# Including calorimeter test-beams into geant-val

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on behalf on the Geant4 Collaboration

with inputs from ATLAS, CALICE and Dual-Readout Calorimetry Groups





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### Geant4, latest news



- Geant4 is going to support all the main LHC experiments re-starting with Run3.
  Some recent history:
  - ✤ Run2 (2015-2018) simulations used Geant4 releases from Geant4.9.6 (2012) to Geant4.10.4 (2017) producing  $O(10^{11})$  events.
  - To keep stable performance within the same Run, some developments in both hadronic and electromagnetic models were not included in official releases from Geant4.10.2 (2015) to Geant4.10.4 (2017).
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#### 17/5/2022

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  - The main LHC experiments currently use the Geant4-recommended Physics List FTFP\_BERT, eventually with variants (e.g. ATLAS adopts FTFP\_BERT\_ATL).
- Generating calorimeter showers is the most challenging simulation task:
  - Several hadronic physics models are adopted within a single Physics List with often overlapping ranges of applicability.
  - Still the most computationally heavy tasks in HEP. Geant4-R&D ongoing to parameterize/ generate showers and to offload on GPUs the electromagnetic-shower component [e.g. Adept].

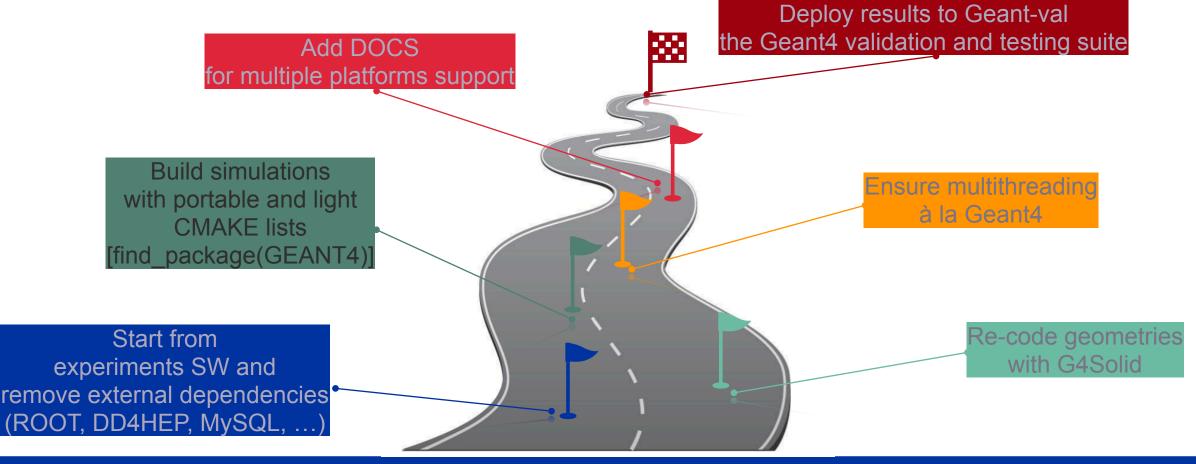
Need new validation studies to foresee the Geant4 performance @Run3



# From experiments to geant-val, a winding road



A new Geant4 validation program is testing recent releases on well-established test-beam results from the ATLAS, CALICE and Dual-Readout Calorimetry Collaborations.







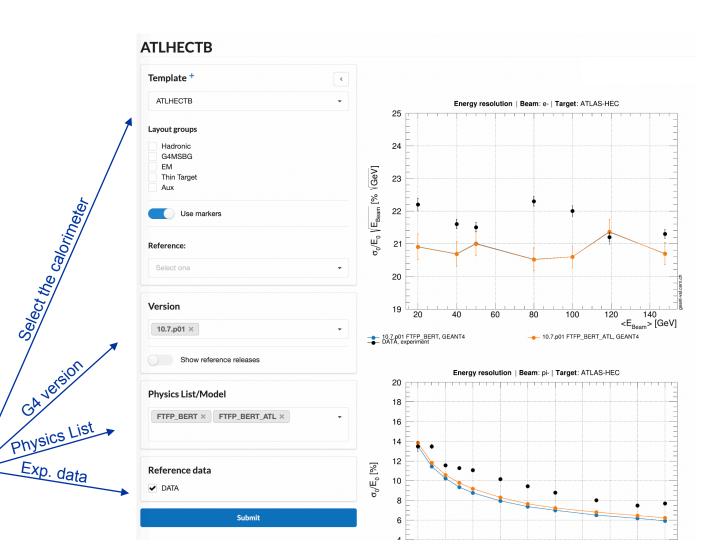
# Geant-val - geant-val.cern.ch



Geant-val is the Geant4 validation and testing suite.

It contains ~40 Geant4 *tests* over several research fields (nuclear physics, HEP, biomedical, ...).

- For the developers, it allows to:
  - Create multiple jobs over beam energies, particle types, physics lists, ..., and automatically submit them on HTCondor(lxplus).
  - Encapsulate variables in json files to later perform the analysis.
- For the HEP Community, it allows to:
  - Deploy results on a common data-base 4 and fetch the information via a web-interface.





#### LAr electromagnetic Divided into two wheels (HEC1-2) each consisting of 32 end-cap (EMEC) azimuthal modules.

It uses 8.5-mm-gap LAr sampling regions inserted between parallel copper plates, with 2.5 cm (HEC1) and 5.0 cm (HEC2) thickness.

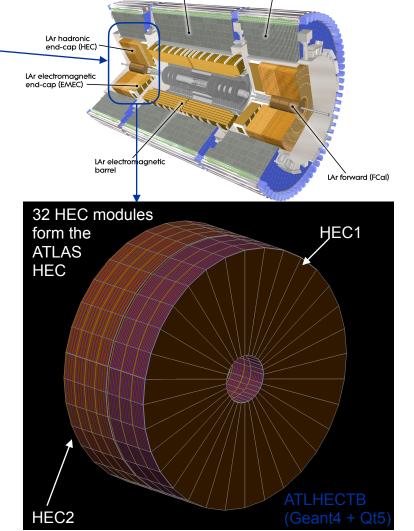
The ATLAS HEC covers the range  $1.5 < |\eta| < 3.2$ 

It has four longitudinal layers with a thickness of  $\simeq 103X_0$  or  $\simeq 9.7\lambda_{int}$ .





# ATLAS hadronic end-cap calorimeter within G4



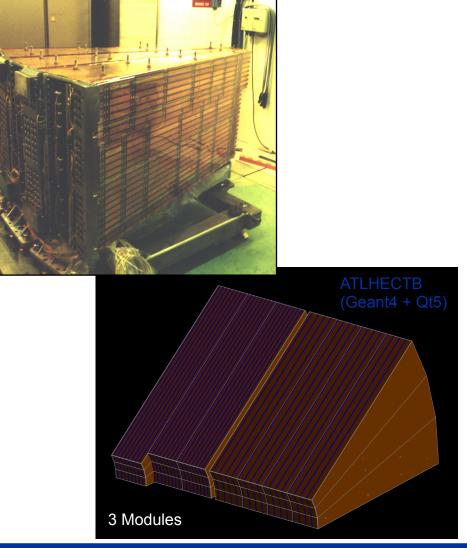


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- It has four longitudinal layers with a thickness of  $\simeq 103X_0$  or  $\simeq 9.7\lambda_{int}$ .
- Beam-tests:
  - Tested in 2000-2001 at CERN-SPS-H6 beam line.
  - Tests performed with 3  $\phi$ -wedges.
  - ♣ Involving  $e^-$ ,  $\mu^-$  and hadrons with  $6 \le E_{Beam} \le 200$  GeV.



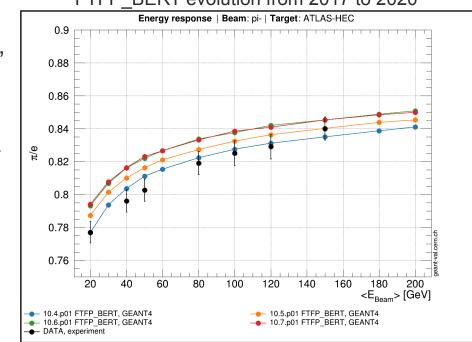




### **ATLAS HEC: energy response**



- $\pi/e$  extracted as the average  $\pi^-$  reconstructed energy, using the calibration at the electromagnetic scale, divided by the beam energy.
  - FTFP\_BERT regression testing:
    - Increase in  $\pi$  observed from Geant4.10.4 (2017) to Geant4.10.6 (2019), driven by inputs from thin target results.
    - FTFP\_BERT currently overestimates  $\pi$  of  $\simeq 2\%$ .

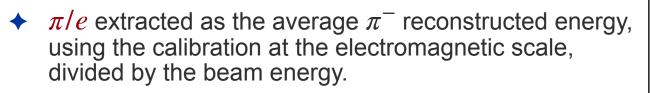


#### FTFP\_BERT evolution from 2017 to 2020

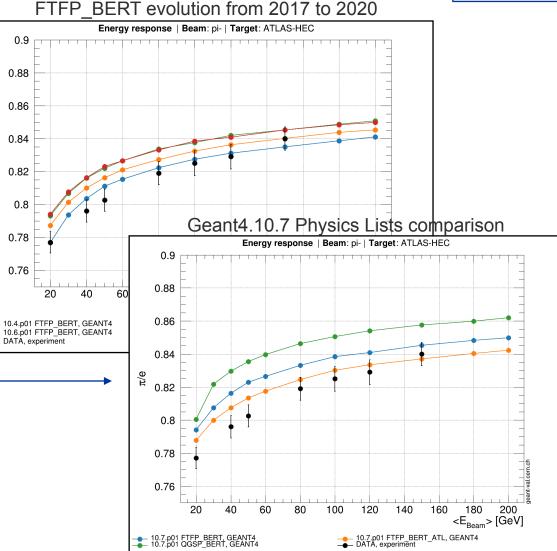


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- Geant4.10.7 physics list comparison:
  - Best MC-to-data agreement by FTFP\_BERT\_ATL (transition region between FTF and BERT is [9,12] GeV, instead of [3,6] GeV).
  - QGSP\_BERT is  $\simeq 3\%$  higher than FTFP\_BERT.





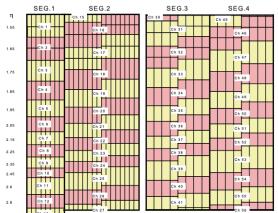
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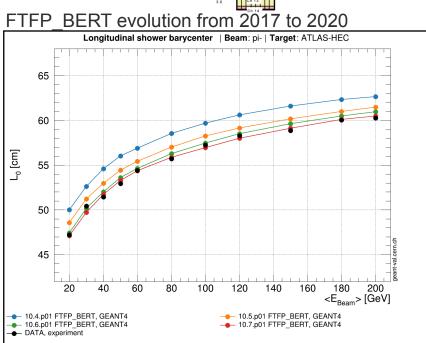
### **ATLAS HEC: hadronic shower shape**



- The ATLAS HEC is made of 4 longitudinal layers.
- ♦ It is possible to measure the energy profile as the energy fraction deposited in each layer:  $F_i = \langle E_i \rangle / E_{sum}, E_{sum} = \Sigma \langle E_i \rangle$
- and the  $F_i$  dependence over  $E_{Beam}$ .
- Average shower depth:
  - Extracted as the mean ( $L_0$ ) of the energy profile, as a function of  $E_{Beam}$ .
  - ✤ Excellent description (  $\simeq 0.1$  %) from Geant4.10.7.

HEC						
longitudinal structure						
HEC	Number of	HEC length		1.85		
layer	LAr gaps	[cm]	$[\lambda_{int}]$	1.95		
1	8	28.05	1.45	2.05		
2	16	53.60	2.75	2.25		
3	8	53.35	2.87	2.35		
4	8	46.80	2.66	2.6		







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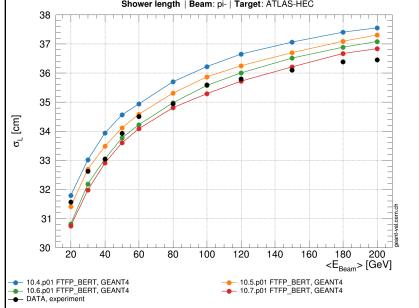
**G4** 

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  - **\*** Excellent description (  $\simeq 0.1~\%$  ) from Geant4.10.7.
- Average shower length:
  - Extracted as the RMS ( $\sigma_L$ ) of the energy profile.
  - Currently within  $\pm 2\%$  agreement w.r.t. test-beam data.

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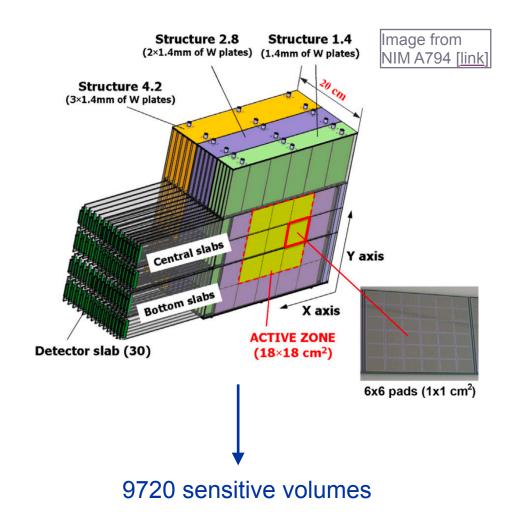


### FTFP\_BERT evolution from 2017 to 2020 Shower length | Beam: pi- | Target: ATLAS-HEC



# **CALICE SiW Calorimeter within G4**

- New highly-granular calorimeters for future Higgs factories by CALICE provide unprecedented shower sampling capabilities, thus enabling superior Geant4 validation.
- The CALICE SiW calorimeter features:
  - \* 30 longitudinal layers (silicon + tungsten) with a total thickness of  $24X_0$  (  $\simeq 1\lambda$ ),
  - each silicon layer readout by  $36 \times 9$  Si-cells,
  - with an active area of  $18 \times 18$  cm<sup>2</sup>.
- Simulation recently ported by CERN EP-SFT to a standalone Geant4 application for internal validation.







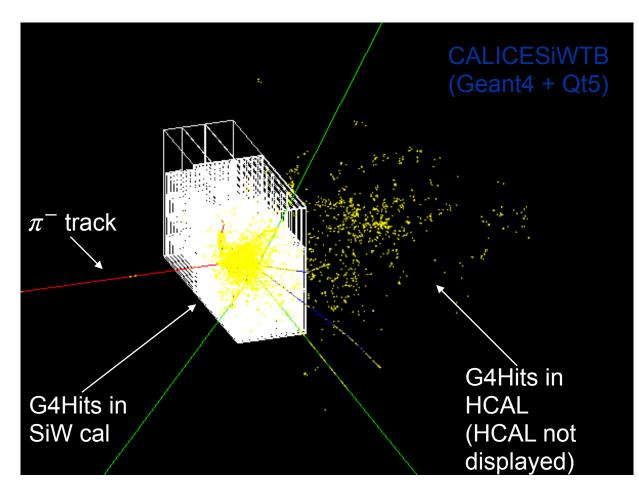
# **Tagging nuclear breakup events**



- Beam tests performed at FNAL in 2008 involving
  2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 GeV π<sup>-</sup> studying the first development stages of hadronic showers.
- Energy depositions in each cell calibrated in MIP units (extracted with  $\mu^-$  runs).
- Events with a single nuclear breakup are tagged as those with:
  - $\clubsuit$  three consecutive layers measuring  $\,>8$  MIP, or

• 
$$\frac{E_i + E_{i+1}}{E_{i-1} + E_{i-2}} > 6$$
 MIP and  $\frac{E_{i+1} + E_{i+2}}{E_{i-1} + E_{i-2}} > 6$  MIP

 Starting from the first-interaction layer, it is possible to measure the longitudinal energy (or hit) distributions, as a function of the beam energy, regardless of the depth of the first interaction.

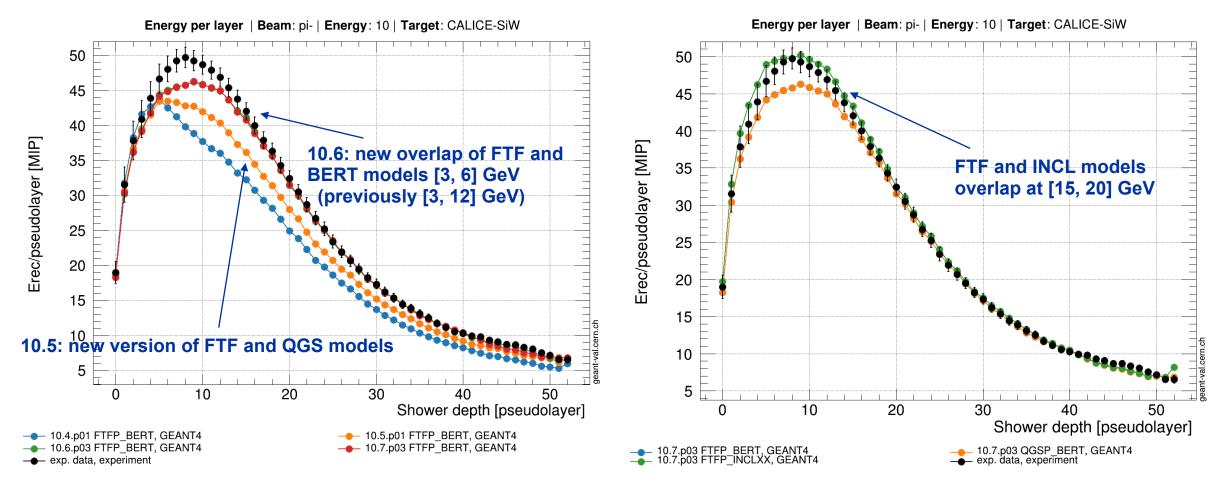




# **CALICE SiW: Iongitudinal energy distributions**

**G4** 

10 GeV  $\pi^-$ , exp. data from NIM A796



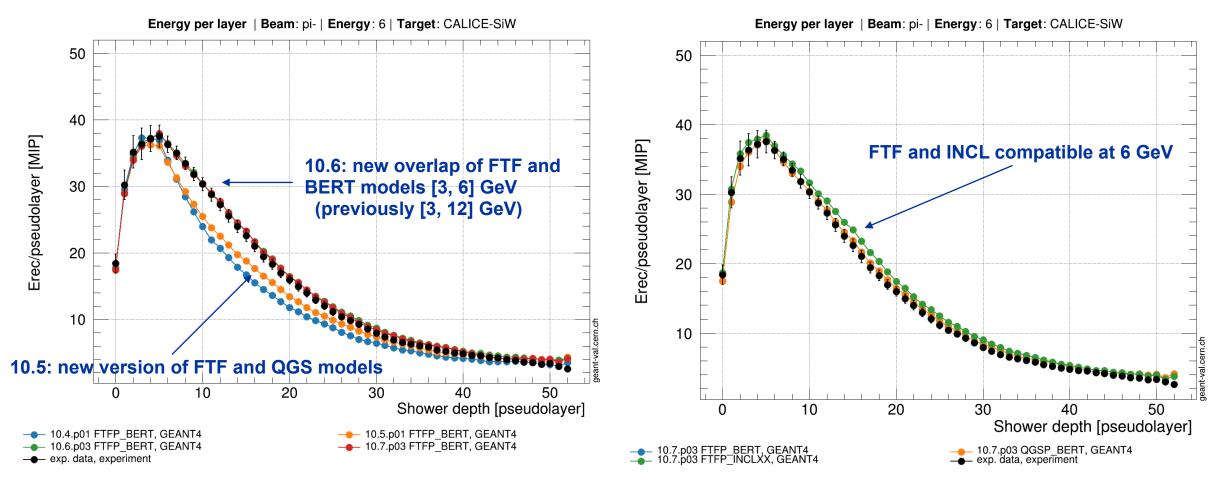
### **FTFP\_BERT** Physics List regression testing 2017-2020

*Physics Lists comparison - Geant4.10.7.p03* 



# **CALICE SiW: Iongitudinal energy distributions**

6 GeV  $\pi^-$ , exp. data from NIM A796



#### **FTFP\_BERT** Physics List regression testing 2017-2020

*Physics Lists comparison - Geant4.10.7.p03* 



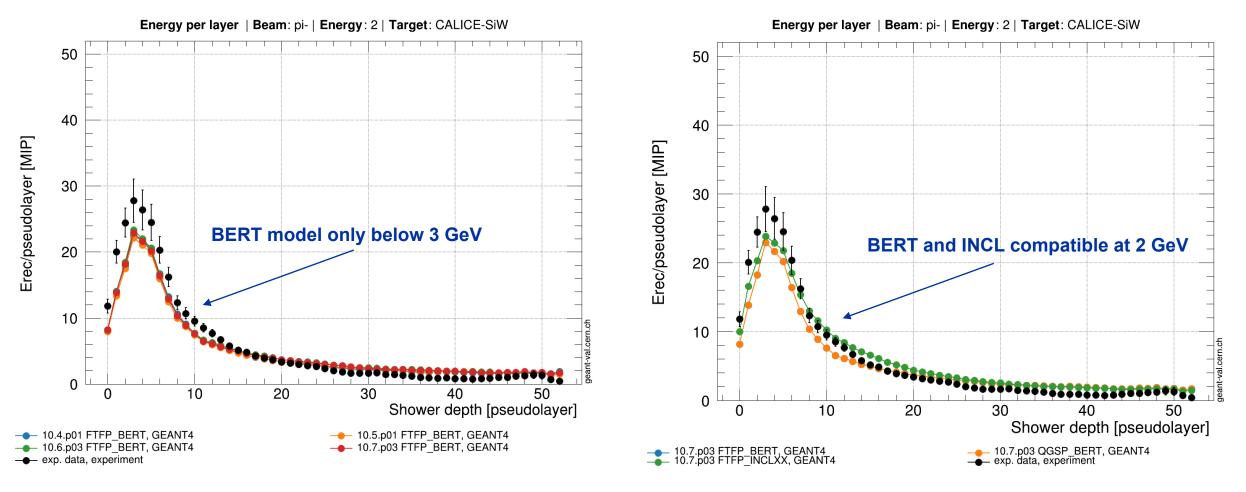
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# **CALICE SiW: Iongitudinal energy distributions**

**G**4

2 GeV  $\pi^-$ , exp. data from NIM A796



**FTFP\_BERT** Physics List regression testing 2017-2020

Physics Lists comparison - Geant4.10.7.p03

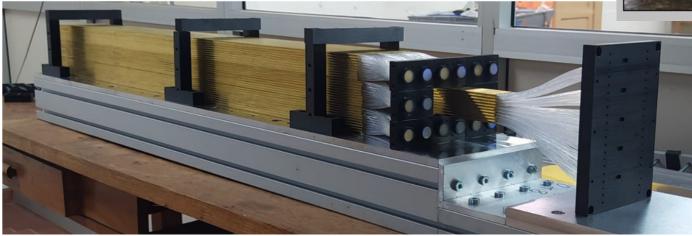


Full prototype - 9 towers

### The Bucatini Dual-Readout Calorimeter within Geant4

- The new capillary-tube-based dual-readout prototype features:
  - EM dimensions of  $10 \times 10 \times 100$  cm<sup>3</sup>,  $\simeq 90\%$  em containment.
  - ✤ 9 towers, each containing 16 × 20 capillaries (160 Cherenkov and 160 Scintillating).
  - Brass capillary tube outer diameter of 2 mm and inner diameter of 1.1 mm. 1-mm-thick fibers.

### Prototype rear end



# M6 M7 M8 A single tower $M4 M \emptyset M5$ M1 M2 M 3

More details in R. Santoro [talk] at this Conference.

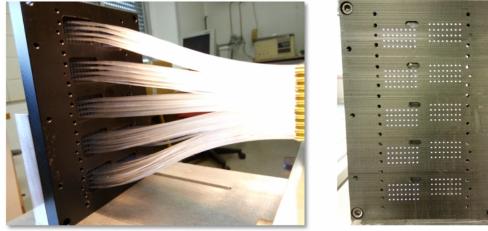


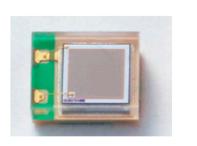
### **Towards superior Geant4 EM validation**



- Superior granularity achieved using a hybrid readout system:
  - 320 SiPMs in the central tower independently read-out using
    - ✤ 5 FEE readout boards, operated in self-trigger mode.
  - Surrounding 8 towers read-out by two PMTs per tower providing an independent Cherenkov and Scintillation light readout.

### Fiber-to-SiPM guiding system







Hamamatsu SiPM: S14160-1315 PS Cell size:  $15 \ \mu m$ 

Front end board housing 64 SiPM

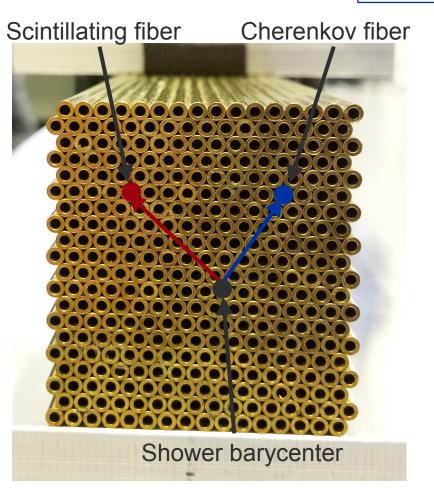




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# **Dual-Readout Calorimeter:** *e*<sup>+</sup> **shower shape**

- ← Tested with  $e^+$  beam at CERN-SPS-H8 beam line with energies 10-125 GeV (highly affected by  $\pi^+$  contamination).
- Lateral profile, *i.e.* the average signal carried by a fiber located at a distance *r* from the shower barycenter.
- Measurement:
  - For every event, and for every fiber we populate a scatter plot (signal vs. distance).
  - Lateral profiles are extracted as average values for every x-bin.



More details on SiPM calibration in R. Santoro [talk] at this Conference.



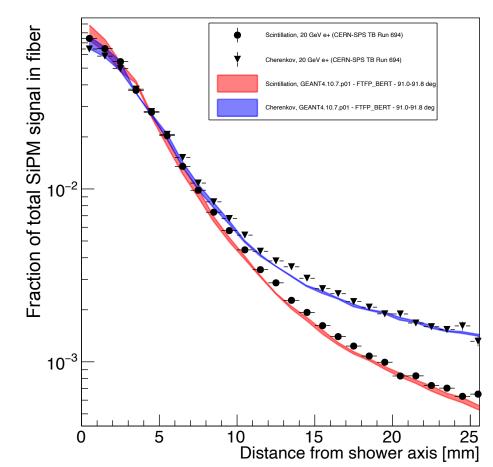


We would like to thank the IDEA Dual-Readout Group for granting early access to unpublished data.

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### CERN SPS 20 GeV $e^+$ - GEANT4







**G4** 

- GEANT4 needs experiments and experiments need Geant4.
- CERN EP/SFT recently validated new Geant4 releases in close contact with ATLAS, CALICE and Dual-Readout Calorimetry Groups.
- Future activity will tackle the inclusion of the ATLAS Tile Calorimeter, a CALICE hadronic-calorimeter and the future Dual-Readout Calorimetry test-beam results into geant-val.
- ◆ Geant-val is an open project to assist developers in large validation campaigns while distributing results to the HEP Community
  → anyone is invited to try it out!
- Consider collaborating with Geant4 for next validation studies [Alberto.Ribon@cern.ch - lorenzo.pezzotti@cern.ch]



