Update on ECAL photon optimisation

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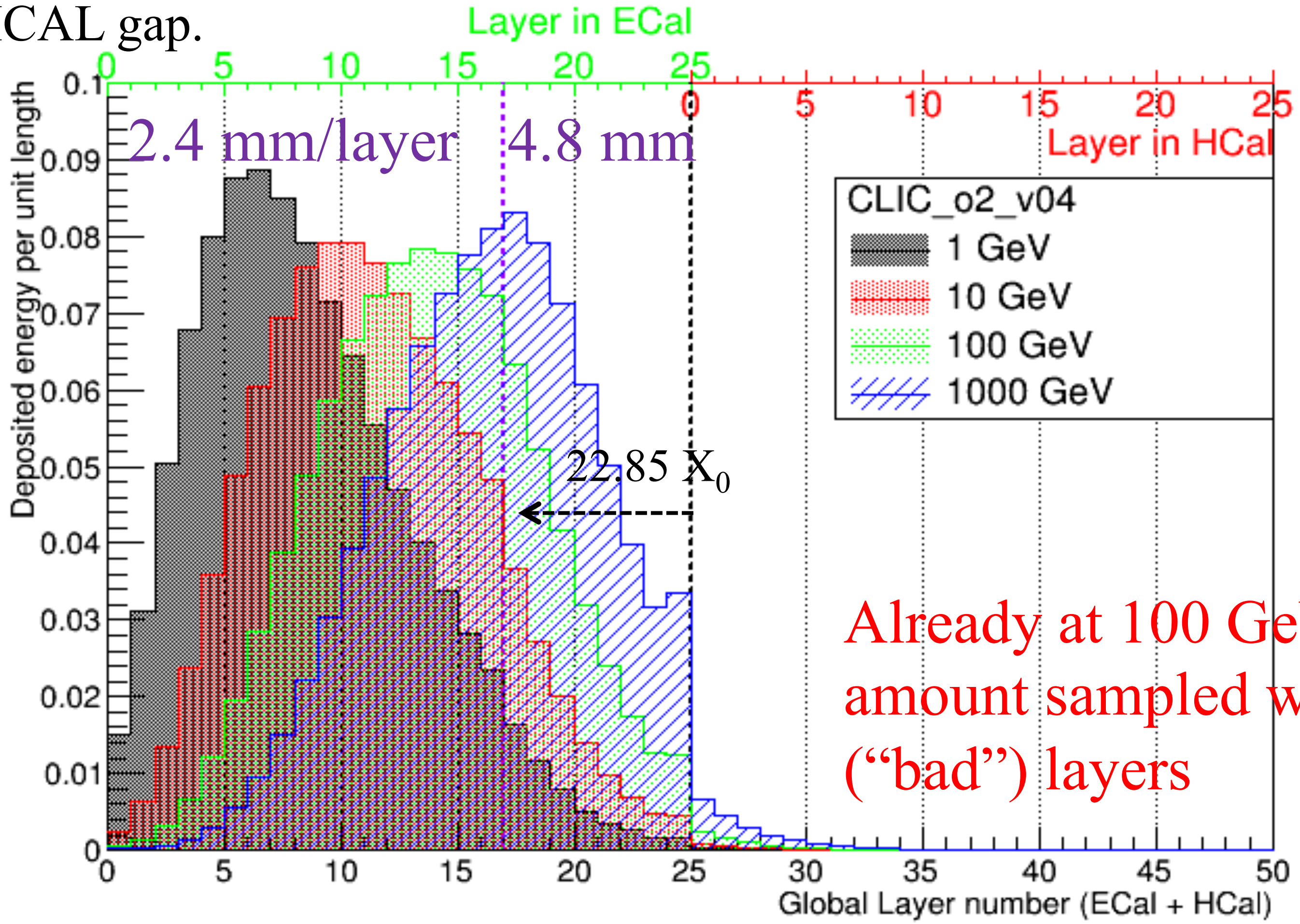
Reminder: Possible Models

Values calculated from geometry xml file

	# Layers	Absorber Thickness [mm]	Si [mm]	Other (gaps, etc) [mm]	Absorber Thickness [X0]	Si+Other Thickness [mm]	Si+Other Thickness [X0]	Total Thickness [mm]	Total Thickness [X0]	Calorimeter Thickness [mm]	Calorimeter Depth [X0]
CLIC_o2_v04 (current)	17	2.4	0.5	1.5	0.65	2	0.06	74.8	12.01	129.2	22.85
	8	4.8	0.5	1.5	1.30	2	0.06	54.4	10.84		
CLICdet_20_10 (original CLIC_ILD)	20	2	0.5	1.5	0.54	2	0.06	80	11.96	140	23.35
	10	4	0.5	1.5	1.08	2	0.06	60	11.39		
CLICdet_30_10 (possible high granularity option)	30	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.41	2	0.06	105	13.89	155	22.58
	10	3	0.5	1.5	0.81	2	0.06	50	8.68		
CLICdet_30	30	2.65	0.5	1.5	0.72	2	0.06	140	23.22	139.5	23.22
	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
CLICdet_40 (possible high granularity option)	40	1.9	0.5	1.5	0.51	2	0.06	156	22.85	156	22.85
	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
CLICdet_40 x195	40	1.95	0.5	1.5	0.53	2	0.06	158	23.39	158	23.39
	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.000		

Energy deposited per unit length CLIC_o2_v04 (CLIC_18_7)

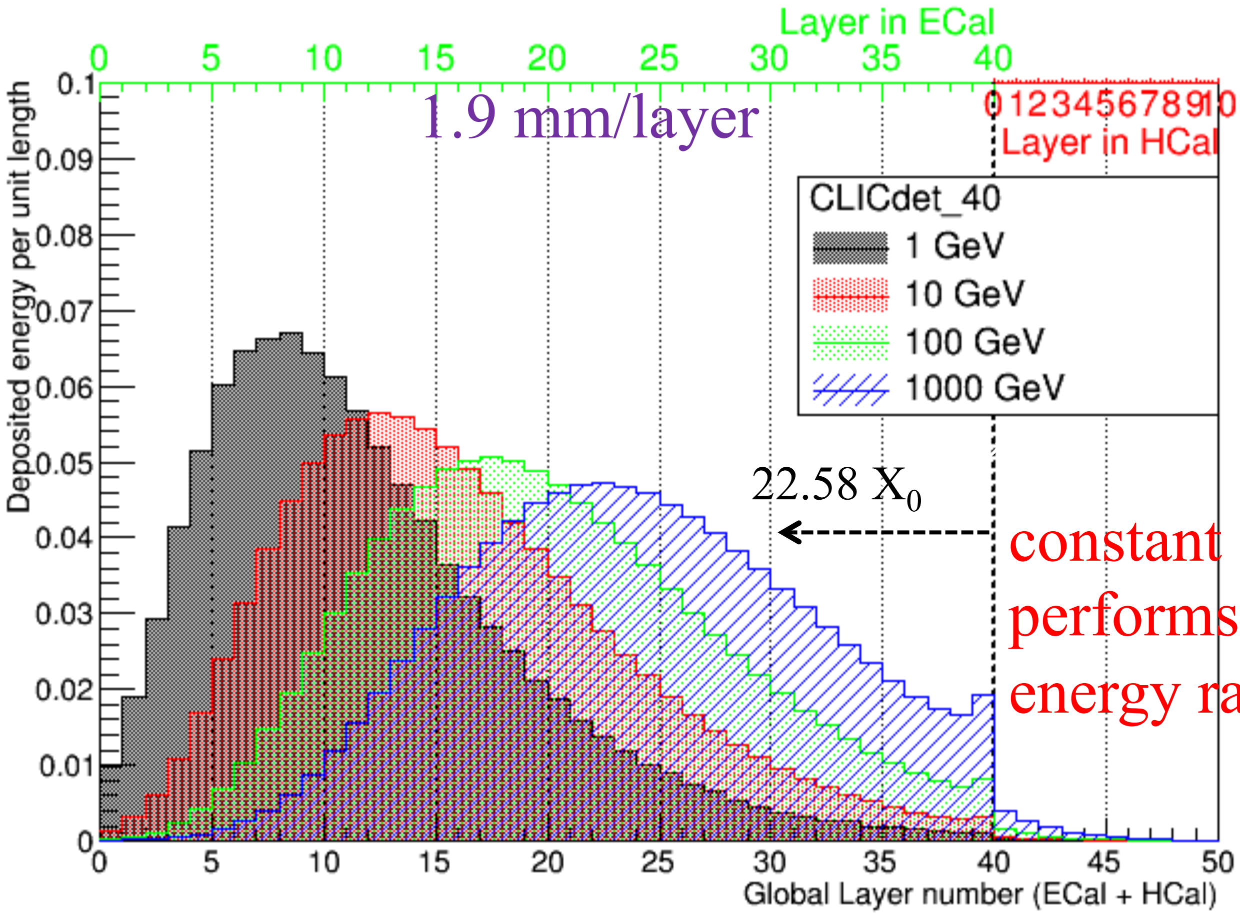
Raw energy deposited in sensitive volume as reported by Geant4, divided by sensitive volume thickness. Normalization to 1 for high energies affected by loss of energy in ECAL-HCAL gap.



Already at 100 GeV sizable amount sampled with the larger ("bad") layers

Energy deposited per unit length CLIC_40

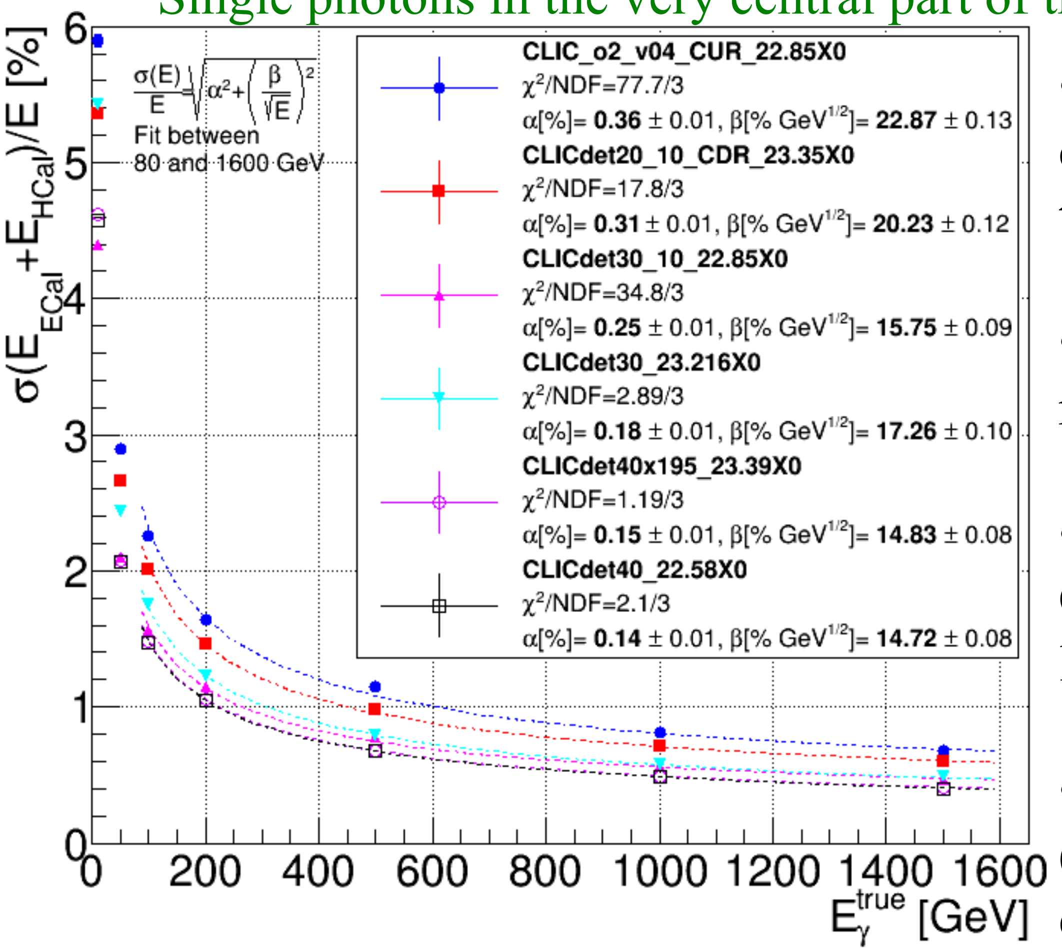
Raw energy deposited in sensitive volume as reported by Geant4, divided by sensitive volume thickness. Normalization to 1 for high energies affected by loss of energy in ECAL-HCAL gap.



constant sampling performs good for vast energy range

Resolution of total ECAL and HCAL Energy

Single photons in the very central part of the detector (θ ≈ 90°) and ϕ ≈ 0°



- Fits agree more or less, but constant term <1%, fit agrees with the trend of the points.
- Thicker back layers deteriorate resolution of high energy γ's
- Uniform det30 option better than CDR at high energy, comparable at low energies
- **The uniformly thin option (det40) is best behaving at high energy since it has the thinnest layers at the back (1.9 mm and 1.95 mm comparable)**

New Model CLIC_o3_v5

Uniform segmentation of ECAL

- 40 layers, absorber 1.9 mm, active material 0.50 mm

Model CLIC_o2_v05: other 1.5 mm: total thickness 15.6 cm

```
c<dimensions numsides="ECalBarrel_symmetry" rmin="ECalBarrel_inner_radius" z="ECalBarrel_half_length*2" />
 <staves vis="ECalStaveVis" />
 <layer repeat="40" vis="ECalLayerVis">
     <slice material = "TungstenDens24" thickness = "1.90*mm" vis="ECalAbsorberVis" radiator="yes"/>
     <slice material = "Air"            thickness = "0.25*mm" vis="InvisibleNoDaughters"/><!-- fiber -->
     <slice material = "GroundOrHVMix"  thickness = "0.10*mm" vis="ECalAbsorberVis"/>
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 </layer>
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Model CLIC_o3_v05: other 2.65 mm: total thickness 20.2 cm

```
<dimensions numsides="ECalBarrel_symmetry" rmin="ECalBarrel_inner_radius" z="ECalBarrel_half_length*2" />
<staves vis="ECalStaveVis" />
<layer repeat="40" vis="ECalLayerVis">
    <slice material = "TungstenDens24" thickness = "1.90*mm" vis="ECalAbsorberVis" radiator="yes"/>
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</layer>
```

Model CLIC_o3_v05: Barrel

Compare old and new model: use point phi=0, theta=90 degrees

Determine relative resolution via distribution of E_{rel} = (E_ECAL+E_HCAL)/E_truth

measure of $\sigma(E_{rel})$: RMS and gausian fit (in %)

Old model determined through iterative gaussian fits around mean within 3 sigmas

Energy (GeV)	10	50	200	500	1000	1500
$\sigma(E_{rel})$	4.72±.03	2.11±.02	1.077±.008	0.707±.007	0.537±.005	0.438±.003
RMS(E_{rel})	4.82±.03	2.13±.02	1.170±.008	0.713±.005	0.544±.004	0.473±.003
CLIC_o2_v05	4.58±.03	2.07±.02	1.05±.008	0.673±.005	0.491±.004	0.403±.003
30 layers	5.43±.04	2.44±.02	1.23±0.009	0.790±.006	0.572±.004	0.485±.004

Model CLIC_o3_v5: Calibration

Use particle gun samples for calibration, 10000 evts: 50 GeV K^0_L, 10 GeV μ

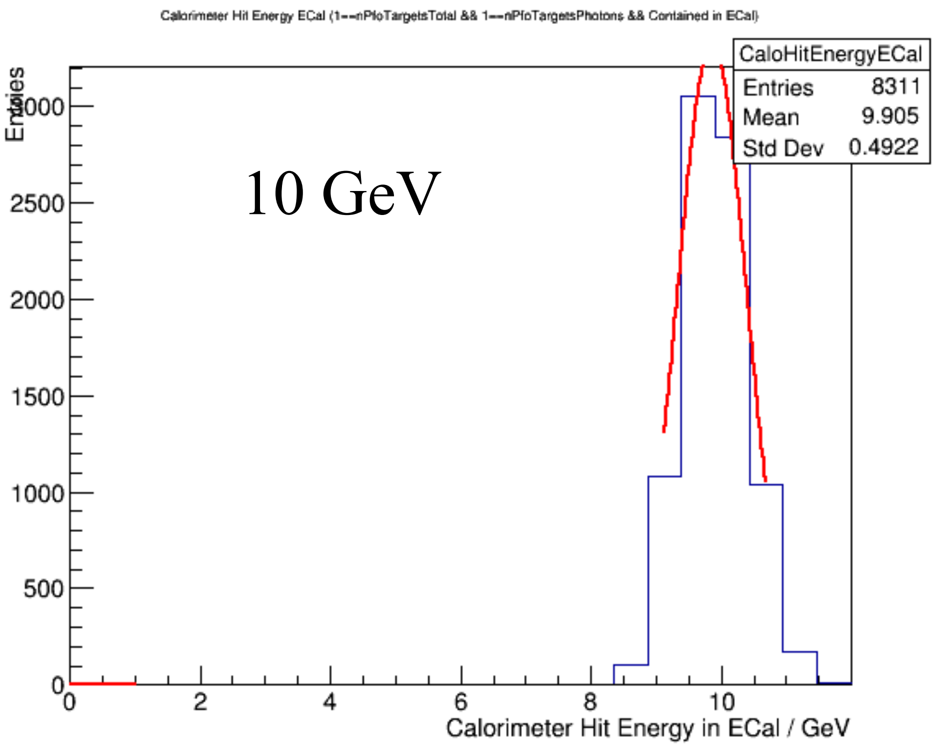
Photons at 10, 50, 100, 200 GeV, test very high E: 500, 1000, 1500 GeV

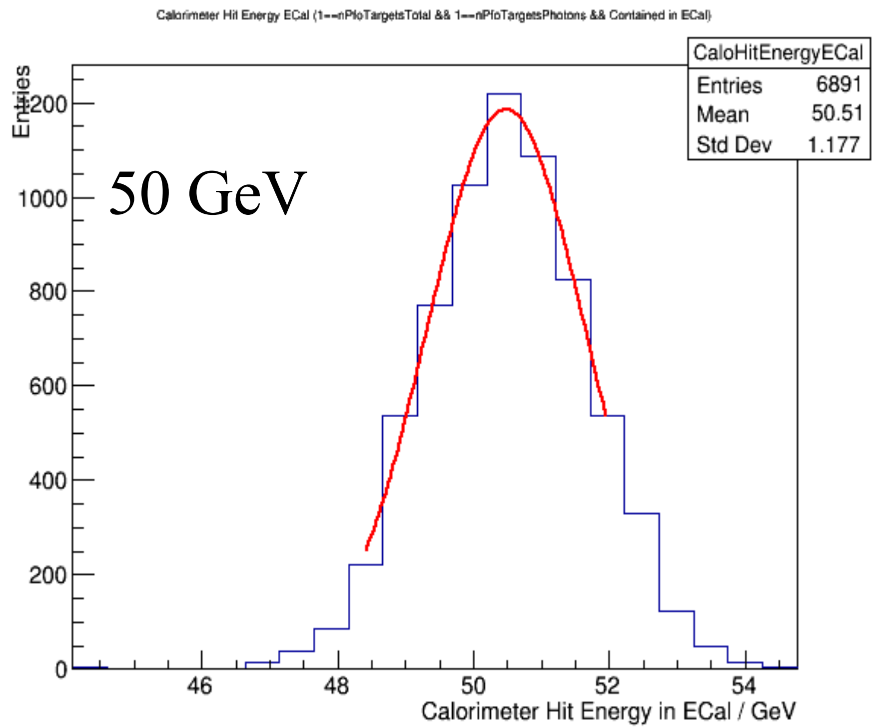
- Produced with uniform distribution in phi and theta
- Two campaigns, one restricted to barrel $|\cos\theta| < 0.7$, second no restriction in θ
- Simulated with DD4hep, use iLCSoft package at

/cvmfs/clicdp.cern.ch/iLCSoft/builds/2016-07-04/x86_64-slc6-gcc48-dbg

Slight modification of ECAL Digitization extraction code

Model CLIC_o3_v5: Calibration Results



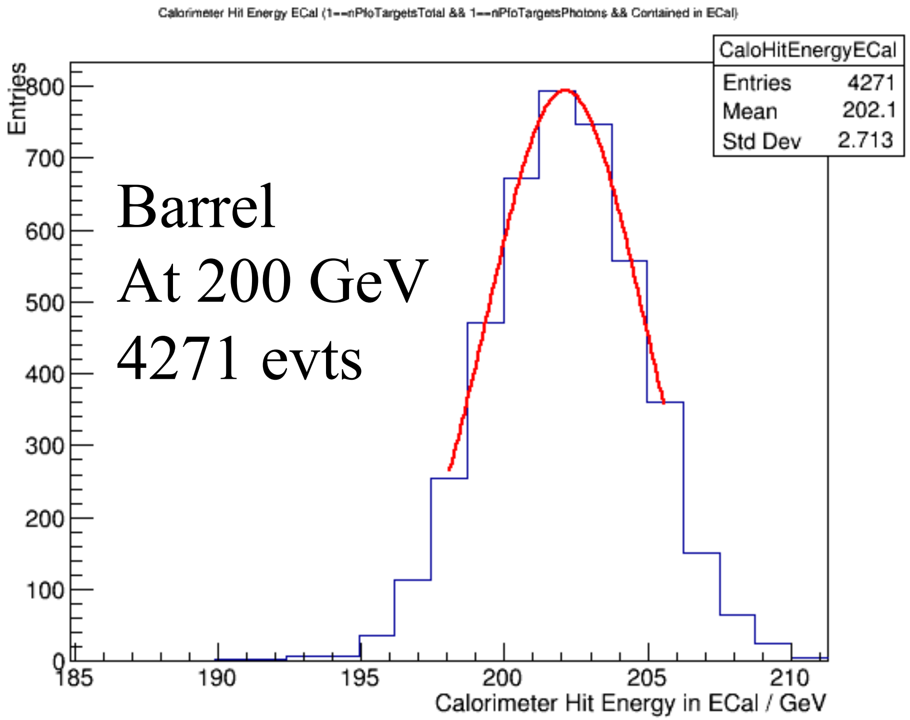


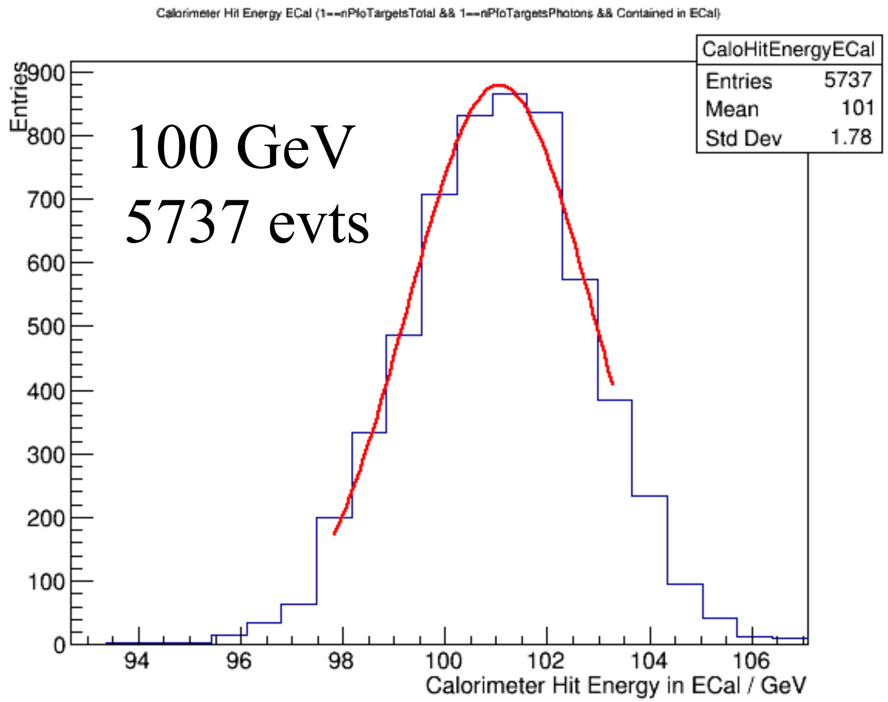
CALIBRECAL="35.776" CALIBRECAL="35.652”

Calibration pretty stable at different energies

Model CLIC_o3_v5: Calibration Barrel

ECAL digitization uses photons contained in ECAL (99% of total deposited Energy)





CALIBRECAL="35.619"

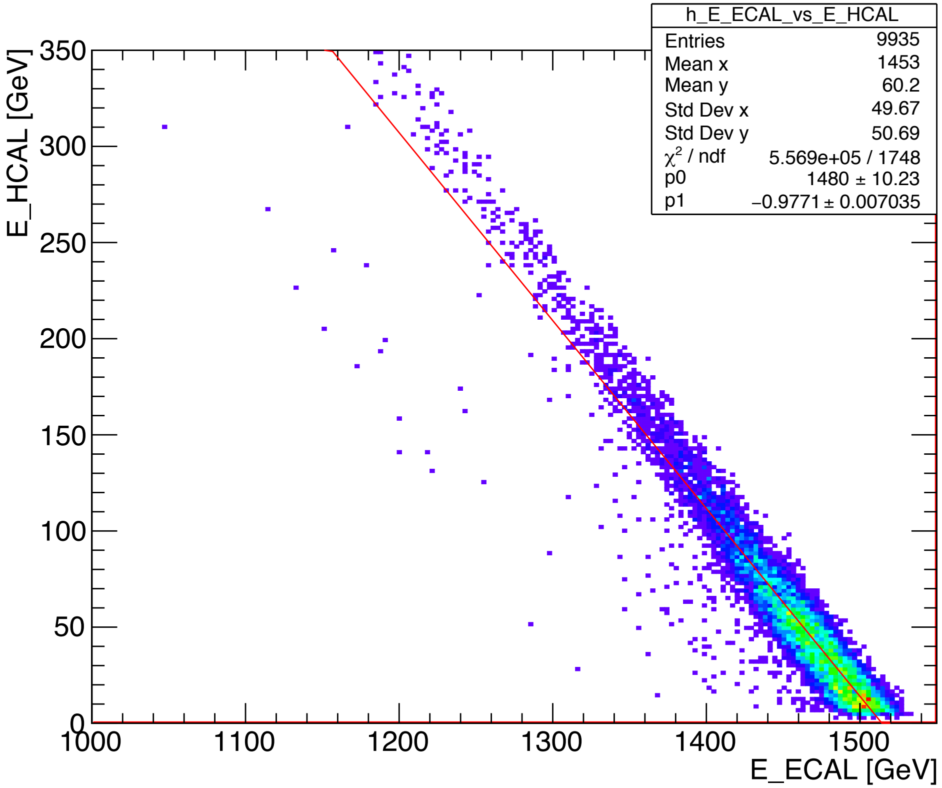
CALIBRECAL="35.617"

As expected requirement of 99 % is more stringent for higher energy samples

Model CLIC_o3_v5: Calibration at high Energy

Expect slight modification of EM scale in HCAL based on previous study (based on one point in phi=0):

Fit a line in 2D plot of ECAL vs HCAL Energy:



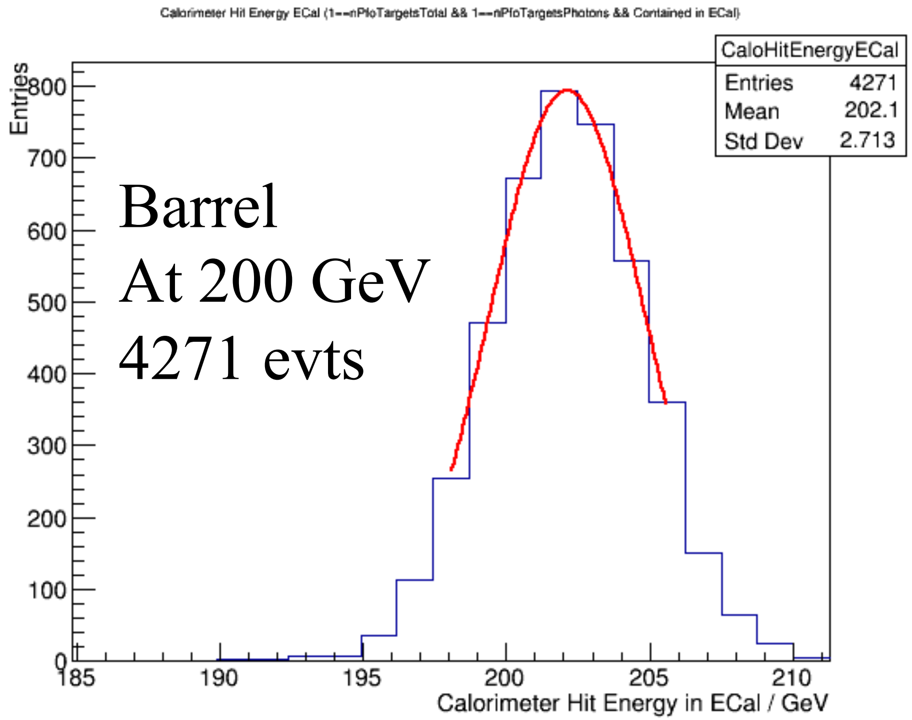
Moderate modification:

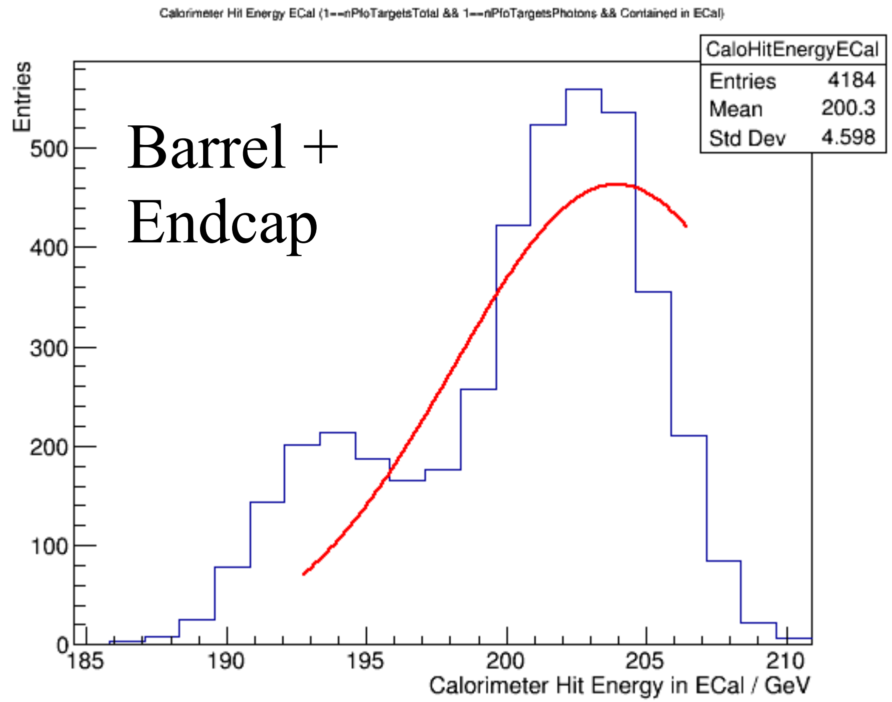
ECAL: 0.99

HCAL: 0.95

Model CLIC_o3_v5: Calibration: whole detector

ECAL digitization uses photons contained in ECAL (99% of total deposited Energy)





Use values from samples up to 200 GeV, for Barrel and EndCap mix two peaks start to appear, seems due to different losses in cracks etc at higher energies

Model CLIC_o3_v5: Barrel Resolution

Determine relative resolution via distribution of E_{rel} = (E_ECAL+E_HCAL)/E_truth

measure of $\sigma(E_{rel})$: RMS and gausian fit

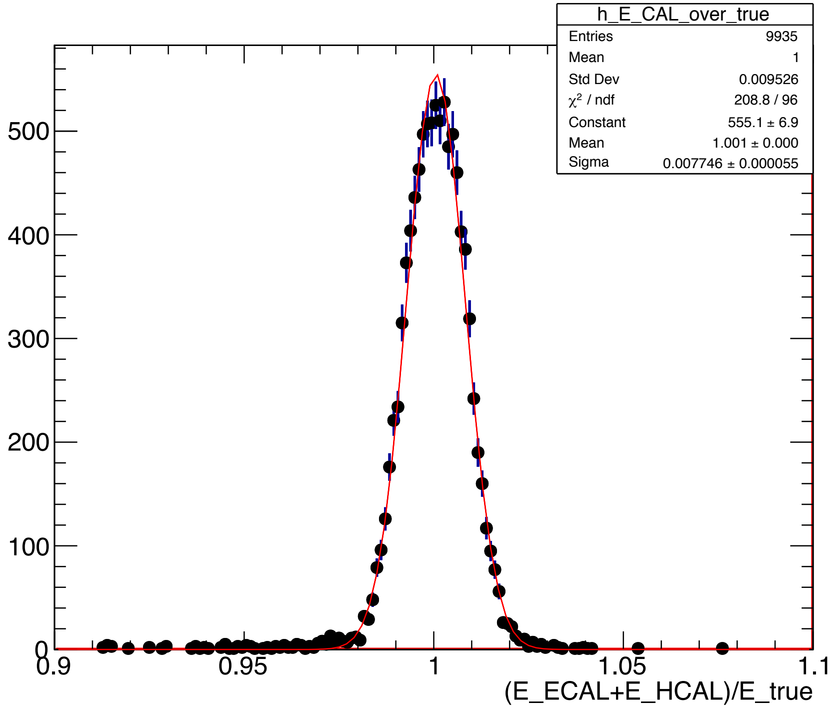
Energy (GeV)	1	5	10	15	30	50
$\sigma(E_{rel})$	15.14±.12	6.942±.051	4.873±.035	4.000±.019	2.829±.020	2.281±.016
$RMS(E_{rel})$	22.94±.16	7.175±.051	4.953±.035	3.595±.030	2.914±.023	2.355±.017
Mean (E_{rel})	0.957	0.996	0.998	0.999	0.999	0.997

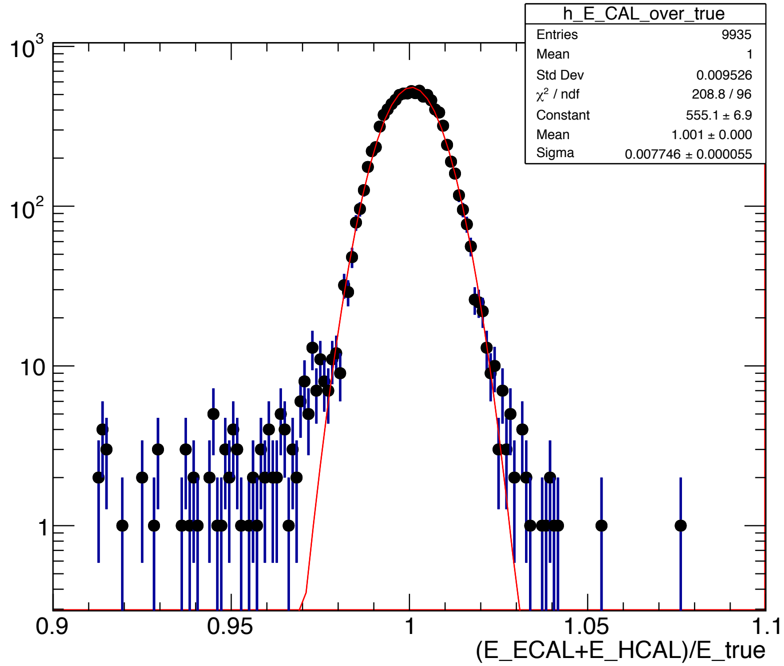
Energy (GeV)	100	200	500	1000	1500
$\sigma(E_{rel})$	1.69±.012	1.27±.009	0.955±.007	0.810±.007	0.775±.006
$RMS(E_{rel})$	1.773±.012	1.366±.010	1.133±.008	1.065±.007	0.953±.007
Mean (E_{rel})	0.997	0.997	0.998	0.999	1.001

Model CLIC_o3_v5: Barrel Resolution

Determine relative resolution via distribution of E_{rel} = (E_ECAL+E_HCAL)/E_truth

measure of σ(E): RMS and gausian fit



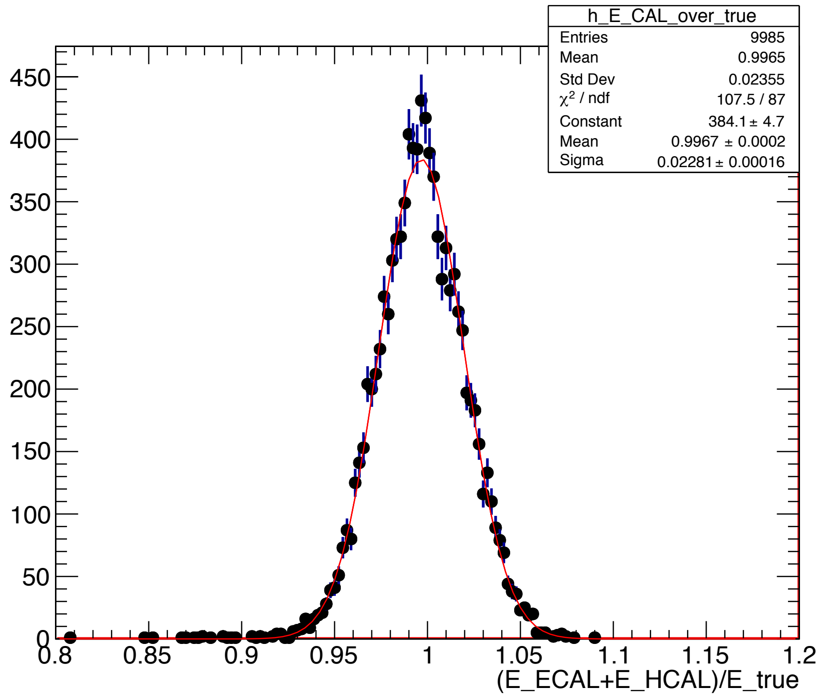


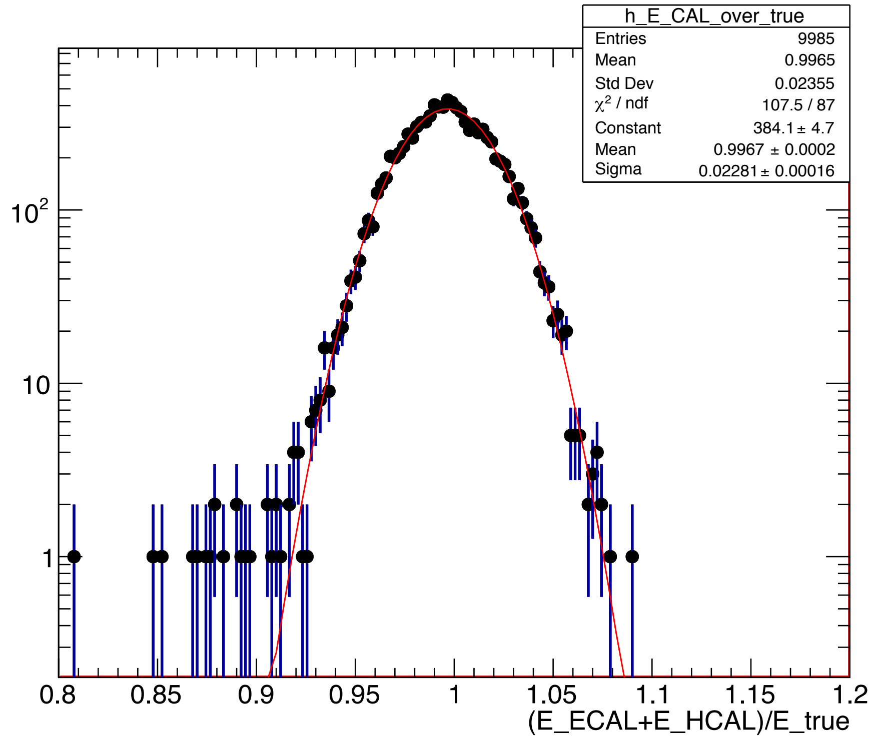
1500 GeV: not large non gaussian tails

Model CLIC_o3_v5: Barrel Resolution

Determine relative resolution via distribution of E_{rel} = (E_ECAL+E_HCAL)/E_truth

measure of σ(E): RMS and gausian fit, now moderate energy 50 GeV, non gaussian tails smaller

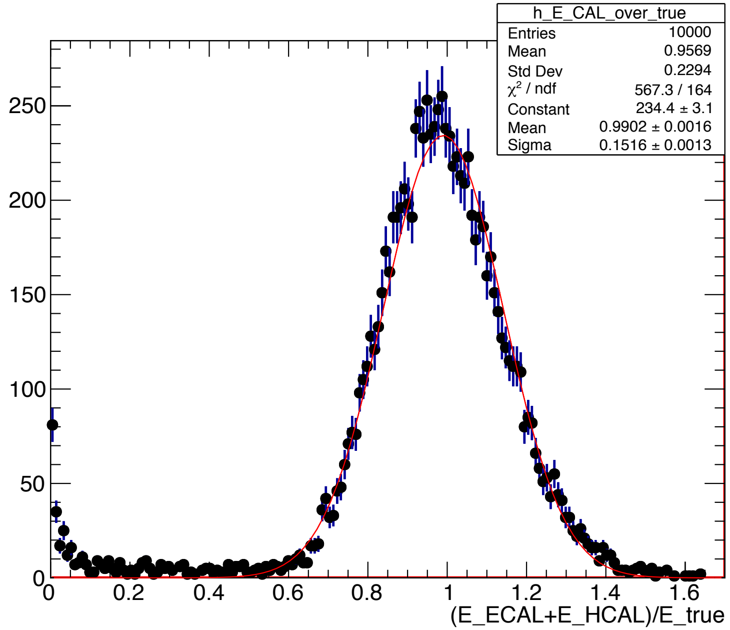


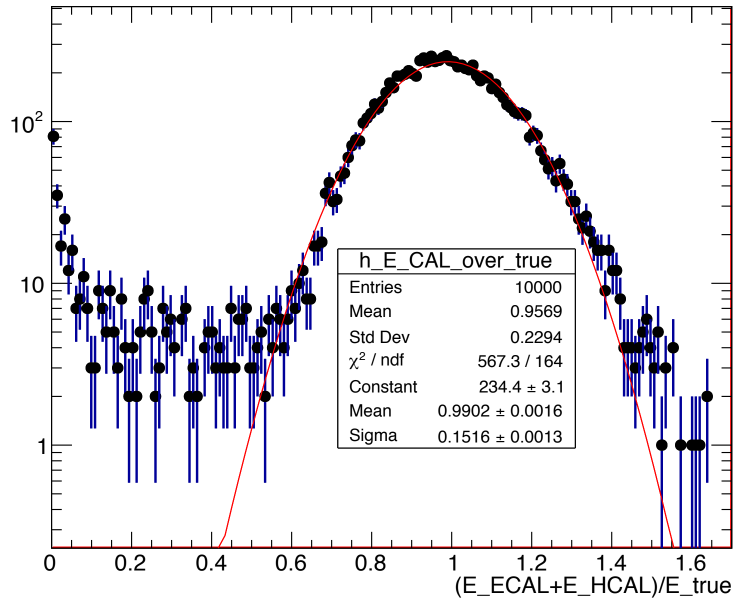


Model CLIC_o3_v5: Barrel Resolution

Determine relative resolution via distribution of E_{rel} = (E_ECAL+E_HCAL)/E_truth

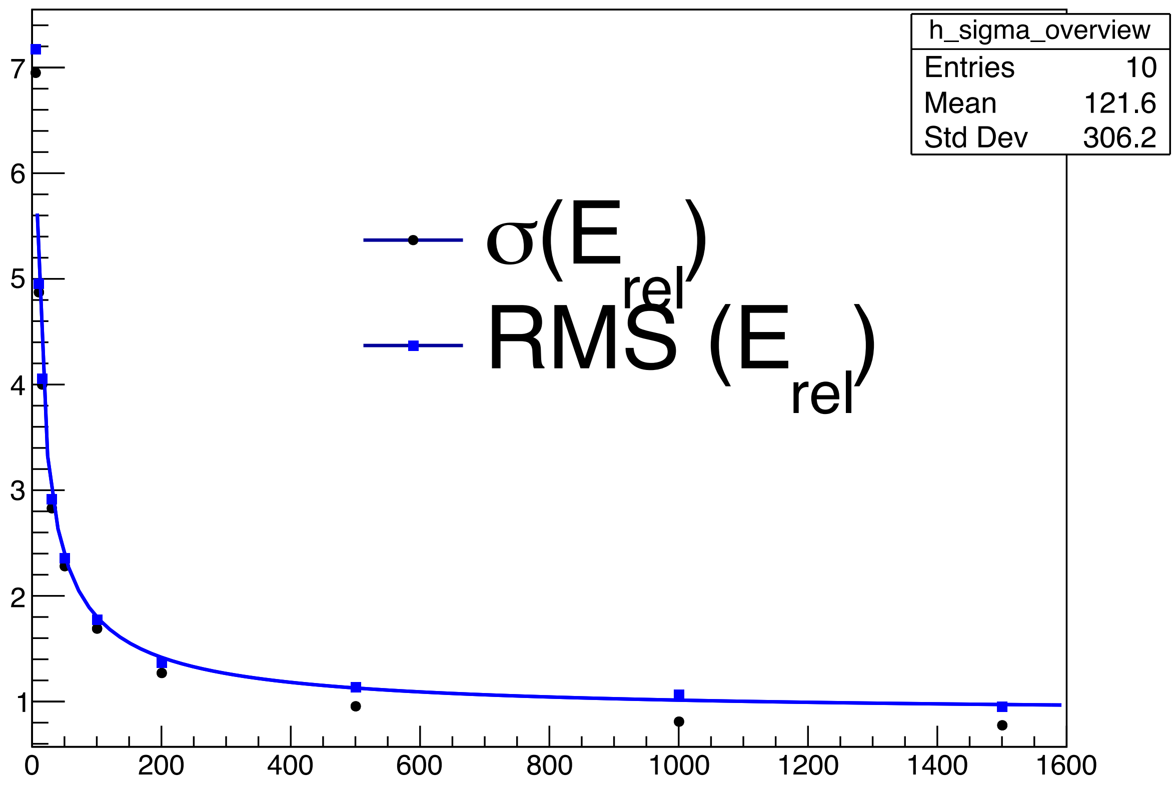
measure of σ(E): RMS and gausian fit, very low energy of 1 GeV start to see inefficincies in reconstruction (not the case for to 5 GeV photons)





Model CLIC_o3_v5: Barrel Overview

Summary plot of resolution in ECAL barrel



Model CLIC_o3_v5: EndCap Resolution

Determine relative resolution via distribution of E_{rel} = (E_ECAL+E_HCAL)/E_truth

measure of $\sigma(E_{rel})$: RMS and gausian fit

Events well contained in endcap, exclude transition region, $0.85<|\cos\theta_{ph}|<0.98$

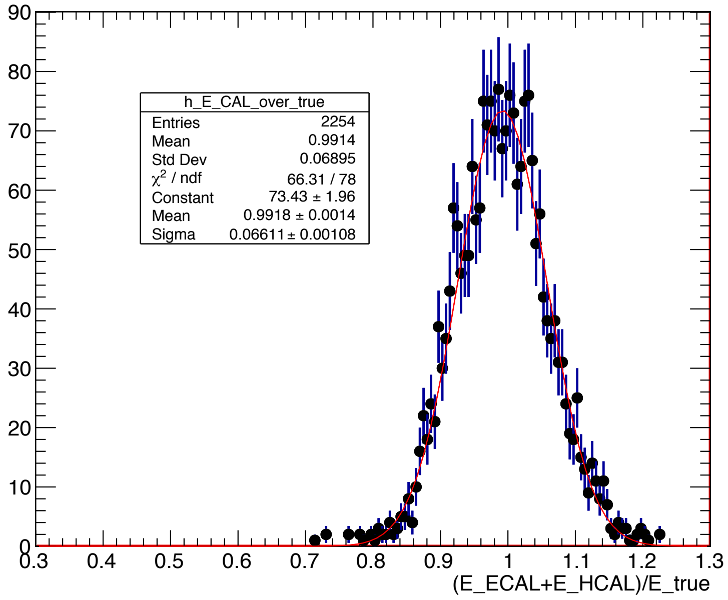
Energy (GeV)	1	5	10	15	30	50
$\sigma(E_{rel})$	14.7±.29	6.61±.10	4.61±.074	3.75±.063	2.679±.044	2.064±.043
$RMS(E_{rel})$	20.9±.32	6.89±.11	4.81±.072	3.83±.057	2.764±.042	2.16±.034
Mean (E_{rel})	0.966	0.991	0.992	0.994	0.995	0.996

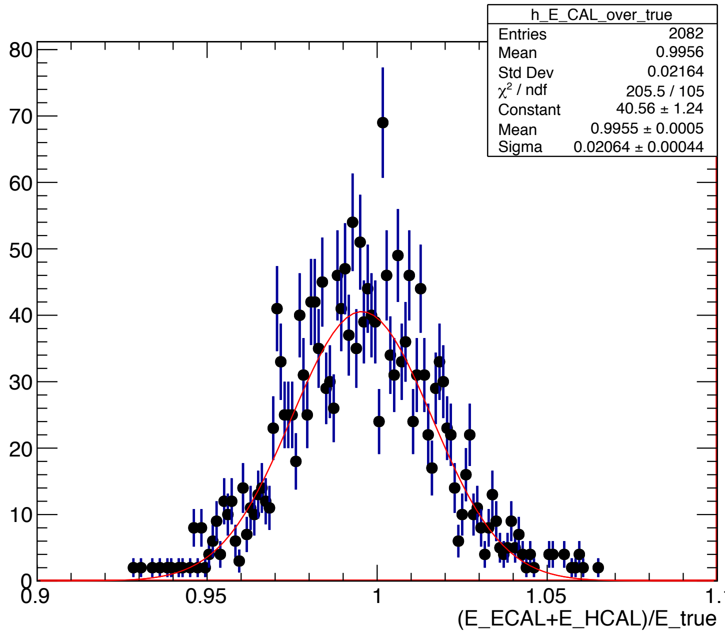
Energy (GeV)	100	200	500	1000	1500
$\sigma(E_{rel})$	1.54±.025	1.10±.016	0.723±.011	0.529±.008	0.539±.008
$RMS(E_{rel})$	1.58±.023	1.13±.017	0.802±.011	0.560±.008	0.454±.008
Mean (E_{rel})	0.997	0.997	0.998	0.999	1.000

Model CLIC_o3_v5: Endcap Resolution

Determine relative resolution via distribution of E_{rel} = (E_ECAL+E_HCAL)/E_truth

measure of σ(E): RMS and gausian fit, resolution in the endcap a tad better than in Barrel, with larger errors





5 GeV

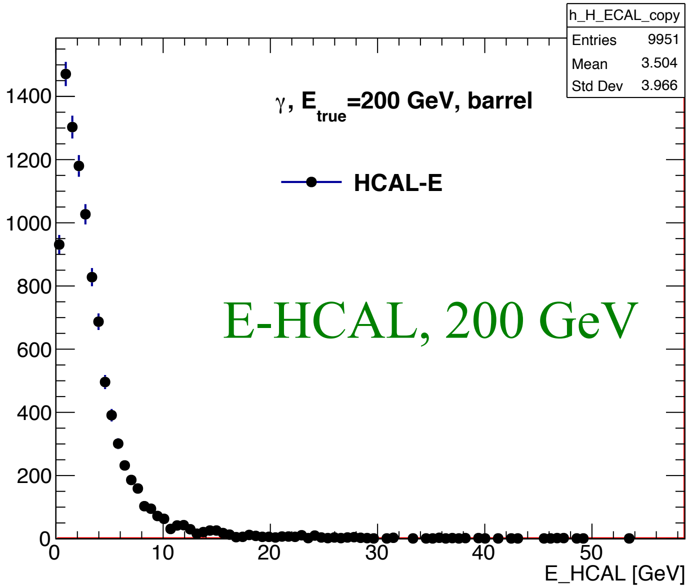
50 GeV

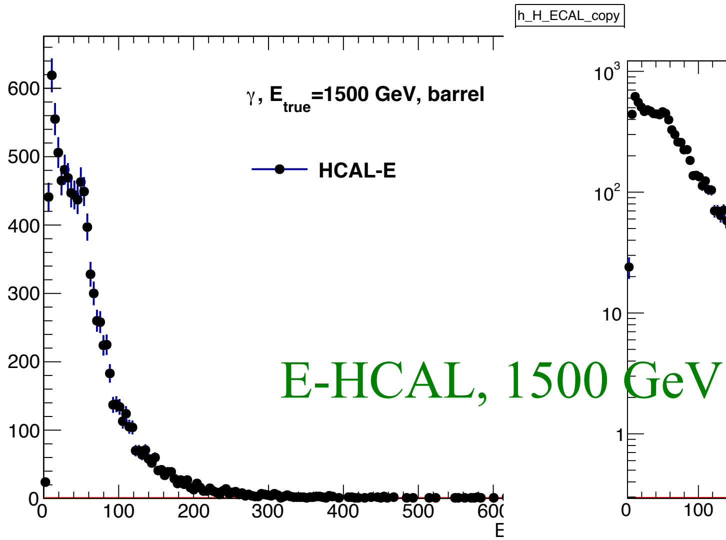
Model CLIC_o3_v5: Barrel leakage

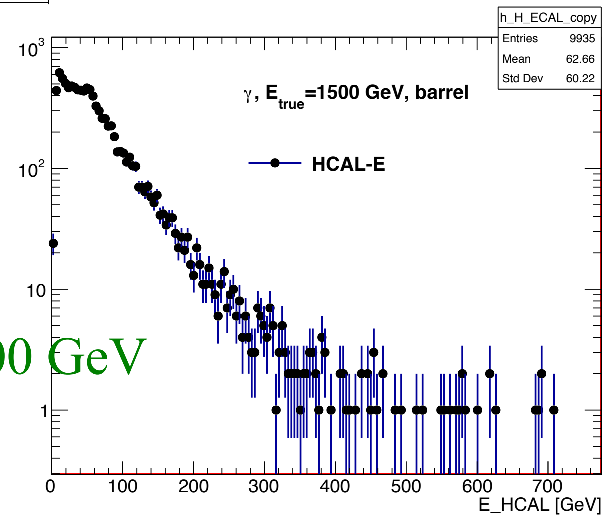
Mean of Distribution E_HCAL/(E_ECAL+E_HCAL) in %

Energy (GeV)	1	5	10	15	30	50
leakage	0.131	0.343	0.490	0.576	0.7731	0.979

Energy (GeV)	100	200	500	1000	1500
leakage	1.30	1.76	2.58	3.4	4.19







Summary

Study of new model CLIC_o3_v05: no drastic change observed in resolution of photons compared to 40 layer CLIC_o2_v05

Calibration constants stable across different energies

Resolution values drop to around 1 % at very high energies

- Resolution distributions
- At higher energies non gaussian tails to the lower side

at high energies non negligible contribution from HCAL

Values for X_0 calculation

Tungsten 24: 0.37 cm

Silicon: 9.36 cm

G10 (density 1.7 g/cm^3): 19.4 cm

Air: 30420 cm

GroundOrHVMix: 86 % Copper

siPCBMix: 82% Copper