

Updates on the FCal Reconstruction Software

André Sailer

CERN-EP-LCD

FCal Workshop CERN March 7, 2017

Content



- 1 FCalClusterer
- 2 LumiCal Reconstruction Software
- 3 LumiCal Reconstruction Performance
- 4 BeamCal Reconstruction Software
- 5 iLCDirac
- 6 Summary



FCalClusterer is a collection Marlin Processors for reconstruction and analysis for the forward calorimeters

- Repository on github http://github.com/FCalSW/FCalClusterer.git
- Continuous integration: every pull request is compiled
- Code review
- Issue tracker



- The LumiCalClusterer was developed by Iftach Sadeh.
- For reconstruction/separation of Bhabha electrons and photons
- See his Master Thesis for all the details

LumiCalClusterer and DD4hep



In last few months

- Implemented the option to obtain geometry information from DD4hep
- Some cleanup of functions and small/medium bugfixes
 - Cell neighbour calculation, affecting initial clustering of hits, small impact on final results
 - Changed internal coordinate systems used in reconstruction to be more natural
 - ★ Work in the centre-of-mass frame, i.e., positions only rotated towards +/- Z axis, not all hits rotated to positive side
 - * Easier comparison with expected position, MCParticle momentum, reconstructed objects
 - Checked DD4hep and Mokka that reconstructed objects are in the right place

LumiCal Reconstruction Performance



Preliminary look at LumiCal performance to test reconstruction algorithm

- Simulated 2k–20k events per polar angle and energy in CLIC LumiCal
- CLIC detector model
 - LumiCal 40 layers, 39 mrad to 134 mrad geometric acceptance, 48 azimuthal, 64 radial segments, no Anti-DID
 - Parts of LumiCal covered by ECal endcap (\approx 100 mrad), depending on azimuthal angle
- Lorentz boost for crossing angle, theta in the LumiCal system
- Step of 0.1 mrad in θ^* , flat in ϕ , from 42.0 mrad to 129.9 mrad
- Energies[GeV]: 10 20 30 50 100 150 200 250 300 400 500 750 1000 1250 1500

CLICdet Forward Region







There are a few tuning knobs in the LumiCal reconstruction software

- Energy calibration factor
- Logarithmic weighting constant for energy weighting: $w = C + log(E/E_{total})$ Goal is to have best resolution in polar angle reconstruction
- Expected shower size, controlling two particle separation, cluster merging

Not a lot of tuning has been done for the results presented in the next two slides besides energy calibration.

Energy Calibration



- Obtain fiducial volume based on constant reconstructed energy
- Change calibration factor until correct energy is reconstructed
- Bias in energy reconstruction, while resolution is constant in larger range
- Used 62 mrad < θ < 77 mrad to estimate energy resolution



Energy Resolution



- Based on the standard deviations of the selected angular range for the different energies
- $\sigma E/E = a/\sqrt{E[\text{GeV}]}$
- a = 0.22, constant term negligible
- As expected from the design from 2009



CLICdet Vertex Region





■ Last part of cylindrical beampipe cuts into LumiCal acceptance at R=29.4 mm, Z=337 mm, corresponds to 79 mrad including Lorentz Boost

Energy Linearity



- Reconstructed energy is linear
- Very small bias at higher energies, larger at lower energies



Efficiencies



- Efficiency to find cluster within 10% of expected energy in LumiCal
- Efficiency above 99.8% in fiducial volume



Theta Resolution



- No tuning of logarithmic weighting (4) to minimise angular resolution
- For 1.5 TeV electrons find bias dependent on polar and resolution of 20 mrad. Resolution 10 times worse than previously estimated.
 - Using RMS of distribution
 - Bad weighting constant, bug, too much material before LumiCal?



Theta Resolution



- No tuning of logarithmic weighting (4) to minimise angular resolution
- For 1.5 TeV electrons find bias dependent on polar and resolution of 20 mrad. Resolution 10 times worse than previously estimated.
 - Using RMS of distribution
 - Bad weighting constant, bug, too much material before LumiCal?



Phi Resolution



- Distribution of reconstructed azimuthal angle uniform
- Resolution $2.1^{\circ} = 30$ mrad as expected for 48 segments. $360/(48 * \sqrt{12})$
 - Only one azimuthal segment per shower?



Phi Resolution



- Distribution of reconstructed azimuthal angle uniform
- Resolution $2.1^{\circ} = 30$ mrad as expected for 48 segments. $360/(48 * \sqrt{12})$
 - Only one azimuthal segment per shower?





- Theta resolution
- Tune logarithmic weighting constant, expected shower size
- Two particle separation, actual Bhabha events

...

BeamCal Reconstruction Update



- CLICdp-Note-2016-005 on BeamCal reconstruction was finished in October
- BeamCal reconstruction used by Moritz Habermehl (ILD/Desy)
- Fixed bug in suppression of printout of Root errors for integration



iLCDirac in a Nutshell

iLCDirac is based on the DIRAC interware originally developed for LHCb

- Dirac (Distributed Infrastructure with Remote Agent Control): High level interface between users and distributed resources
- iLCDirac: Additional functionality to provide simple interface for the users to the LC Software (Whizard, Marlin, Mokka, org.lcsim, SLIC, ROOT, ddsim)
- Central system for large scale productions
- https://ilcdirac.cern.ch
- http://lcd-data.web.cern.ch/lcddata/doc/ilcdiracdoc/
- ilcdirac-support@cern.ch



diracgrid.org

```
from DIRAC.Core.Base import Script
Script.parseCommandLine()
import UserJob
import DiracILC
d = DiracILC()
j = UserJob()
j.setOutputSandbox("recEvents.slcio")
m = Marlin()
m.setVersion("ILCSoft-01-17-09")
m.setIsteeringFile("Steering.xml")
m.setInputFile("SimEvents.slcio")
j.append(m)
i.submit(d)
```



- LumiCal and BeamCal reconstruction working with DD4hep geometry
- First close look at LumiCal reconstruction performance since moving code shows decent results.
- Tuning of reconstruction and further performance checks necessary