gen) RMSE for x & y positions of the hit
- Considered 5x5x2 cells as features for the regressors

Spatial resolutions for the Spacal W/GAGG and Pb/Polystyrene modules are flat above 50 GeV. Stat. uncertainties are low.

In this figure, Spacal 1.5x1.5 cm² modules aren't tilted (see backup slides for the details)

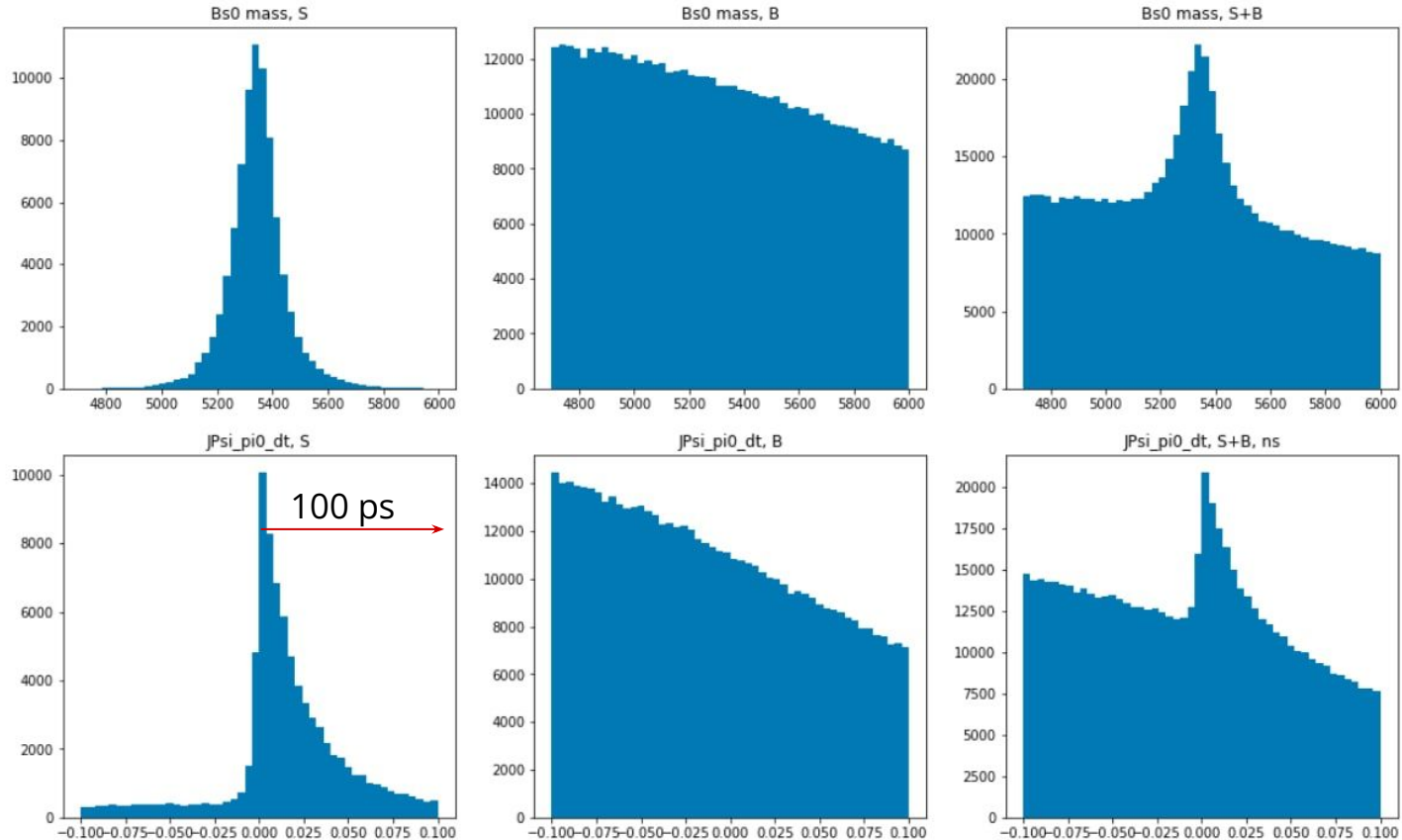
Time information

Bs0 mass in [4700, 6000]
with time cut: 0.5 ns



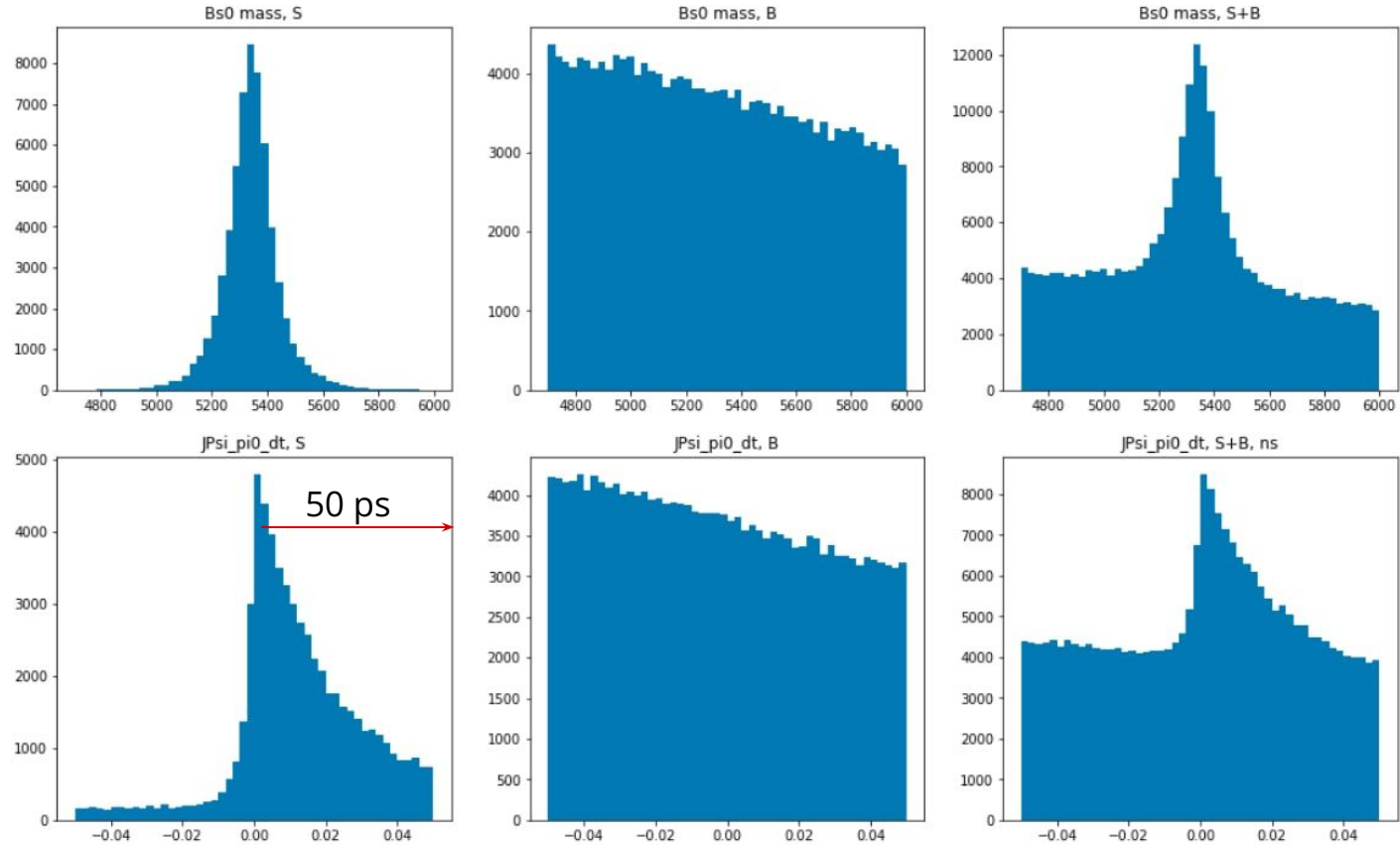
Time information

Bs0 mass in [4700, 6000]
with time cut: 0.1 ns



Time information

Bs0 mass in [4700, 6000]
with time cut: 0.05 ns



Time information

Bs0 mass in [4700, 6000]
with time cut: 0.015 ns

