

**BESIII**



中国科学院高能物理研究所  
*Institute of High Energy Physics*  
*Chinese Academy of Sciences*

# Antiproton simulation with Geant4

Hailin Song<sup>1</sup>, Xinnan Wang<sup>2</sup>, Xiaorong Zhou<sup>1</sup>, Huaimin Liu<sup>2</sup>

(On behalf of BESIII Collaboration)

<sup>1</sup>University of Science and Technology of China

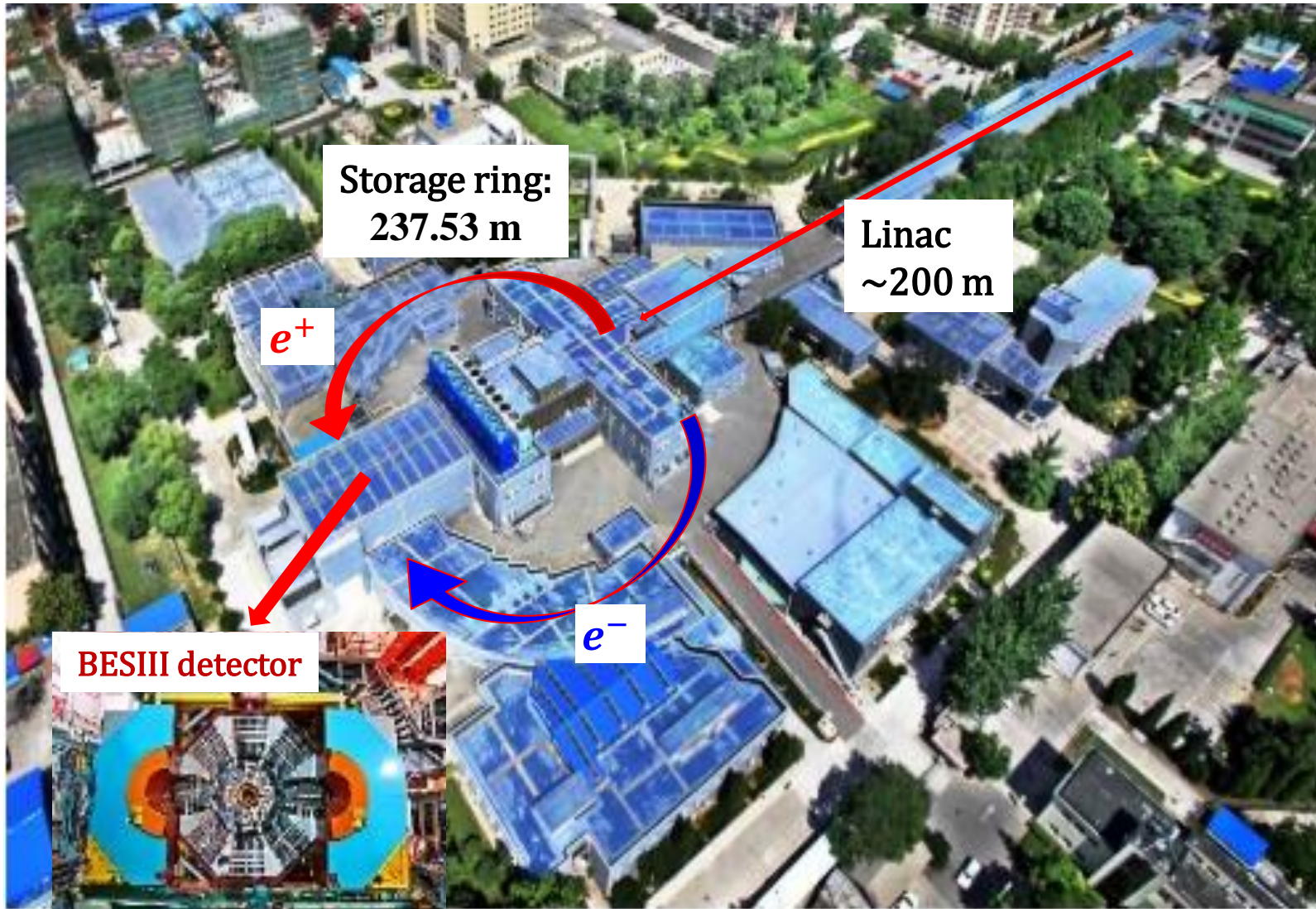
<sup>2</sup>Institute of High Energy Physics

**Geant4 Technical Forum, 12th Dec. 2024**

# Outline

- **BEPCII and BESIII**
- **Beam-pipe/MDC inner wall material of BESIII**
- **Antiproton samples at BESIII**
- **Comparison of data and simulated samples**
- **Summary and Prospect**

# Beijing Electron Positron Collider II (BEPCII)



## BEPCII: a tau-charm factory

- $e^+ e^-$  collider
- Double ring, multiple bunch
- Crossing angle:  $2 \times 11$  mrad
- Beam energy spread:  $5 \times 10^{-4}$
- c.m. energy range: 1.84 – 4.95 GeV
- Peak luminosity:  $1.1 \times 10^{33} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

## An upgrade of BEPCII is ongoing:

- Increase the luminosity by a factor of 3 above 4 GeV
- Extend the c.m. energy from 4.95 to 5.6 GeV

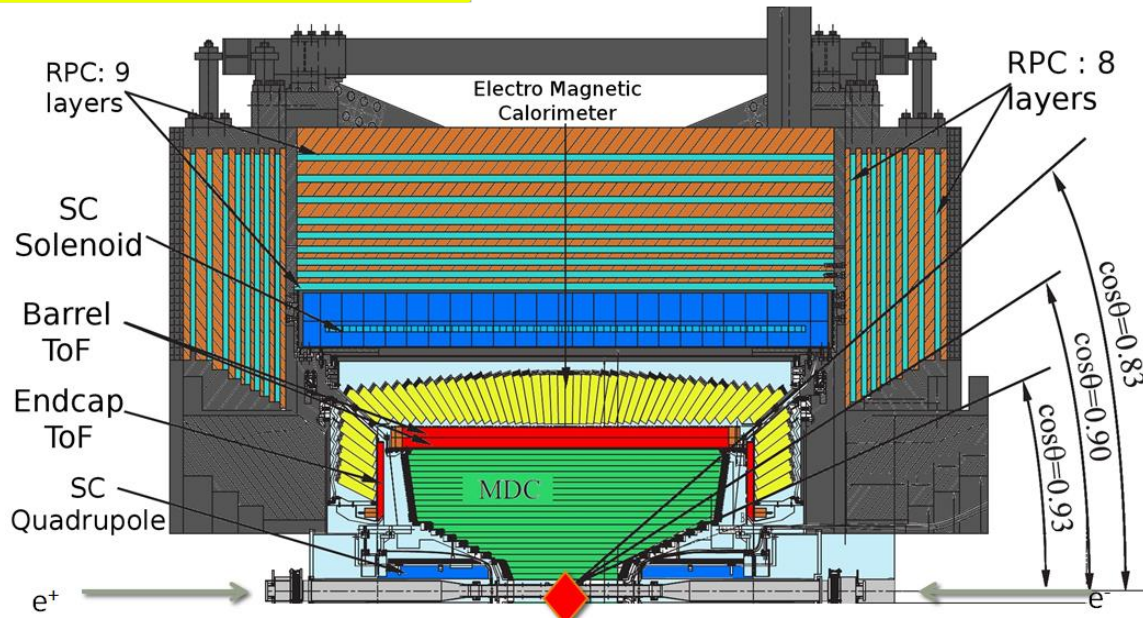
# Beijing Spectrometer III (BESIII)

## Electromagnetic Calorimeter

CsI(Tl): L=28 cm  
Barrel  $\sigma_E=2.5\%$   
Endcap  $\sigma_E=5.0\%$

## Muon Counter RPC

Barrel: 9 layers  
Endcap: 8 layers  
 $\sigma_{\text{spatial}}: 1.48 \text{ cm}$



## Main Drift Chamber

Small cell, 43 layer  
 $\sigma_{xy}=130 \mu\text{m}$   
 $dE/dx \sim 6\%$   
 $\sigma_p/p = 0.5\%$  at 1 GeV

## Time Of Flight

Plastic scintillator  
 $\sigma_T(\text{barrel}): 68 \text{ ps}$   
 $\sigma_T(\text{endcap}): 110 \text{ ps}$   
(update to 60 ps with MRPC)

## BESIII detector:

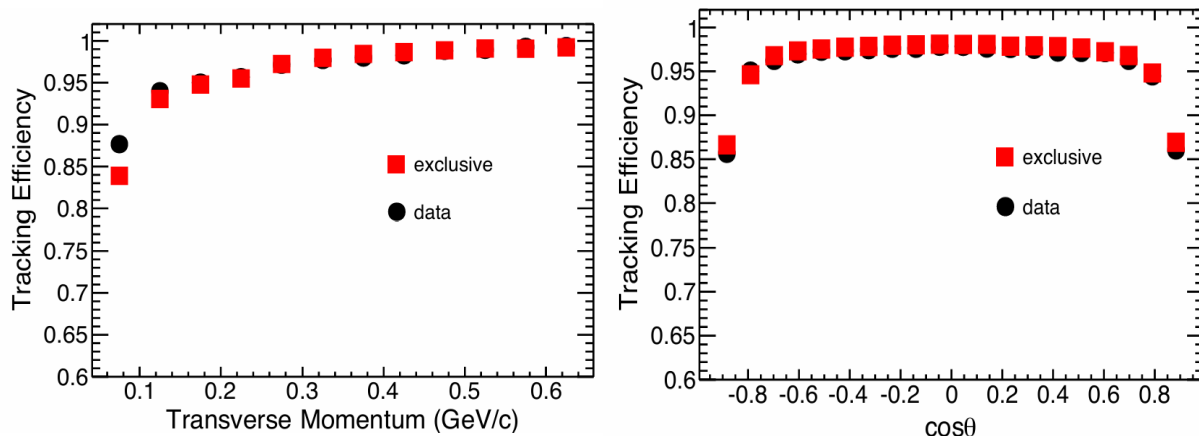
- Good tracking efficiency and momentum resolution for charged tracks
- Good  $\pi/K$  separation up to 1 GeV
- Good photon selection efficiency and energy resolution

## Data samples:

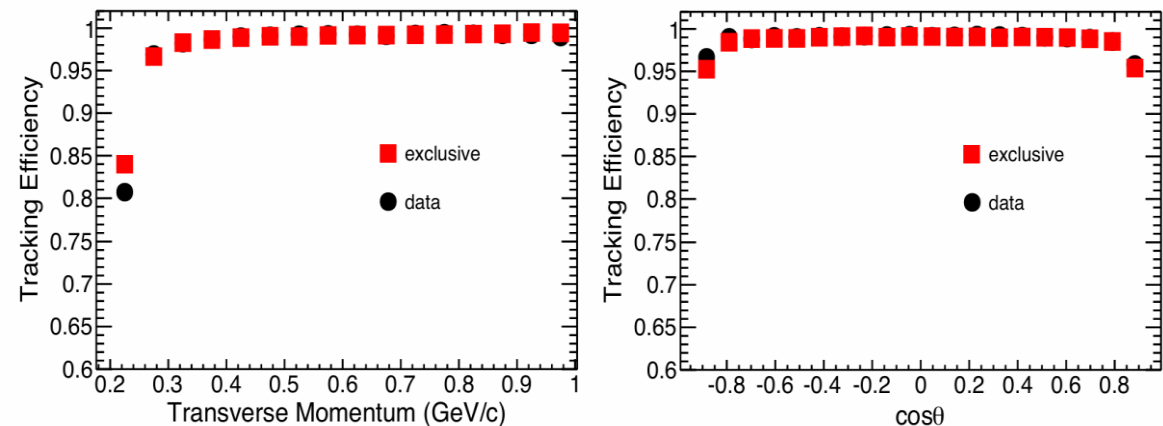
- Over  $50 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  data sample since 2009
- 10 billion  $J/\psi$  events
- 2.7 billion  $\psi(3686)$  events
- $20 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  at  $\psi(3770)$  peak

# BESIII Offline Software System

## Tracking efficiency of $\pi$



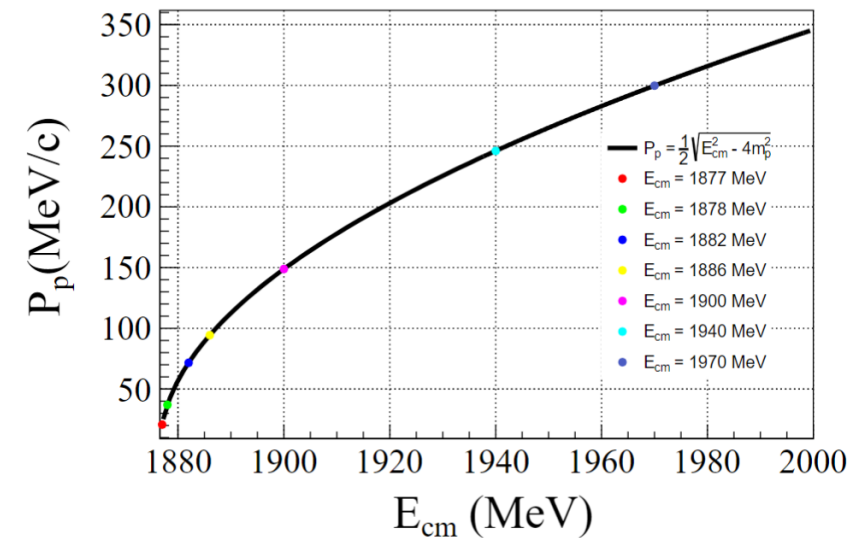
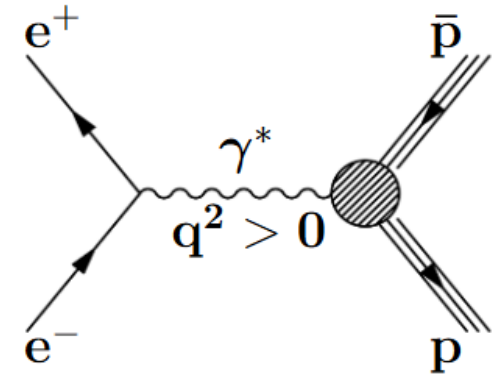
## Tracking efficiency of p



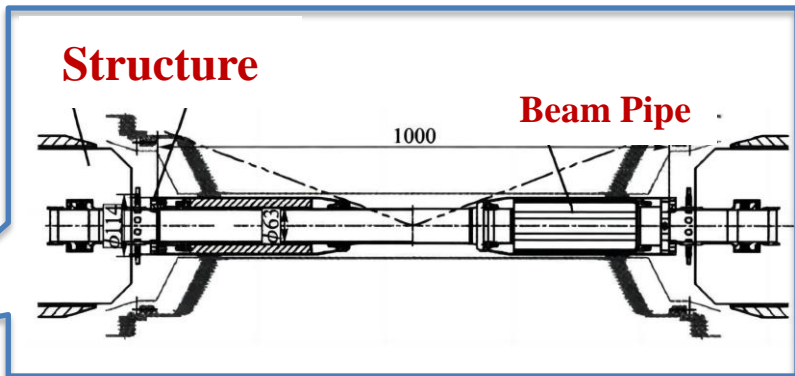
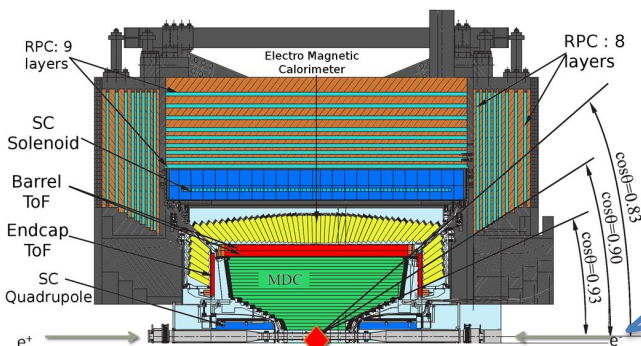
- BESIII uses a **Geant4-based simulation** software package
- **For most analysis**, benefit from the excellent performance of Geant4, the data and MC are **consistent well** with tracking uncertainty within 1%
- **No tracking efficiency** for **low-momentum proton/antiproton** due to large loss, **secondary products** are used to reconstruct tracks. Good agreement of antiproton interaction will improve the corresponding analysis significantly

# Why we are interested in low energy antiproton?

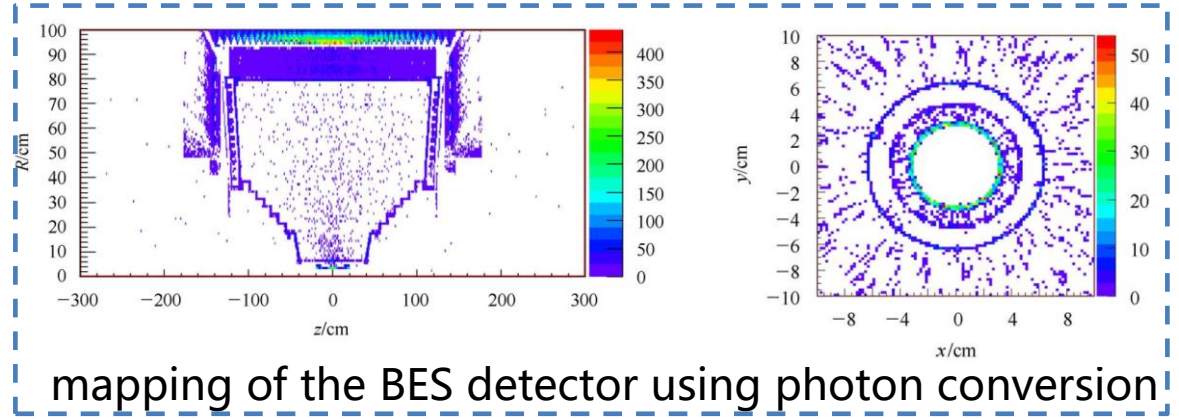
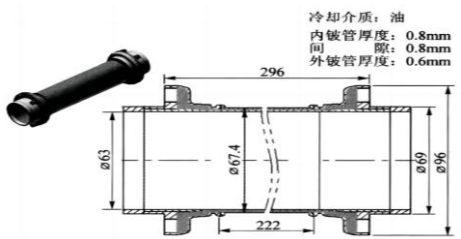
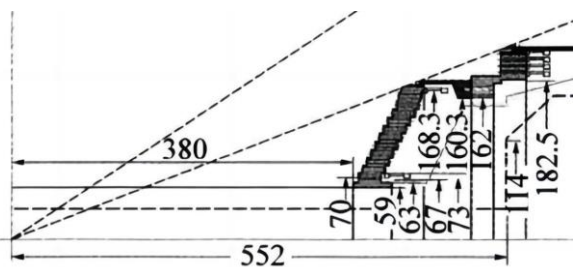
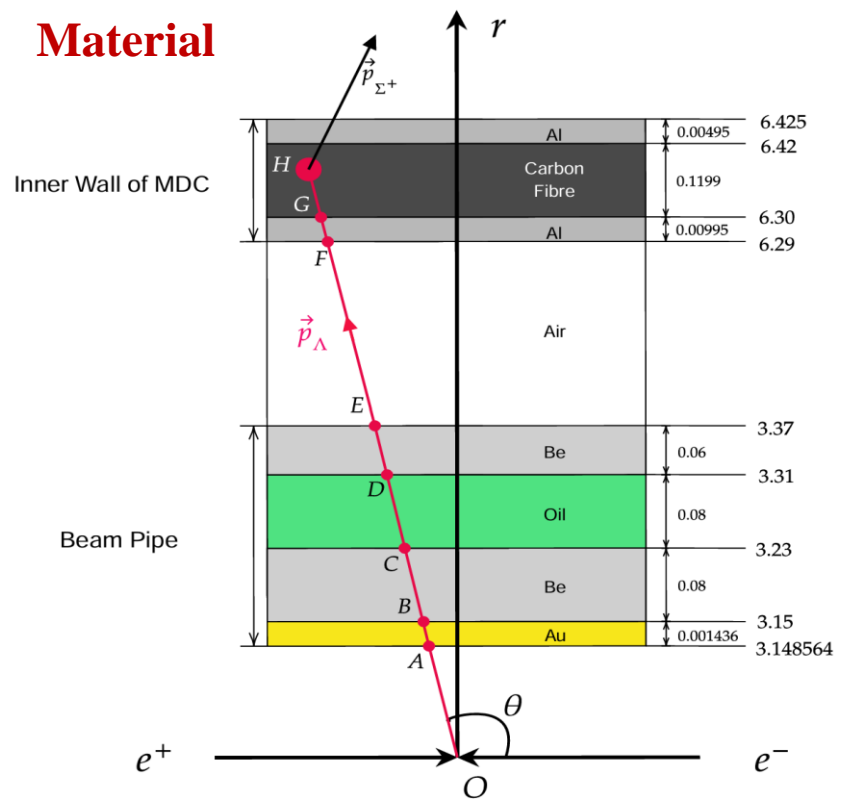
- Recently, BESIII collect data near  $p\bar{p}$  mass threshold for cross-section measurement
  - Both  $p$  and  $\bar{p}$  with momentum under 200 MeV/c cannot reach detector due to large energy loss.
  - The **only information comes from the  $\bar{p}$  interaction with material** in front of the detector
- The simulation of low-energy antiprotons is important
  - However, we notice that pbar simulation models in Geant4 **changed significantly** from release 9 to release 10



# The beam pipe and Inner MDC wall of BESIII

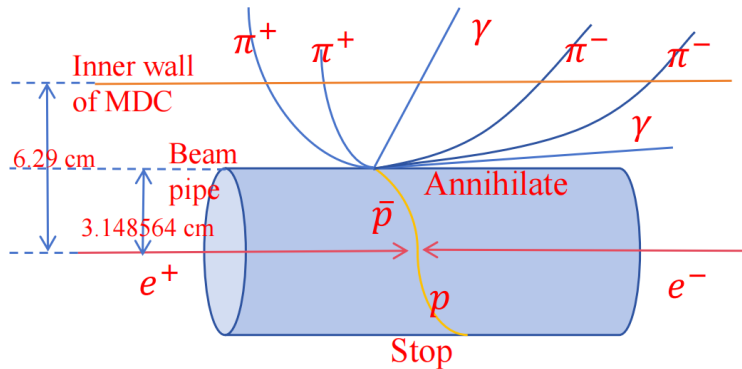


## Material



- Particle produced at IP must penetrate corresponds to **1.04%** (Be: 0.4%, gold: 0.44%, oil: 0.2%) of a **radiation length** at normal incidence

# Antiproton interacts at beam pipe/MDC inner wall



- The material budget **stops antiproton** with momentum **less than 200 MeV/c**
- Low-momentum **antiproton** interacts with **nucleon in nucleus**, while the **structure of nucleus** also matters

## ● $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \text{Anything}$

Annihilation frequencies of  $\bar{p}p$  annihilation at rest in liquid  $H_2$  into pionic final states (in units of  $10^{-3}$ ), from [2,48,216]

Final state	BNL	CERN	Crystal Barrel
All neutral	$32 \pm 5$	$41_{-6}^{+2}$	$35 \pm 3$
$2\pi^0$			$0.65 \pm 0.03$
$3\pi^0$			$7.0 \pm 0.4$
$4\pi^0$			$3.1 \pm 0.2$
$5\pi^0$			$9.2 \pm 0.4$
$6\pi^0$ <sup>(1)</sup>			$0.12 \pm 0.01$
$7\pi^0$ <sup>(1)</sup>			$1.3 \pm 0.1$
$8\pi^0$ <sup>(2)</sup>			$0.012 \pm 0.001$
$9\pi^0$ <sup>(2)</sup>			$0.025 \pm 0.003$
Non-multipion			$15 \pm 5$
$\pi^+\pi^-$	$3.2 \pm 0.3$	$3.33 \pm 0.17$	$3.14 \pm 0.12$
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	$78 \pm 9$	$69.0 \pm 3.5$	$67 \pm 10$
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$			$122 \pm 18$
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$			$133 \pm 20$
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$			$36 \pm 5$
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$			$13 \pm 2$
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ <sup>(1)</sup>			$65 \pm 20^*$
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ MM	$345 \pm 12$	$358 \pm 8$	
$2\pi^+2\pi^-$	$58 \pm 3$	$69 \pm 6$	$56 \pm 9$
$2\pi^+2\pi^-\pi^0$	$187 \pm 7$	$196 \pm 6$	$210 \pm 32$
$2\pi^+2\pi^-\pi^0$			$177 \pm 27$
$2\pi^+2\pi^-\pi^0$			$6 \pm 2$
$2\pi^+2\pi^-\pi^0$ MM	$213 \pm 11$	$208 \pm 7$	$30 \pm 15^*$
$3\pi^+3\pi^-$	$19 \pm 2$	$21.0 \pm 2.5$	
$3\pi^+3\pi^-\pi^0$	$16 \pm 3$	$8.5 \pm 1.5$	$40 \pm 3^a$
$3\pi^+3\pi^-\pi^0$ MM	$16 \pm 3$	$3 \pm 1$	
Sum	$954 \pm 18$	$986 \pm 6$	$970 \pm 58$

Physics Reports 413 (2005) 197 – 317

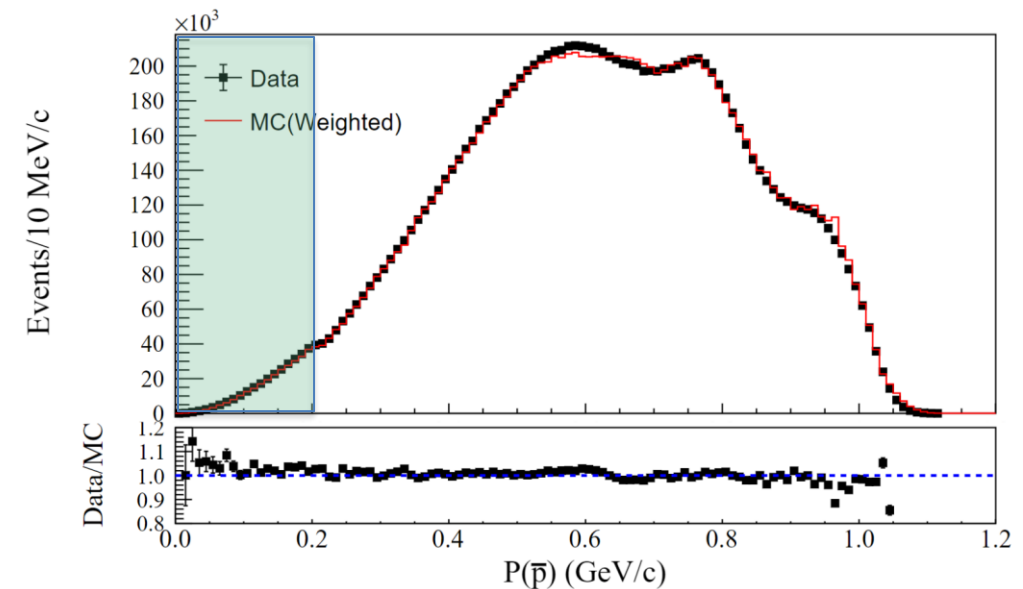
## ● $\bar{p}n \rightarrow \text{Anything}$

Final state	Frequency (in %)
$\pi^-n\pi^0$	$16.4 \pm 0.5$
$\pi^-\pi^0$	$0.40 \pm 0.04$
$\pi^-2\pi^0$	$0.68 \pm 0.07$
$\pi^-4\pi^0$	$1.32 \pm 0.20$
$2\pi^-\pi^+n\pi^0$	$59.7 \pm 1.2$
$2\pi^-\pi^+$	$1.57 \pm 0.21$
$2\pi^-\pi^+\pi^0$	$21.8 \pm 2.2$
$2\pi^-\pi^+2\pi^0$	$6.3 \pm 1.1$
$3\pi^-2\pi^+n\pi^0$	$23.4 \pm 0.7$
$3\pi^-2\pi^+$	$5.15 \pm 0.47$
$3\pi^-2\pi^+\pi^0$	$15.1 \pm 1.0$
$4\pi^-3\pi^+n\pi^0$	$0.39 \pm 0.07$
Sum	$95.5 \pm 1.5\%$
Final state	Frequency (in $10^{-4}$ )



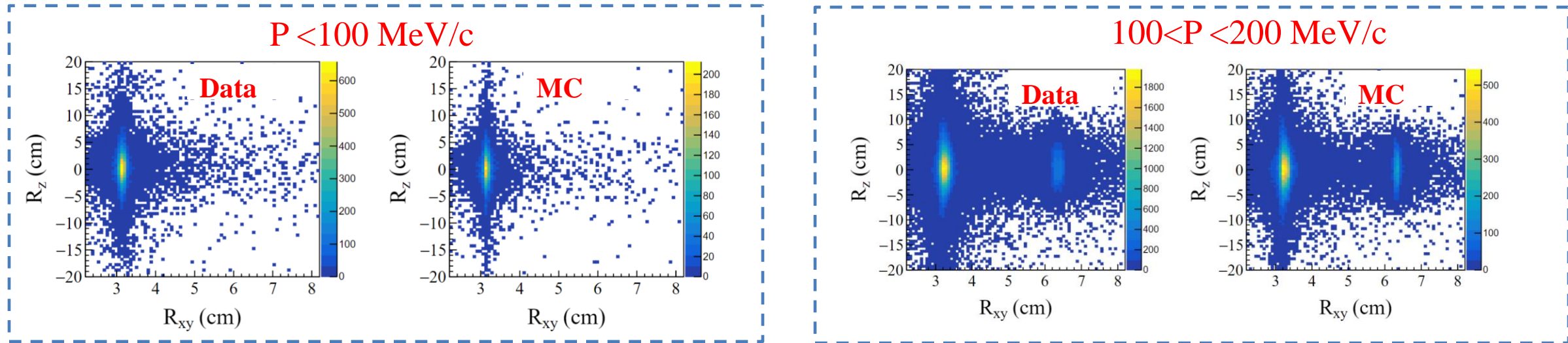
# Antiproton sample at BESIII

- The antiproton sample is selected from  $J/\psi \rightarrow p\bar{p}\pi^+\pi^-$  with  $\text{Br} \sim 6 \times 10^{-3}$
- With 10 billion  $J/\psi$  at BESIII, millions antiproton sample with momentum range within 0-1.1 GeV/c with **99.65% purity**. **0.2 million antiproton** with momentum less than 200 MeV/c obtained
- To correctly simulate the signal process, an amplitude weight procedure is applied on the MC
- Geant4 physics list used:
  - 10.7.2 with FTFP\_BERT (**default**)
  - 10.7.2 with FTFP\_INCLXX
  - 9.3.1 with QGSP\_BERT

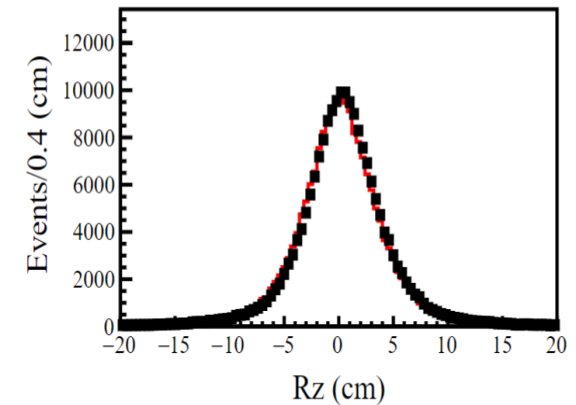
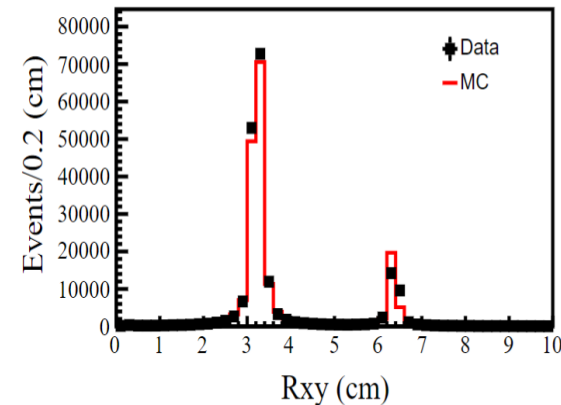


# Comparison of data and simulated samples (1)

- **Position** (in xy plane and z direction) where antiproton stopped

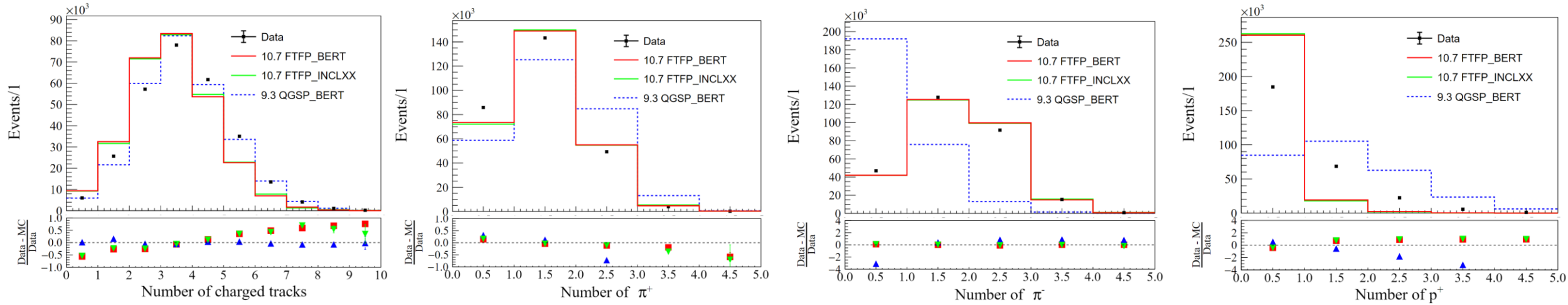


- **Good agreement** of the interaction vertex with respect of  $R_{xy}$  and  $R_z$



# Comparison of data and simulated samples (2)

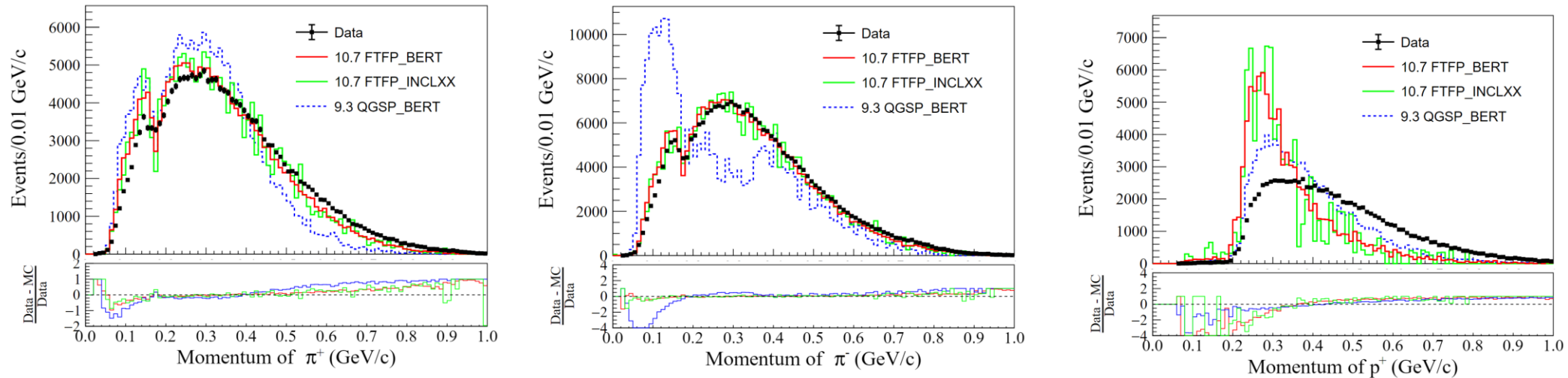
## ● Multiplicity of products



- **Significant improvement** of  $\pi^-$  multiplicity in 10.7 FTFP model
- Multiplicity of  $p^+$  is underestimated in 10.7 FTFP, while overestimated in 9.3 QGSP

# Comparison of data and simulated samples (3)

## ● Momentum of products

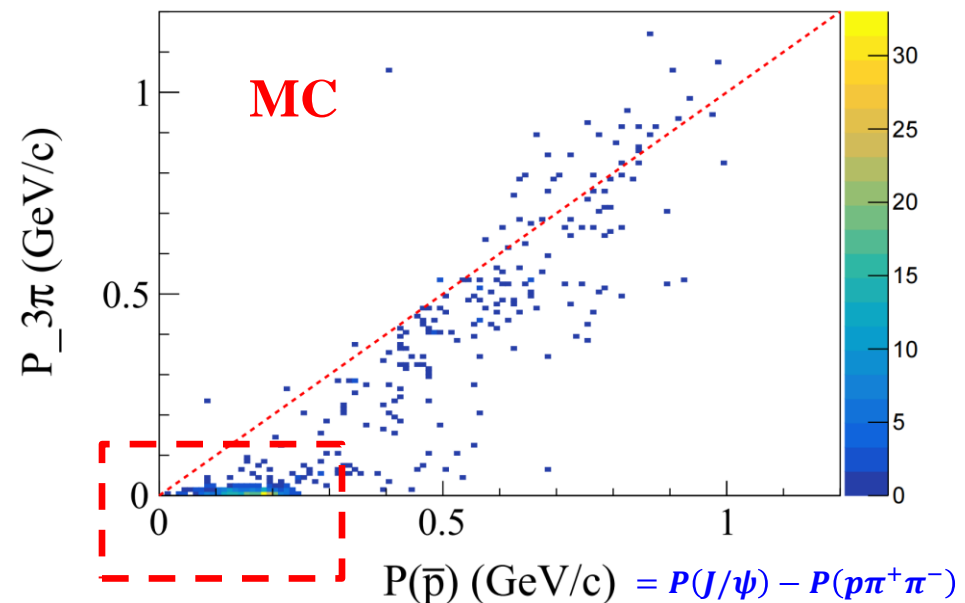
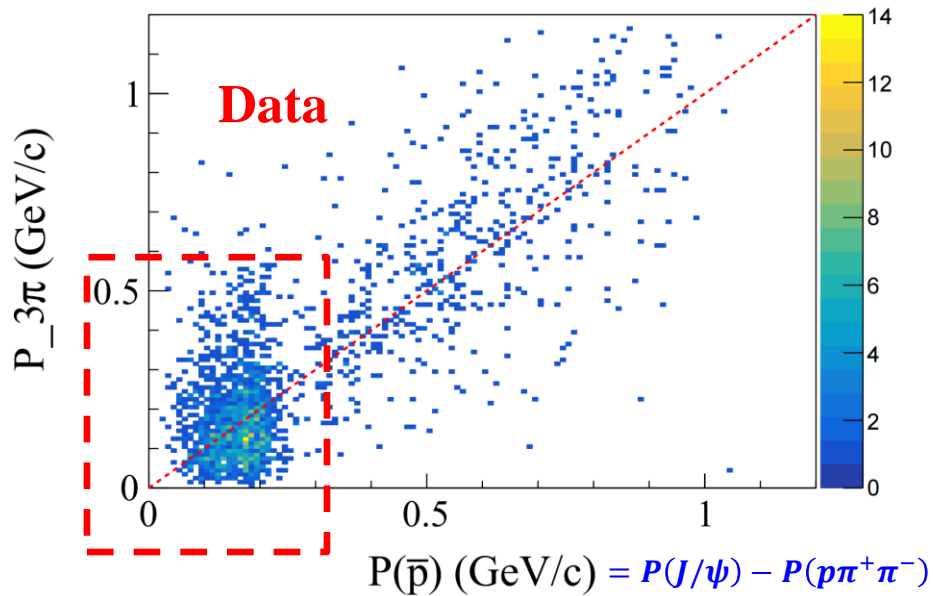


- Significant improvement of  $\pi^-$  momentum in 10.7 FTFP model
- **Momentum of  $p^+$  is not consistent with data** for both 10.7 FTFP and 9.3 QGSP models

# Comparison of data and simulated samples (4)

- Study the momentum of exclusive final states versus the initial momentum
  - **Is antiproton ( $p < 200$  MeV/c) at rest when interact?** Yes in simulation, no in data
  - **Is nucleon at rest in nucleus when it interacts with antiproton?** Yes in simulation, no in data

Select  $\bar{p}n \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^-$  process, study  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-$  momentum versus momentum of antiproton under assumption that nucleon to be at rest



# Summary and Prospect

- Overall, the simulation of antiproton interaction is quite well. The **10.7 FTFP model** improves a lot on the  $\pi^-$  related variables, except
  - **multiplicity and momentum of secondary proton** are inconsistent
  - simulation treats **antiproton and nucleon at rest**, while data indicates a more complex case
- It is important to improve the antiproton interaction model at low momentum for the **BESIII physics research**
- On the other hand, BESIII **provides clean samples** for investigating the **low-energy particle interaction**, e.g. antineutron, hyperon,  $K_L$  etc.

**Thanks for your listening and  
thanks for all the efforts of Geant4 team!**

# Release notes since Geant4 10.7

- Geant4 11.1 Release note:

- Hadronic physics: Improved FTF fragmentation to better describe the production of strange mesons and baryons in proton-proton interactions. Revised the mixing probability between vector mesons as well as the probabilities for the ratios between pseudo-scalar and vector meson production for both FTF and QGS string fragmentations.

- Geant4 11.2 Release note:

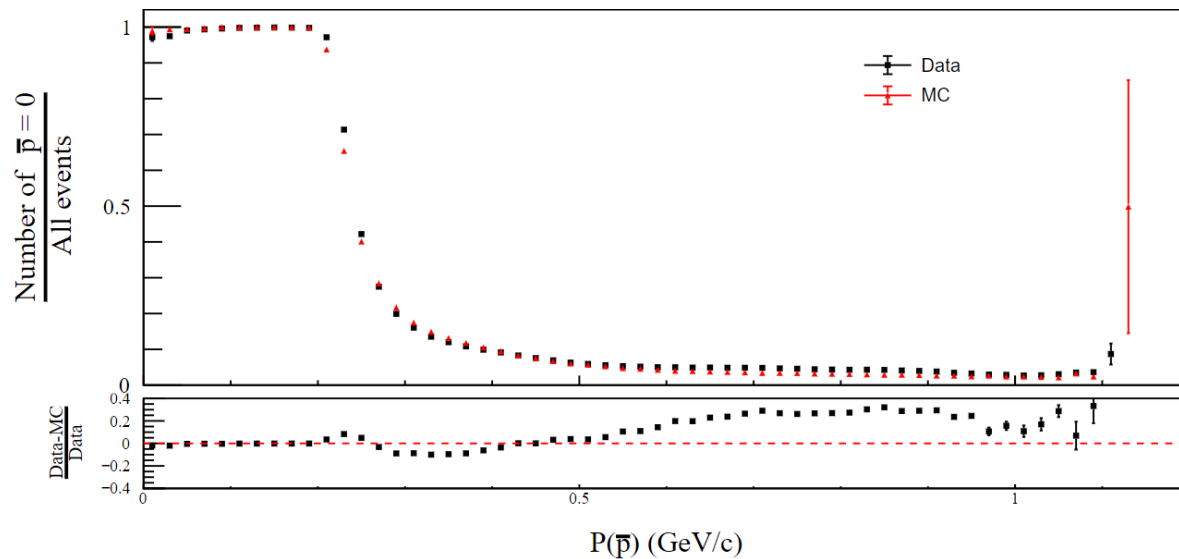
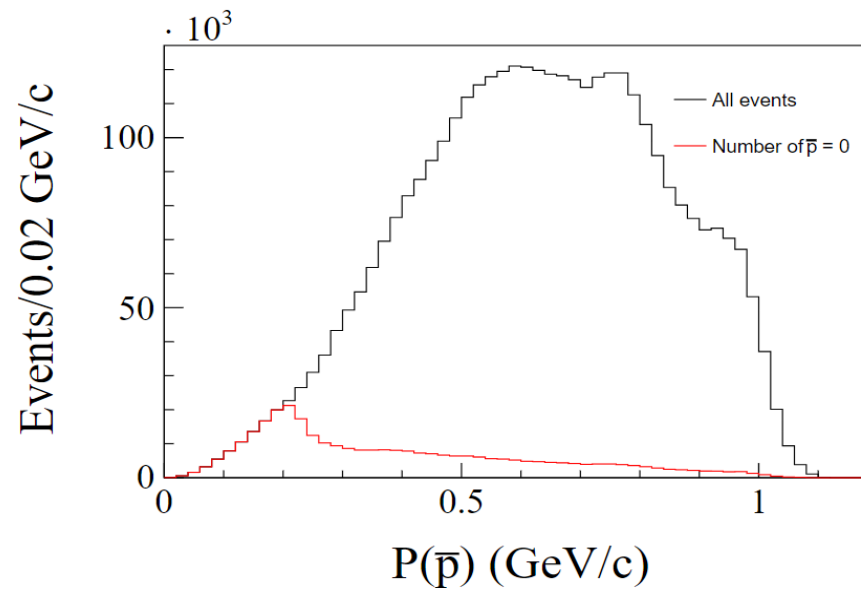
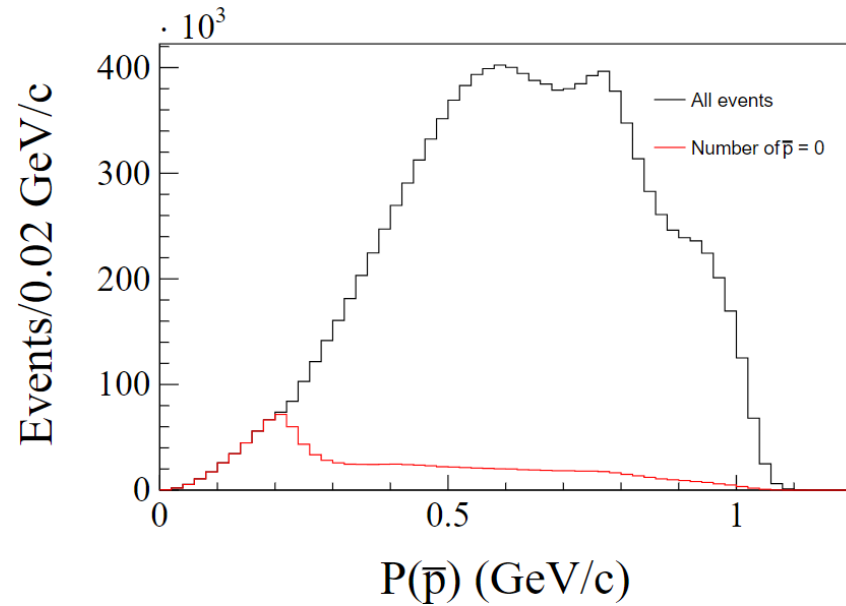
- Hadronic physics: **Major extension of the INCLXX model to handle antiproton annihilation at rest and in-flight.** All INCLXX-based physics lists now use INCLXX for the antiproton annihilation at rest. Note that, for the time being, for in-flight antiproton annihilation, FTFP is still used in all physics list.

- Geant4 11.3 Release note:

- Hadronic physics: Since Geant4 11.2, the physics list QGSP\_BERT\_HP has a treatment of low energy neutrons which is not the same for the other HP-based reference physics list.



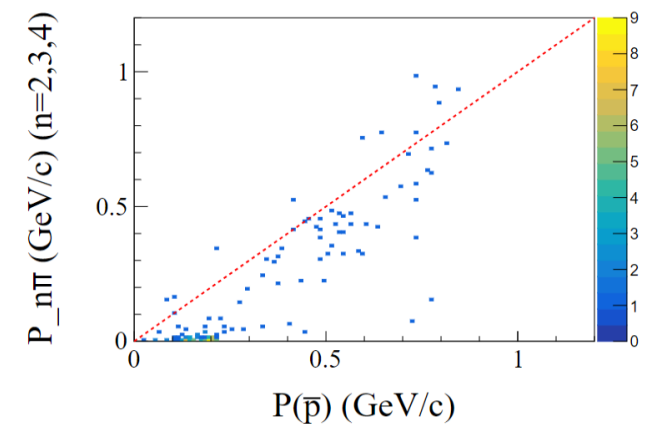
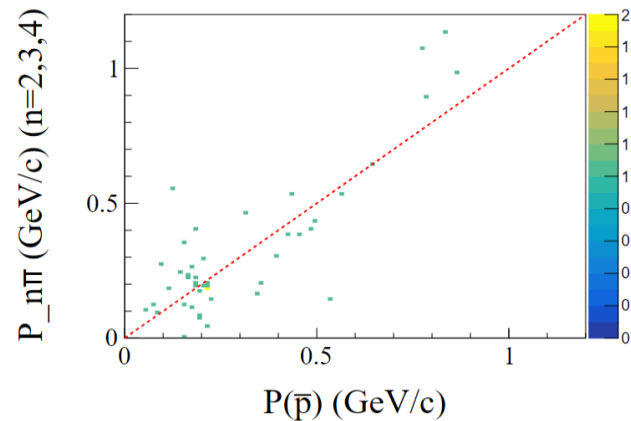
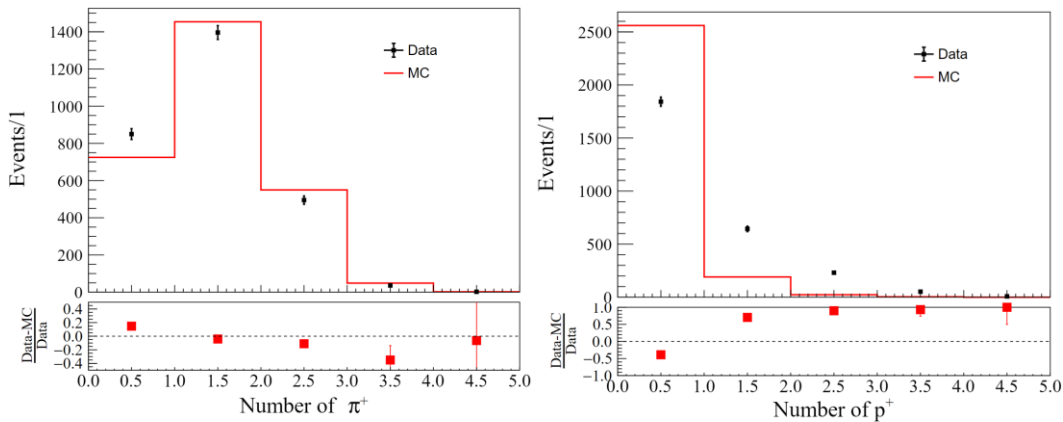
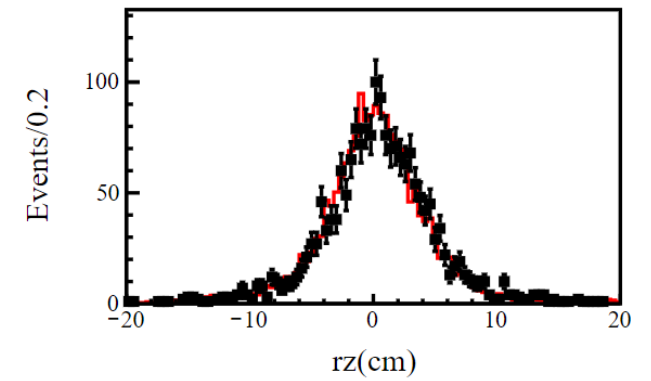
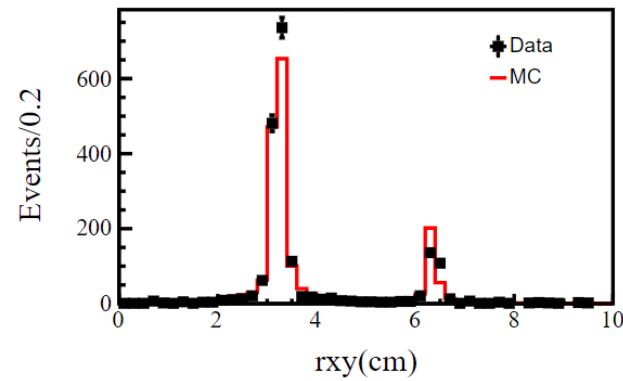
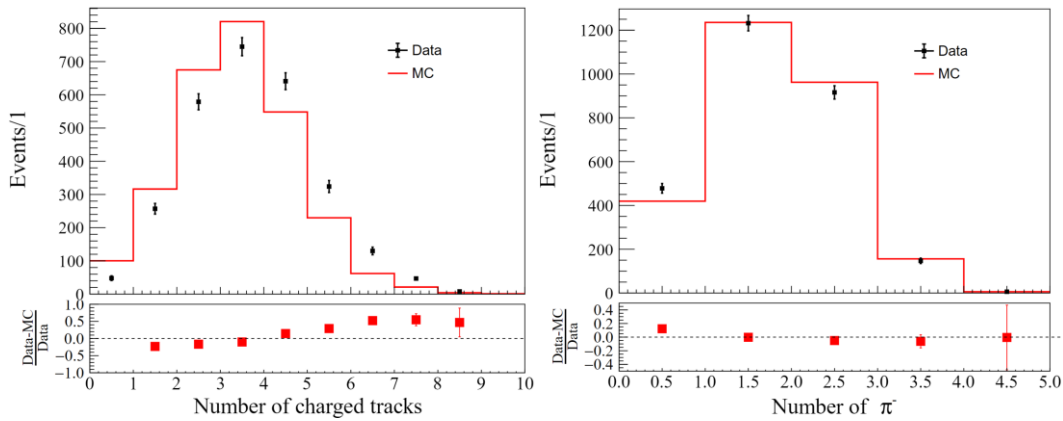
# $\bar{p}N$ interaction rate



- Consistency interaction rate between  $\bar{p}N$
- Below 200 MeV/c, almost 100%  $\bar{p}$  interacts

# Cross check with $J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{p}K^+\Lambda$

- The antiproton control sample is selected from the channel:  $J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{p}K^+\Lambda$
- Signal MC  $J/\psi \rightarrow \bar{p}K^+\Lambda$ 
  - 1.5 million with PWA results, using geant4-10-07-patch-02 with physicsList: FTFP\_BERT



# Reactions in generator

## G4-10-07

- hFritiofCaptureAtRest:
  - $\bar{p} + {}^9_4\text{Be} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- 3\pi^0 + p 3n + \frac{4}{2}\alpha + 4e^- 7\gamma$
  - $\bar{p} + {}^{197}_{79}\text{Au} \rightarrow 2\pi^+ 2\pi^- + 6n + {}^{190}_{78}\text{Pt} + e^- 12\gamma$
  - $\bar{p} + {}^{27}_{13}\text{Al} \rightarrow \pi^+ 2\pi^- 2\pi^0 + \frac{26}{13}\text{Al} + 2e^- 7\gamma$
  - $\bar{p} + {}^{12}_6\text{C} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- 2\pi^0 \eta' + p 2n + 2\frac{4}{2}\alpha + 6e^- \gamma$
  - .....
- anti\_protonInelastic:
  - $\bar{p} + {}^9_4\text{Be} \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 2K_L^0 + p n + \frac{4}{2}\alpha \frac{2}{1}D$
  - $\bar{p} + {}^{107}_{47}\text{Ag} \rightarrow \bar{p} 4n + \frac{4}{2}\alpha \frac{99}{45}\text{Rh} + e^- 12\gamma$
  - $\bar{p} + {}^9_4\text{Be} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- 3\pi^0 + n + \frac{3}{1}T \frac{4}{2}\alpha$
  - $\bar{p} + {}^{12}_6\text{C} \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^- \eta + p + \frac{10}{5}B + 2\gamma$
  - .....
- Others: hadElastic

## G4-09-03

- CHIPSNuclearCaptureAtRest:
  - $\bar{p} + X \rightarrow 3\pi^+ \pi^- 3\pi^0 + 3p 8n$
  - $\bar{p} + X \rightarrow 2\pi^+ + 9p 15n + \frac{2}{1}D$
  - $\bar{p} + X \rightarrow \pi^+ 2\pi^0 + 2p 6n$
  - $\bar{p} + X \rightarrow 2\pi^+ 2\pi^0 + p 7n$
  - .....
- CHIPS\_Inelastic:
  - $\bar{p} + {}^{17}_8\text{O} \rightarrow 2\pi^+ 3\pi^- 3\pi^0 + p n + 3\frac{4}{2}\alpha \frac{2}{1}D$
  - $\bar{p} + {}^{197}_{79}\text{Au} \rightarrow 2\pi^+ 2\pi^- 2\pi^0 + p 5n + \frac{190}{77}\text{Ir}$
  - $\bar{p} + {}^9_4\text{Be} \rightarrow 2\pi^+ 3\pi^- 2\pi^0 + 2p 2n + \frac{4}{2}\alpha$
  - .....
- Others:
  - Transportation

# Hadronic Processes

