

Data/MC comparisons for ECAL

David Ward

- What did we learn from DESY 2005 run?
- DESY run May 2006.
- CERN run August 2006.

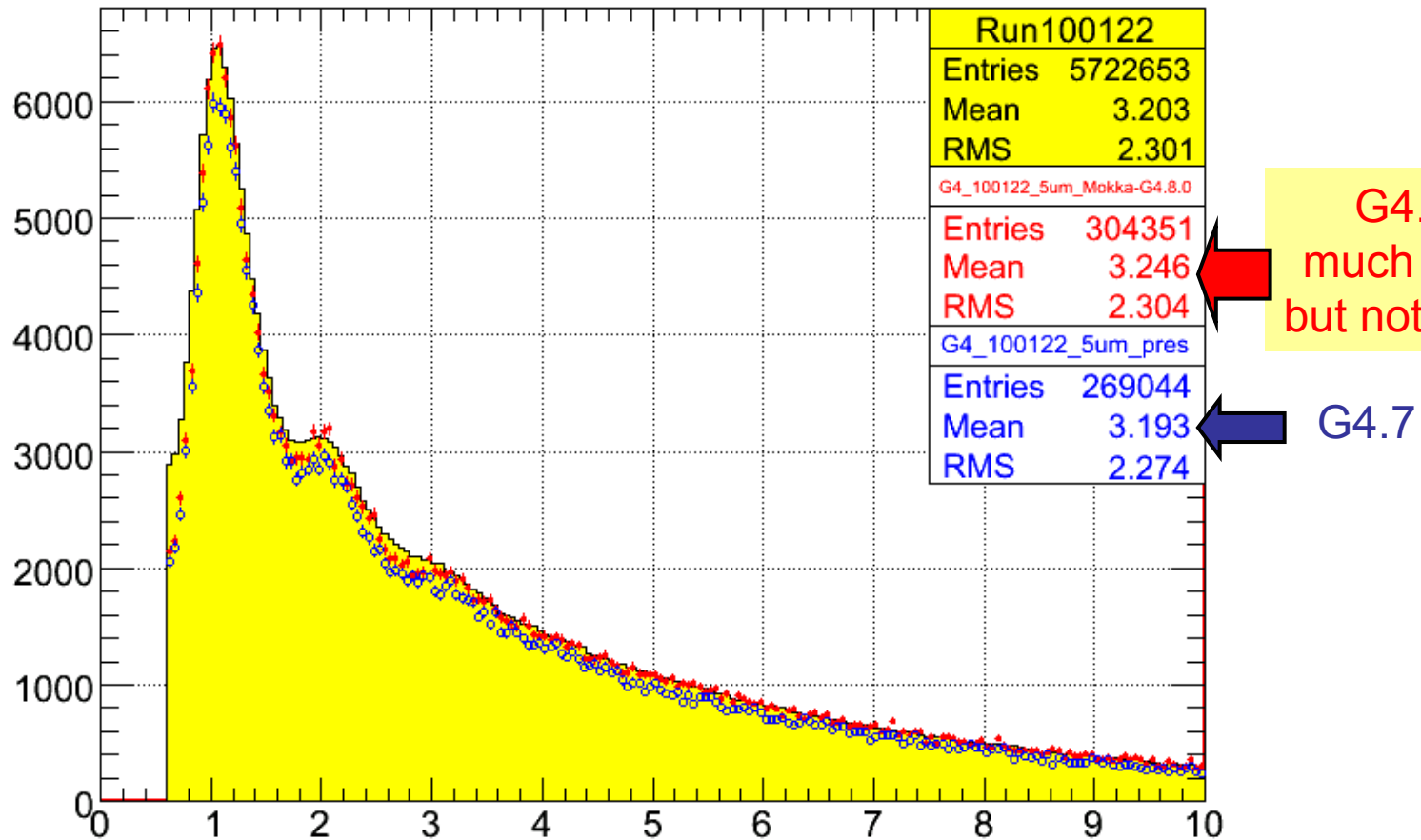
Feb 2005 ECAL data from DESY

- Data taken with 14 planes (12x18), so showers not contained longitudinally. Mainly 1-3 GeV; various beam positions and angles.
- Learned two important things about MC:
 - Geant 4.7.1 showed significant dependence on tracking cutoffs; needed very low cut-offs (0.2 μm : very slow) to describe data. Geant4.8.0 – changes to e/m processes to reduce dependence on tracking cut-offs. Find there is now no sensitivity to cut-offs in terms of performance and little effect on speed.
 - Saw evidence of pre-showering in upstream material. Mokka now contains a realistic representation of upstream detectors (scintillators, drift chambers) thanks to Fabrizio Salvatore ($\sim 10\%X_0$ of material). Need to start beam 10m upstream of calorimeter.

Hit energy /MIPS

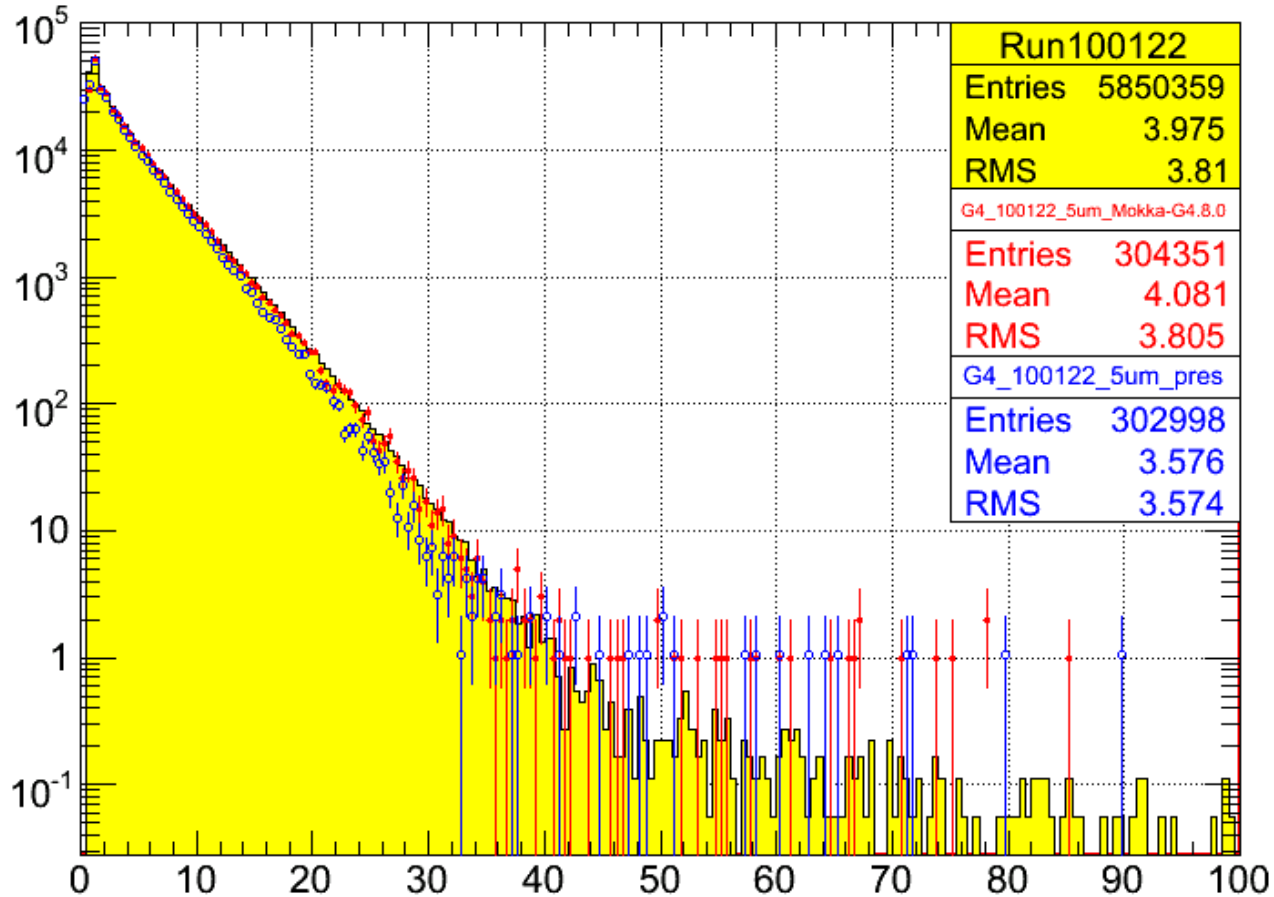
E Ecal hits /mips

All plots 1 GeV electron data / MC



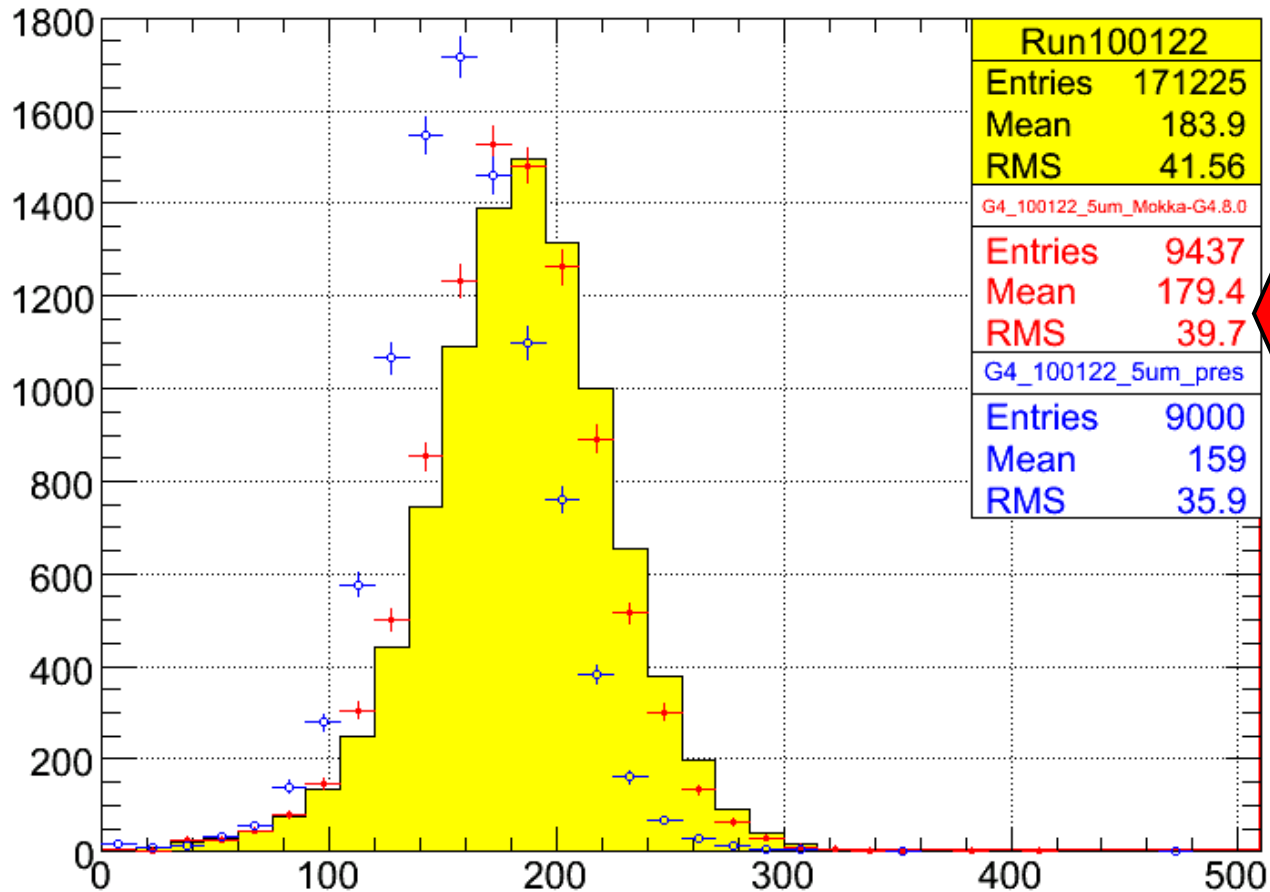
Hit energy - tail

E Ecal hits /mips



Total ECAL energy

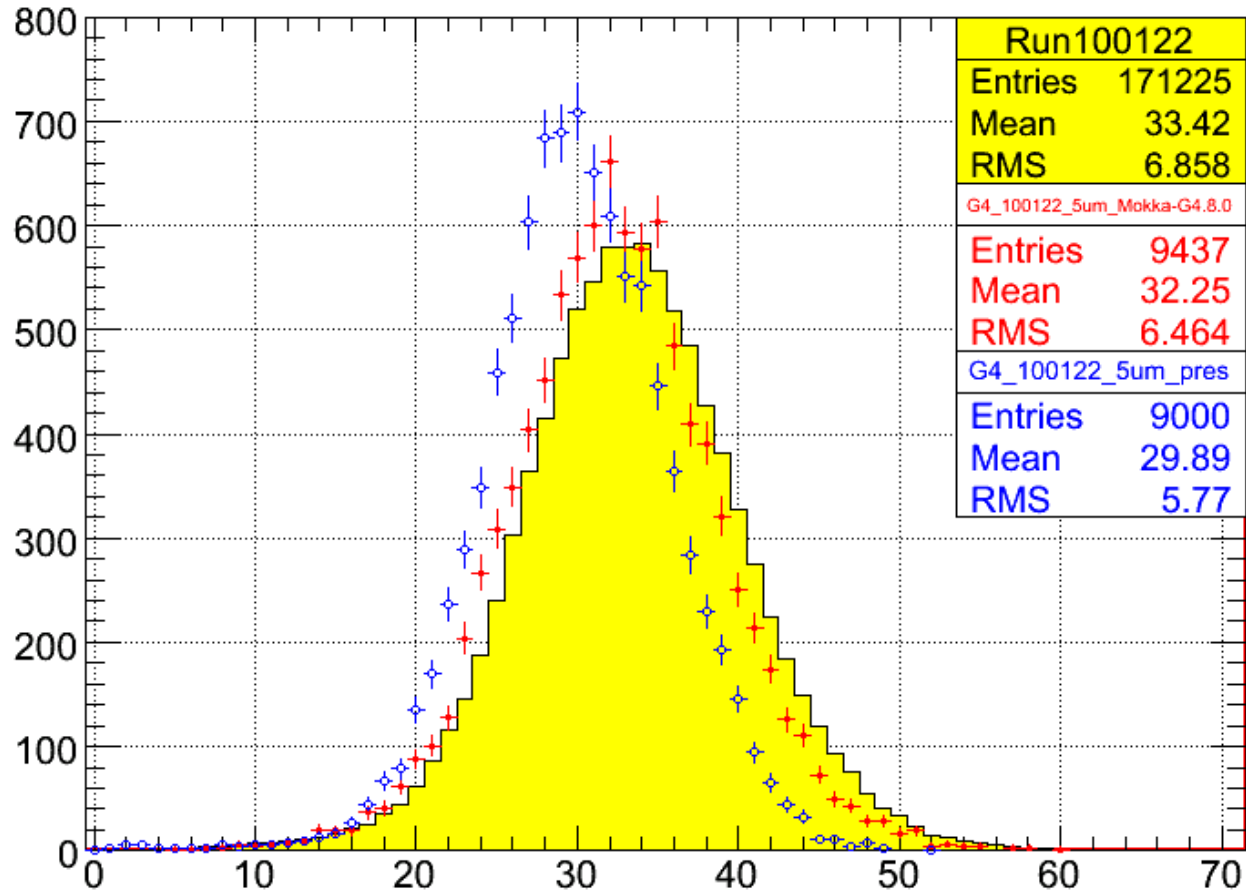
$E_{\text{Ecal}}(0-9)+2\cdot(10-19)+3\cdot(20-29) / \text{mips}$



Still 2-3% discrepancy, but much better

No. hits (0.6 MIP threshold)

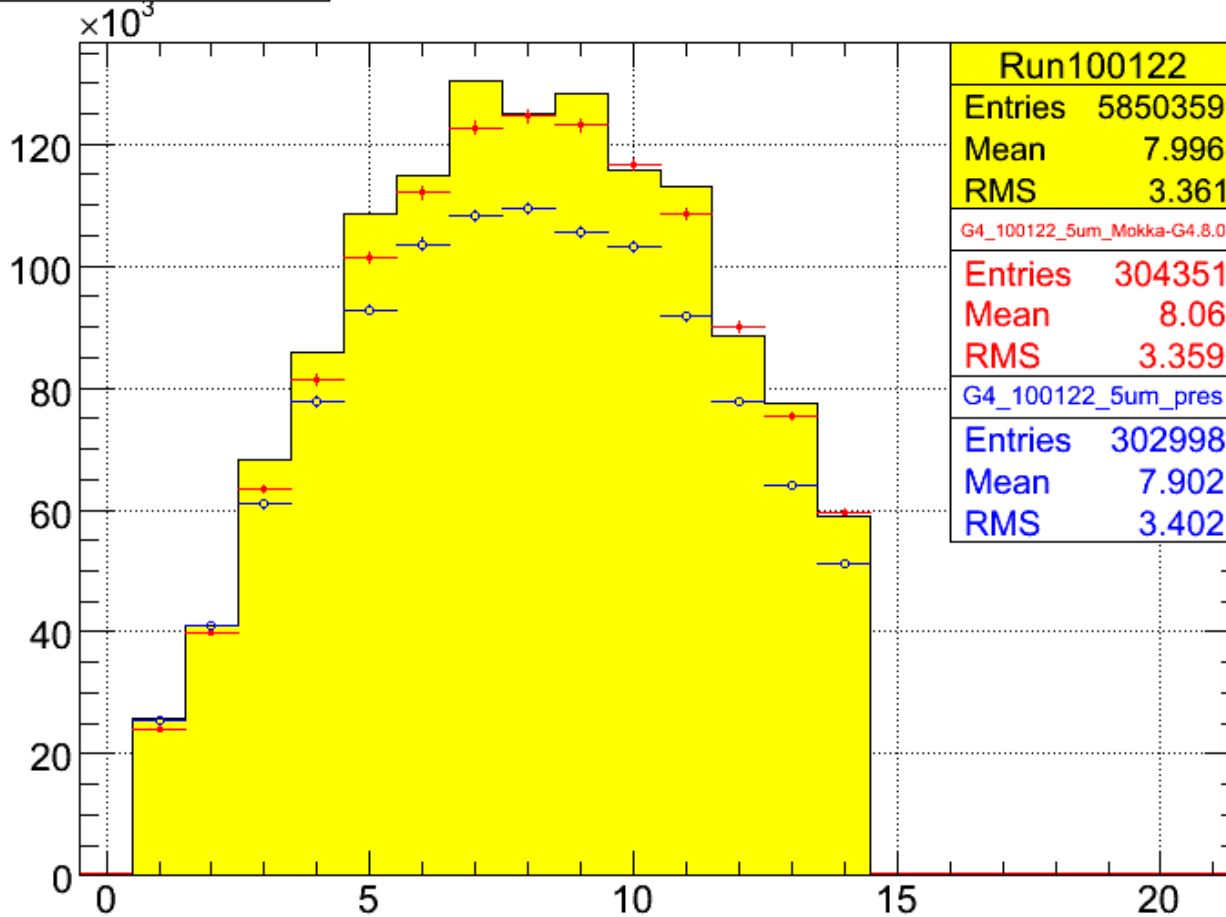
N Ecal hits > Thresh



3% low

Energy vs plane

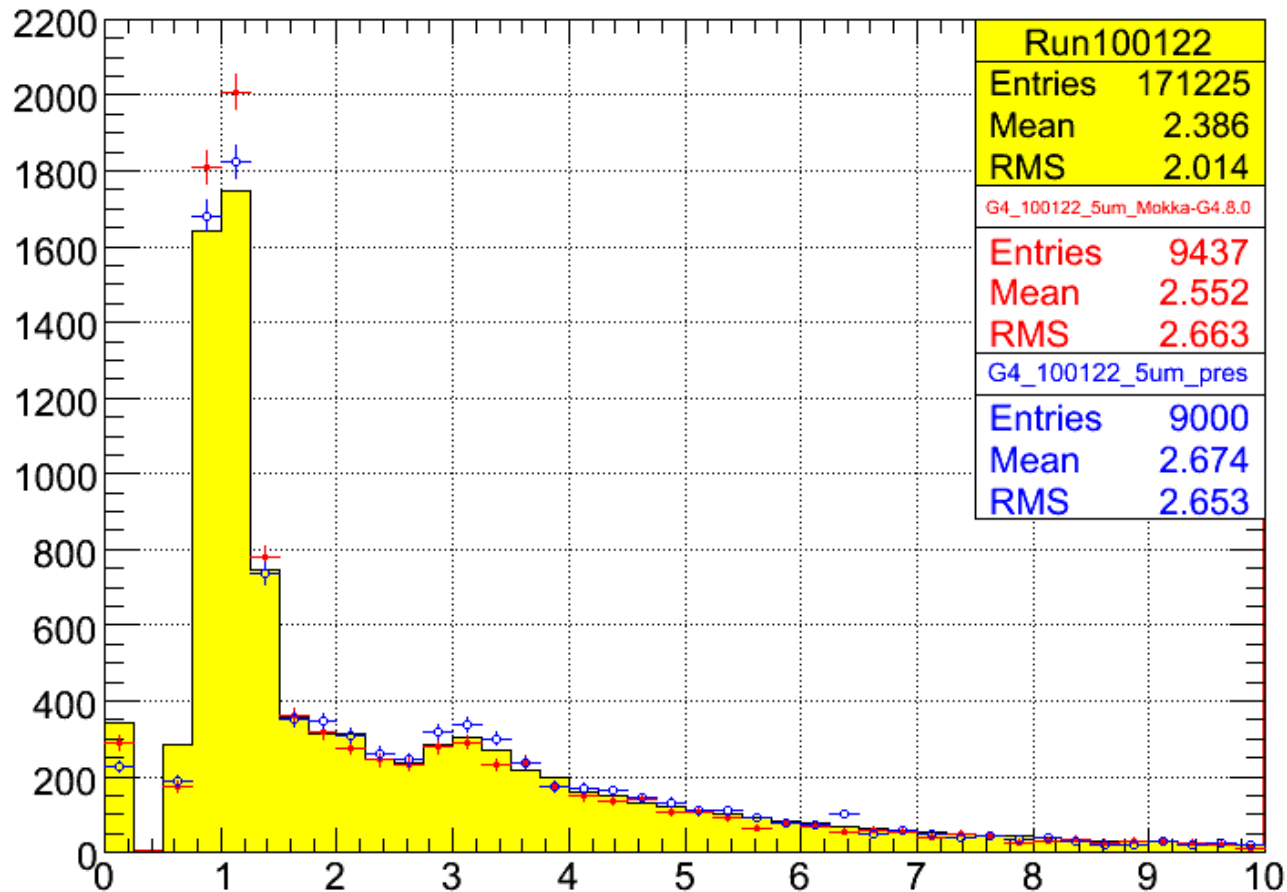
Energy v Plane



Showering a bit late?
Upstream material?
Calibration?

Energy in first layer /MIP

E Ecal /MIPs layer 1

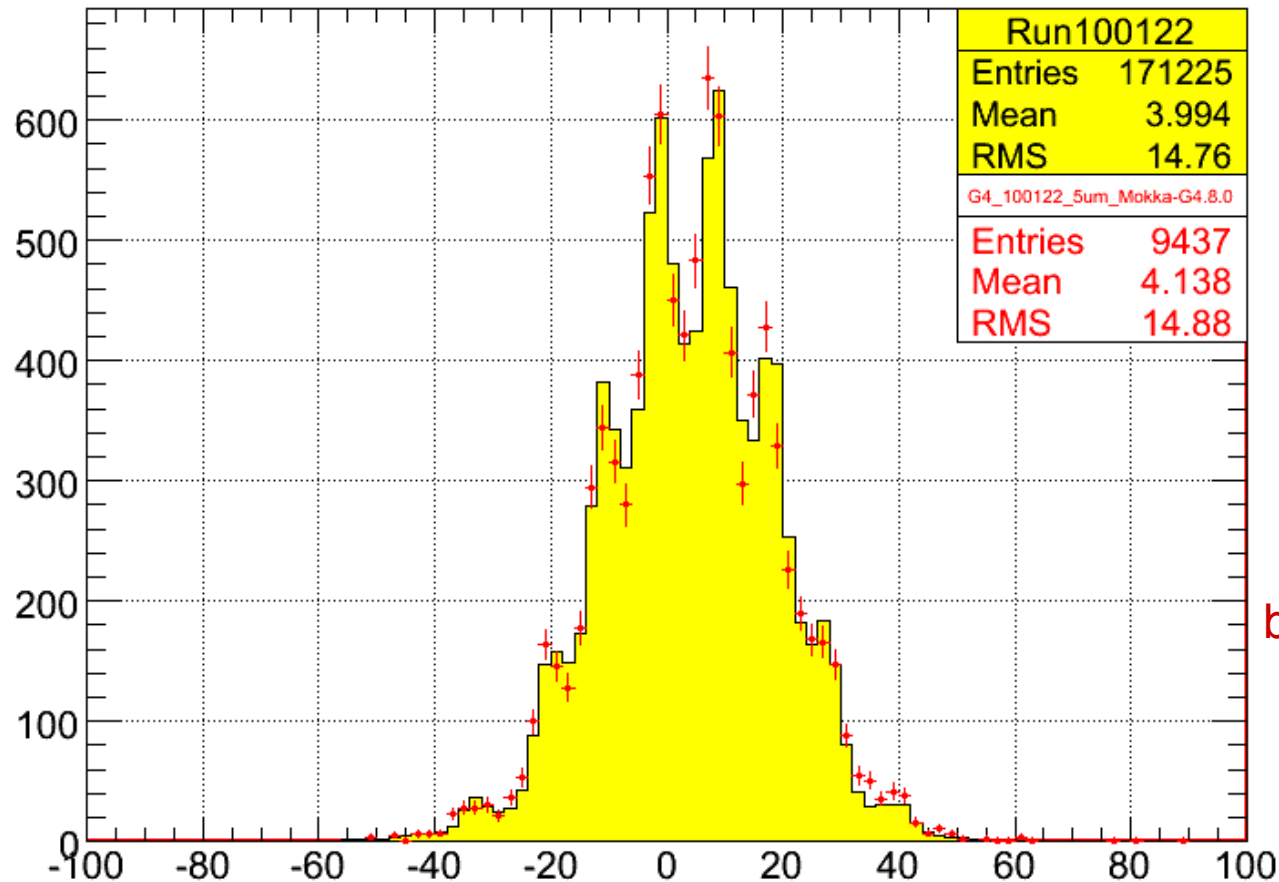


~10% X0

~15% X0

Shower barycentre x /mm

x average



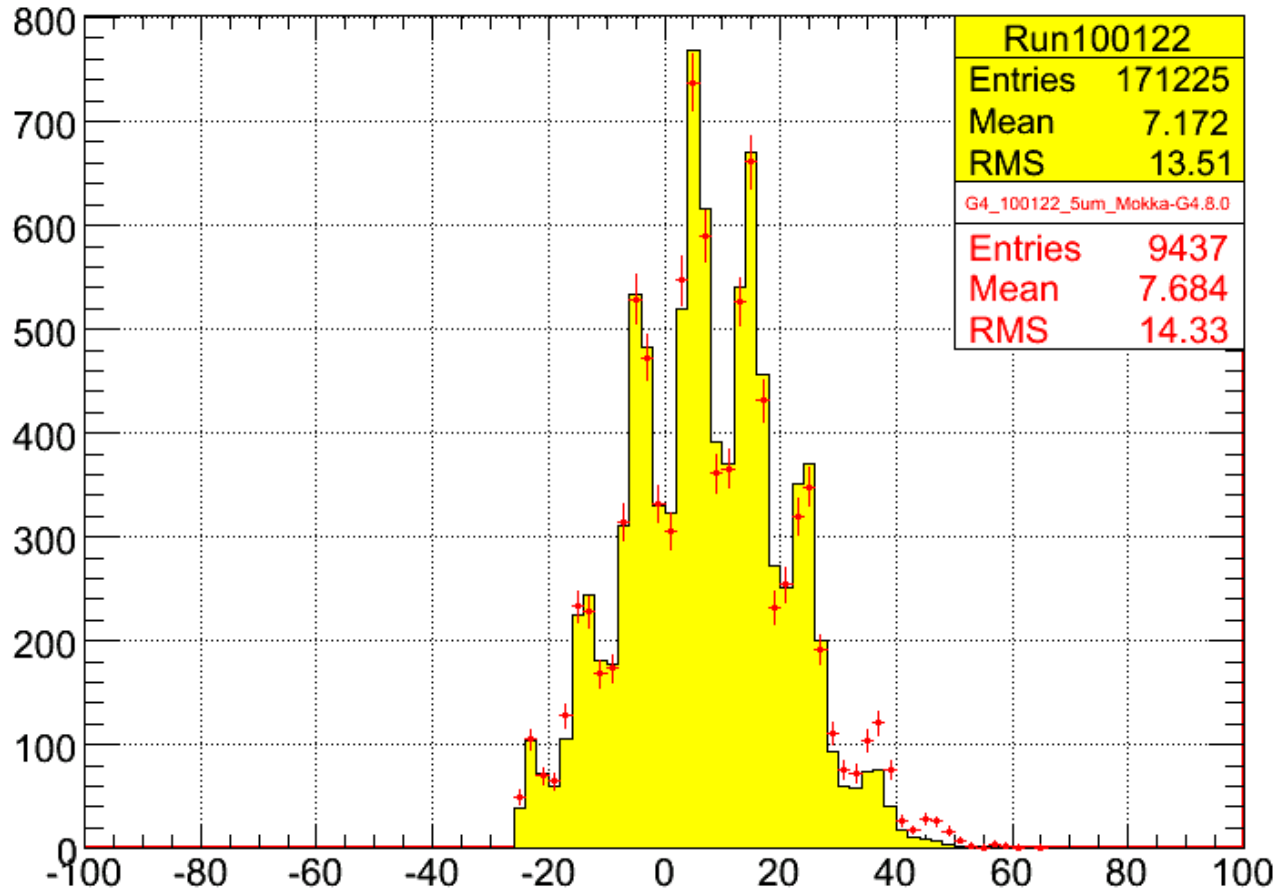
Start 1 GeV beam @
z=-10m as a pencil
beam.

Beam width generated
by multiple scattering.
Almost correctly.

However, for 2, 3 GeV
beam, need 5mm spread
@ -10m to generate
observed width.

Shower barycentre – y /mm

y average



DESY running May'06

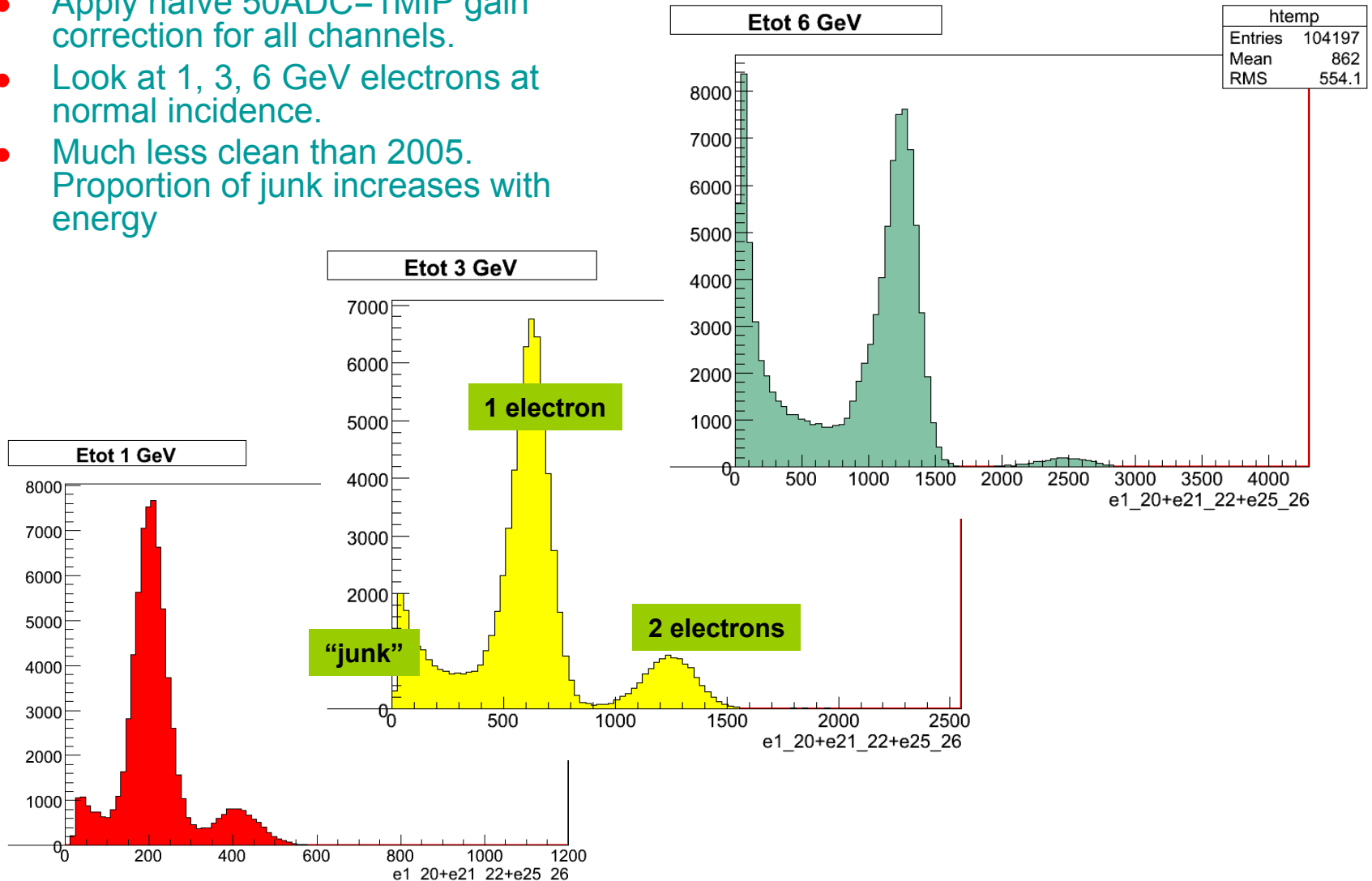
- ECAL electron data recorded 1-6 GeV at 4 beam positions, angles from 0 to 45°
- Monte Carlo issues:
 - Stagger of slab positions was changed in 2006. This was fixed in Mokka (new model TBDesy0506). But geometry not yet compatible with data.
 - New layout of upstream detectors – F.Salvatore worked with G.Musat to implement these in Mokka.
 - Track reconstruction for MC. Under control (Michele Faucci-Gianelli: Marlin processor)
 - Digitization for ECAL MC. Procedure agreed at Montreal, but still needs to be implemented. Anne-Marie Magnan working actively on it (talk tomorrow). However, this needn't prevent useful analysis. Run as a Marlin pre-processor to reconstruction/analysis job.

DESY running May'06

- “Reconstruction job” was run (in May) on all the useful data. Code mainly from Götz. This performed the following steps:
 - ECAL mapping applied – hit indices and positions to match Mokka system.
 - Pedestal calculation and subtraction.
 - Zero suppression ($S/N > 5$)
 - Trigger information is stored in event header, to flag pedestal, calibration, beam data etc. Peds and calib data still included in the output stream.
 - No gain correction – no cosmic calibration data available for layers > 10 . LCIO CalorimeterHits are in ADC counts.
 - No Drift Chamber reconstruction. Raw data are copied.
- No further reconstruction pass has taken place yet. Now we have muon data from CERN, we should do this.

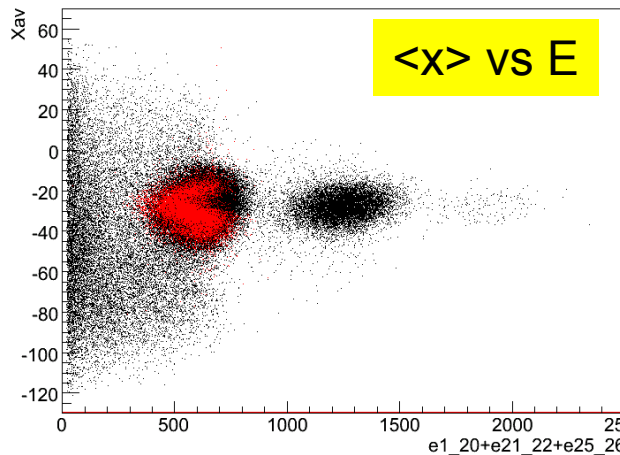
DESY May'06 - Total raw energy

- Apply naïve 50ADC=1MIP gain correction for all channels.
- Look at 1, 3, 6 GeV electrons at normal incidence.
- Much less clean than 2005. Proportion of junk increases with energy

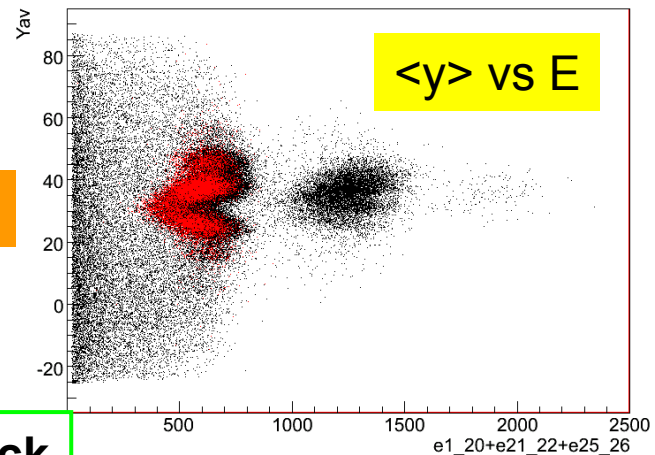


Separation of junk from signal?

Xav:e1_20+e21_22+e25_26



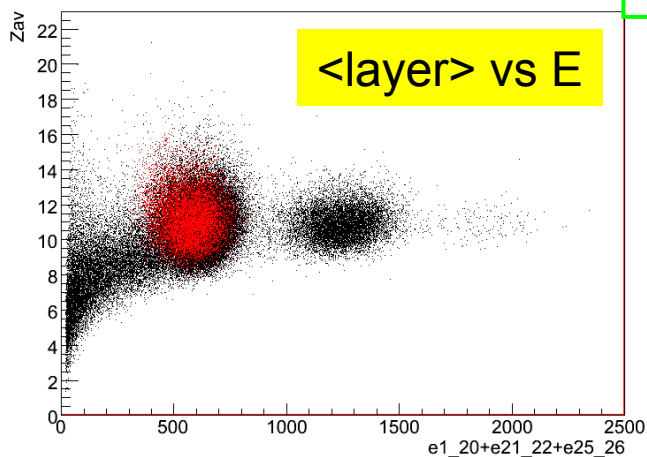
Yav:e1_20+e21_22+e25_26



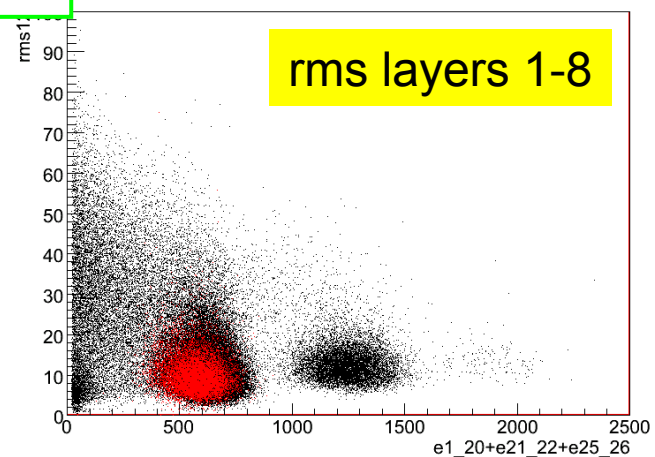
3 GeV e-

Data – black
MC - red

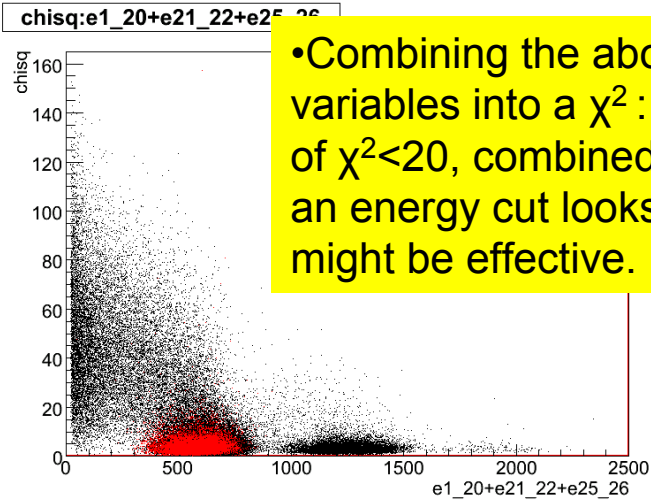
Zav:e1_20+e21_22+e25_26



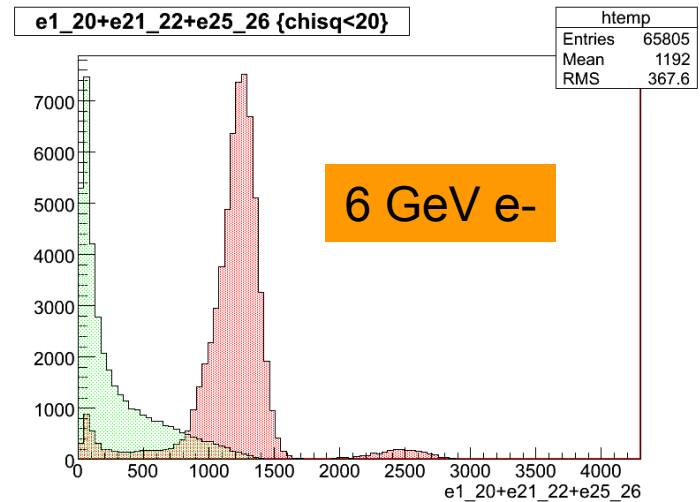
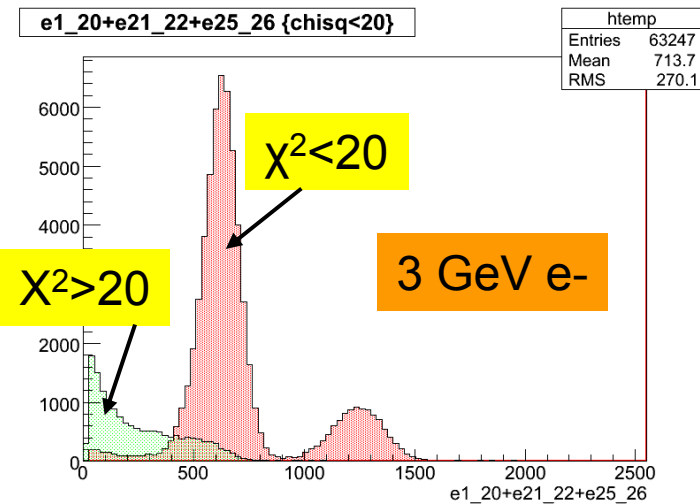
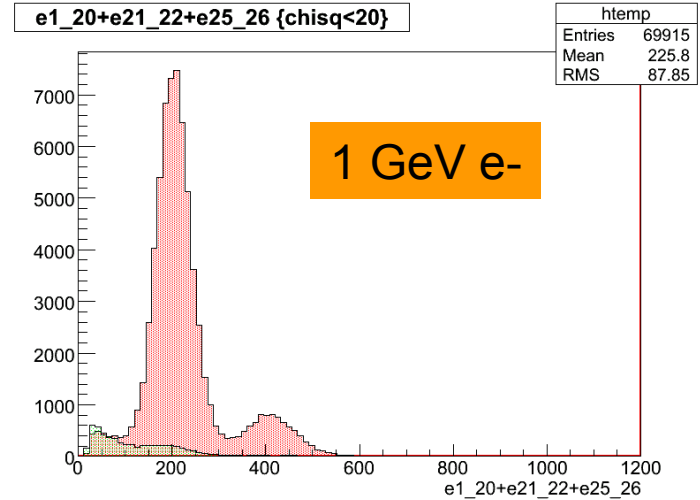
2:e1_20+e21_22+e25_26



Possible separation of junk?

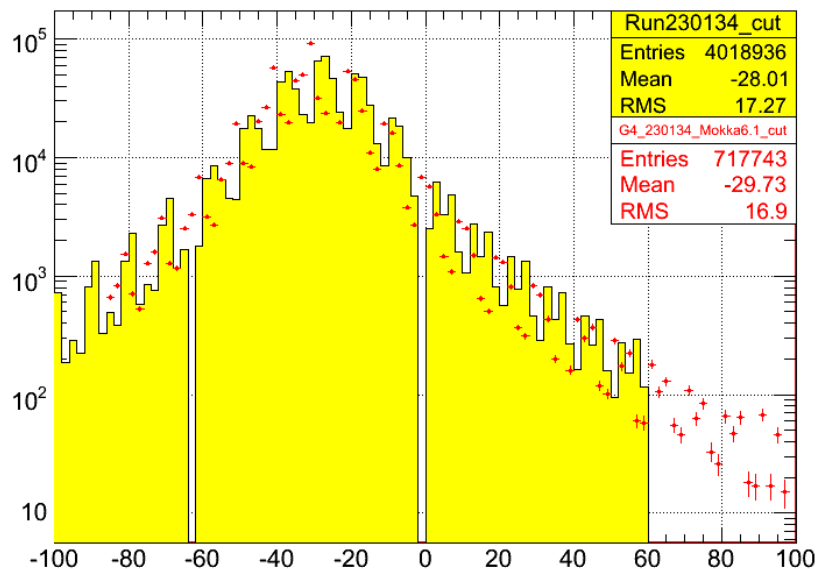


•Combining the above variables into a χ^2 : a cut of $\chi^2 < 20$, combined with an energy cut looks like it might be effective.

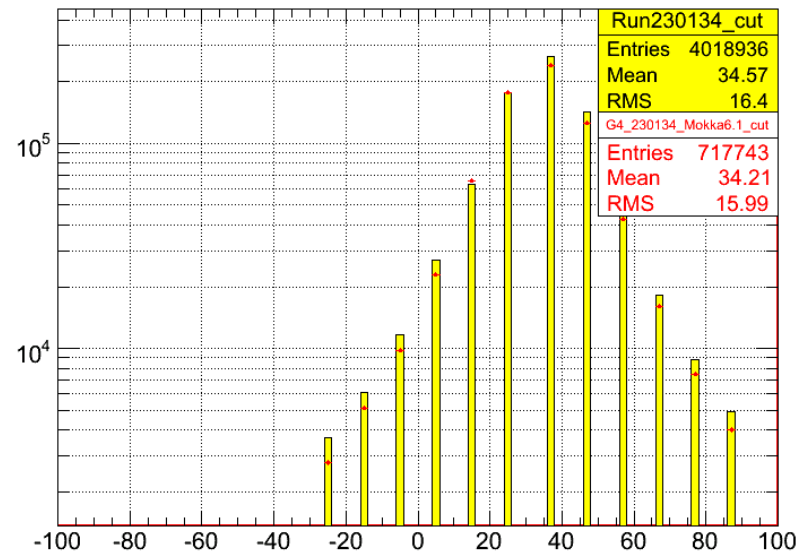


Monte Carlo geometry

x Ecal > Thresh



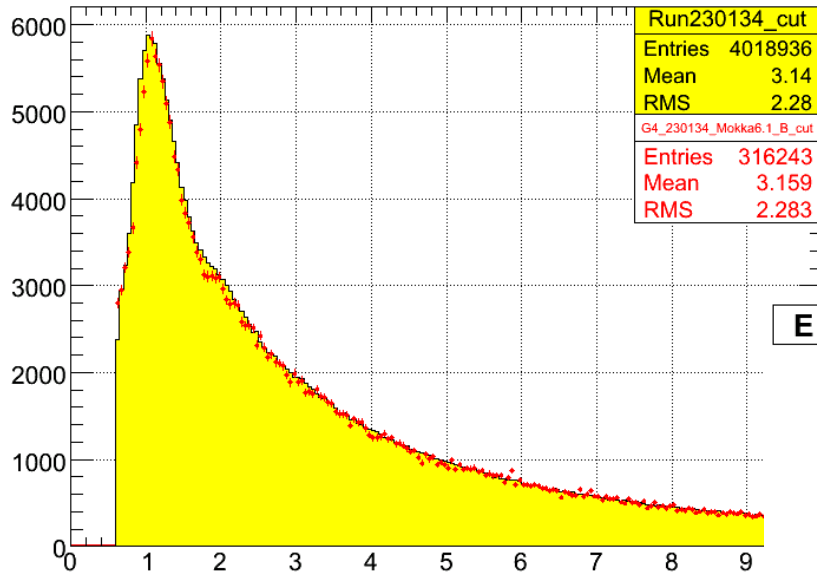
y Ecal > Thresh



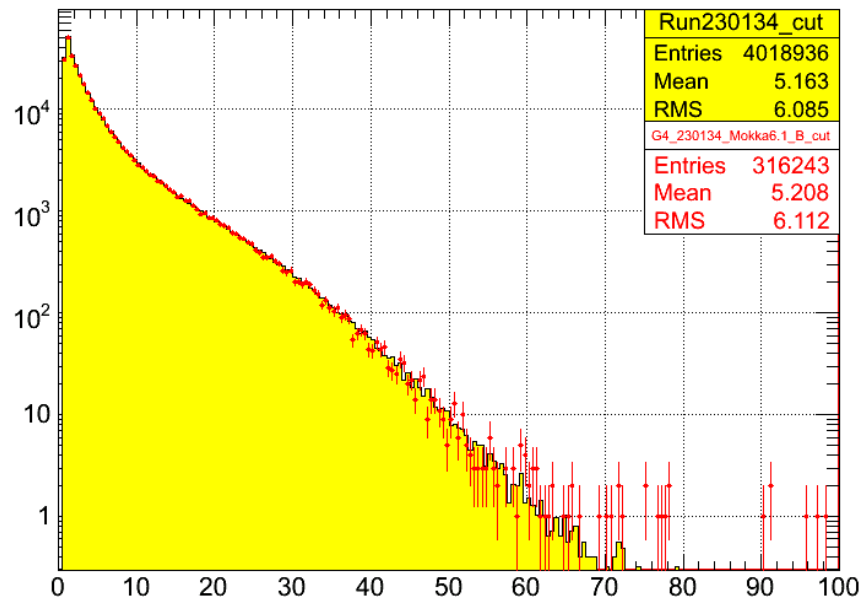
- 2006 geometry implemented in Mokka (new model TBDesy0506).
- **Warning** - cell positions in data/MC don't agree at present. Overall displacement in x by ~30mm. Layer-to-layer stagger goes in the opposite direction in data/MC.
- Götz/Gabriel aware and working to rectify this.

3 GeV – hit energies

E Ecal hits /mips



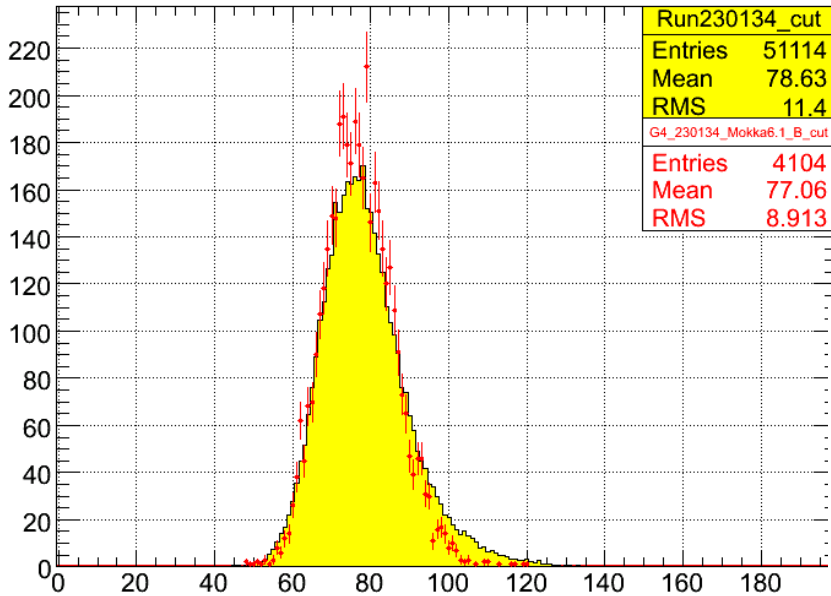
E Ecal hits /mips



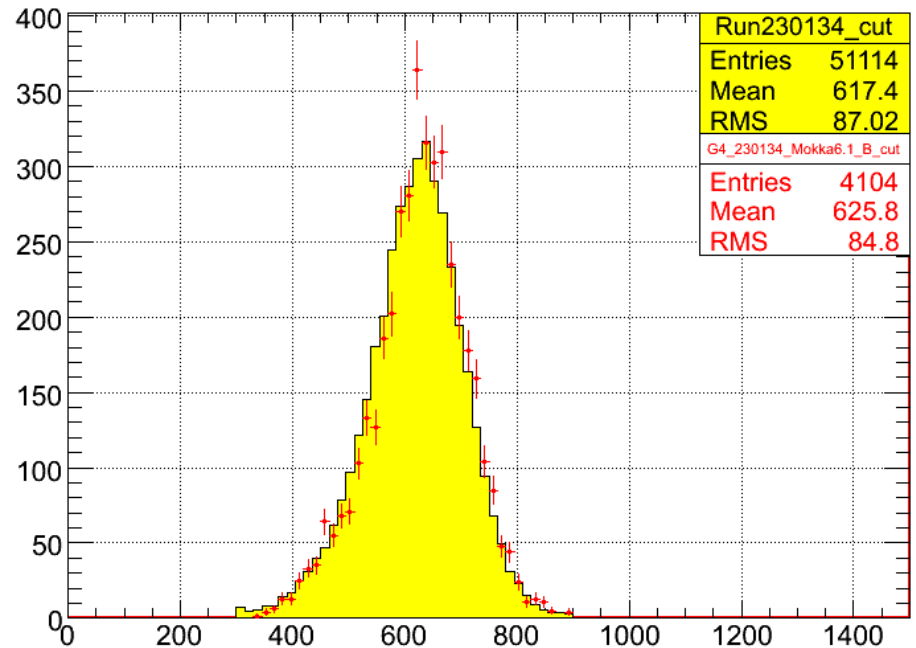
Shift beam in MC to correspond roughly to the correct (central) position relative to the ECAL.

3 GeV – Nhits; Etot

N Ecal hits

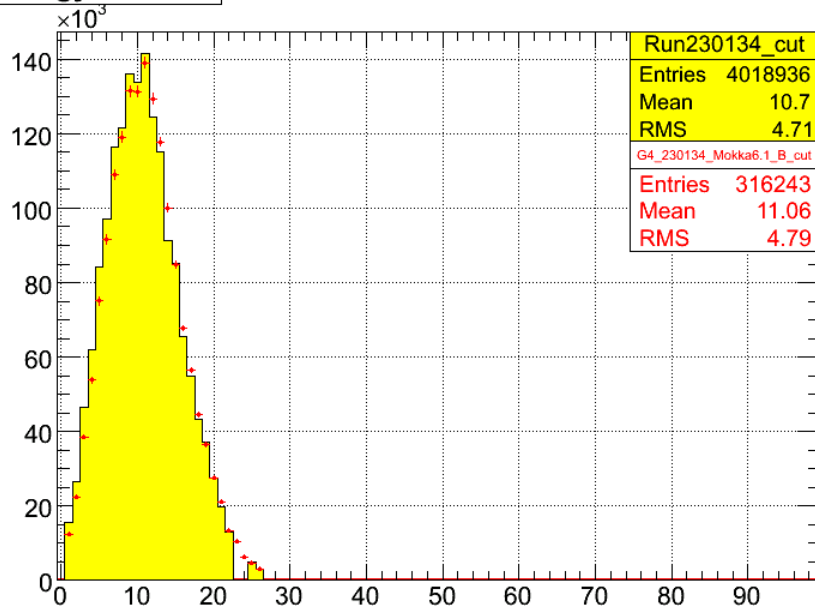


E Ecal (0-10)+2.*(11-20)+3.*(21-30) /mips

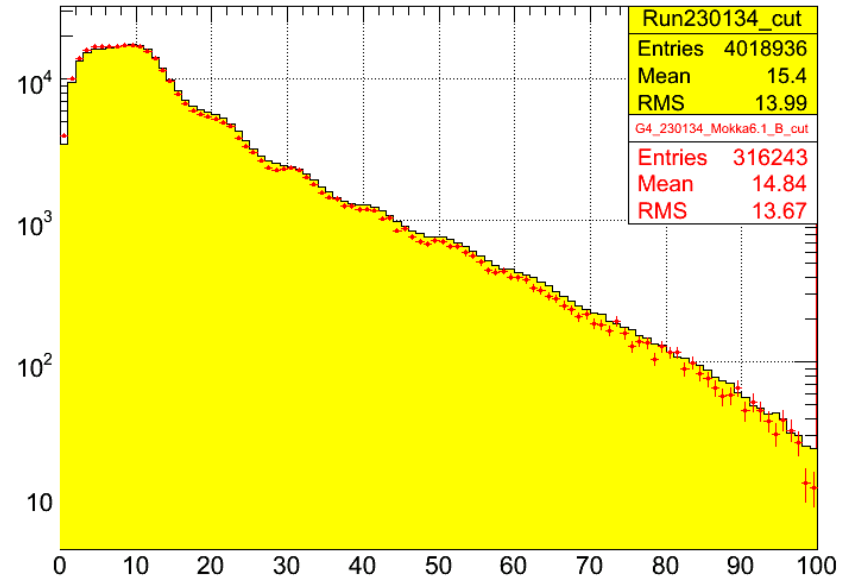


3 GeV (shifted beam)

Energy v Plane



rhit



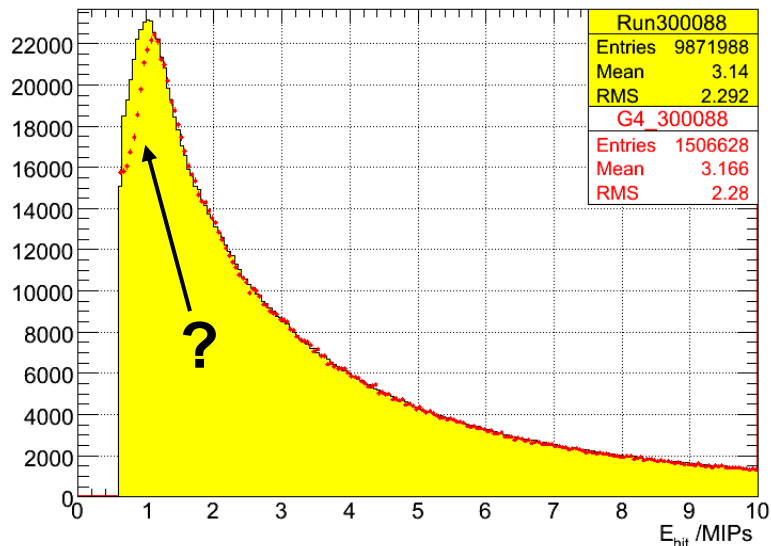
- Not too bad agreement. But still a long way to go.
- Results are really quite sensitive to getting the geometry correct.
- Still some discrepancies (e.g. Nhit distribution; longitudinal distribution a little deeper in MC than data (→residual contamination / upstream material?))

CERN data

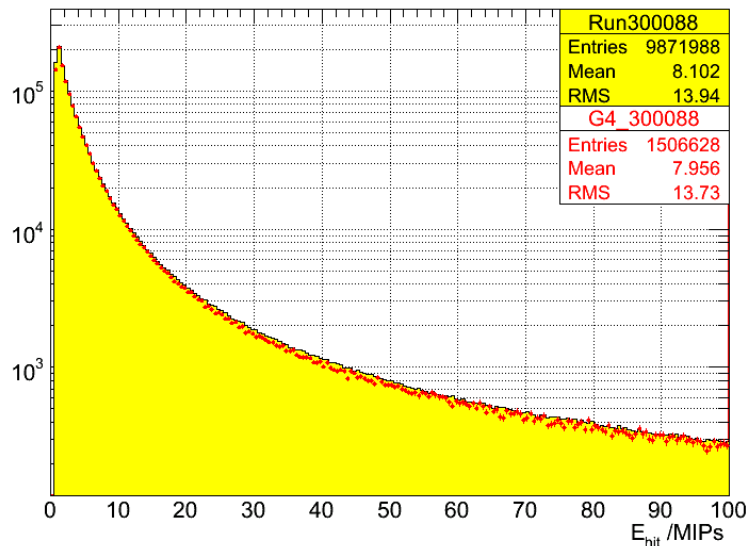
- So far I've only looked at the ECAL data from 8/9 August.
- Not “officially” reconstructed yet – I ran the May'06 reconstruction code myself.
- (There are of course many more data recorded in the second data-taking period. I haven't seriously explored these yet.)
- Monte Carlo – model for the CERN setup being released this week, I believe. I have used the TBDesy0506 model for the comparisons below, i.e.
 - Not the correct upstream detectors/material budget.
 - No HCAL/TCMT
 - Problems with the ECAL geometry (stagger, coordinate system).
- So all comparisons should be taken with great caution.

CERN data – 30 GeV e⁻ - hit energies (3 ranges)

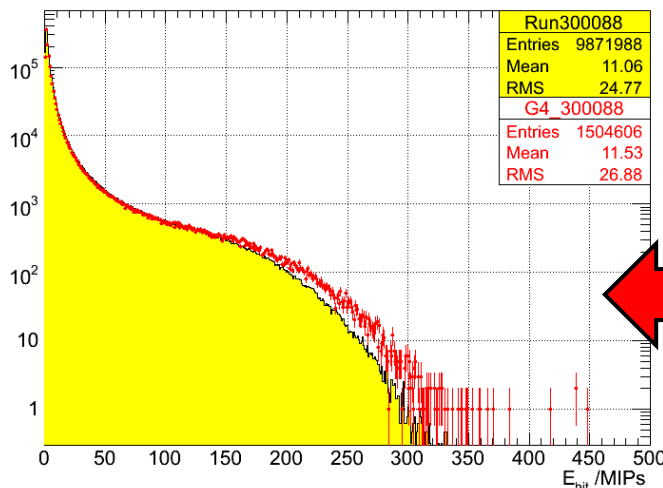
E Ecal hits /mips



E Ecal hits /mips



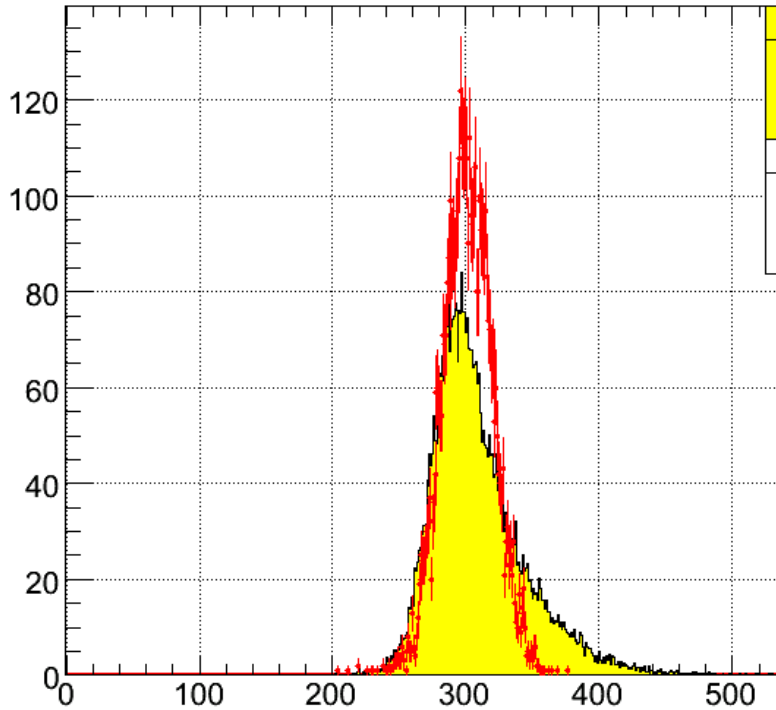
E Ecal hits /mips



Discrepancy
(depletion in data)
in high tail?

30 GeV – N_{hits} and E_{tot}

N Ecal hits > Thresh

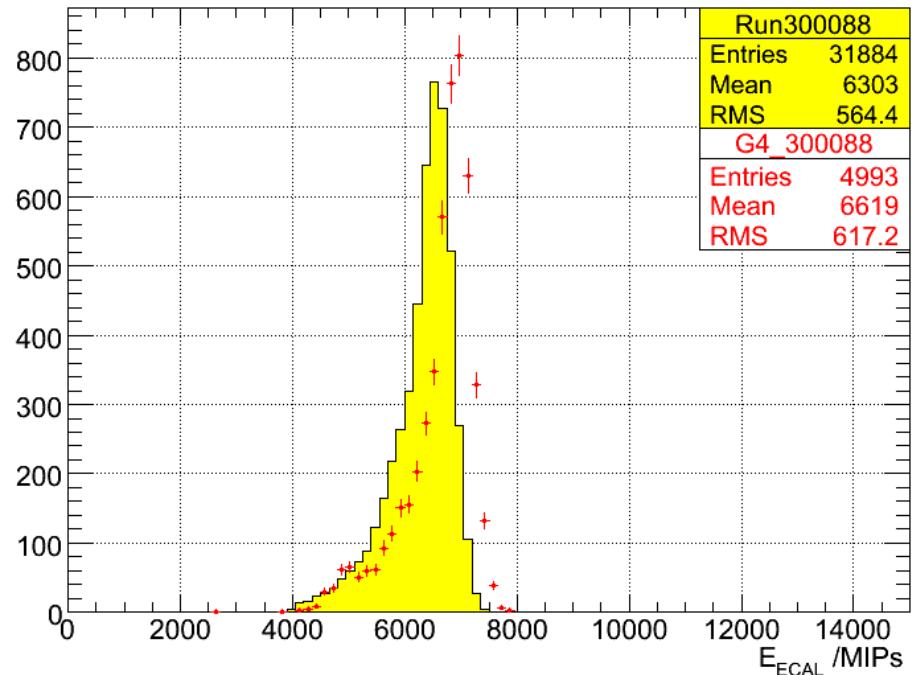


Run300088	
Entries	31884
Mean	309.6
RMS	36.8
G4_300088	
Entries	5000
Mean	301.3
RMS	18.96

Low tail roughly simulated,
but far from right.



$E_{\text{Ecal}} (0-10)+2.*(11-20)+3.*(21-30) / \text{mips}$

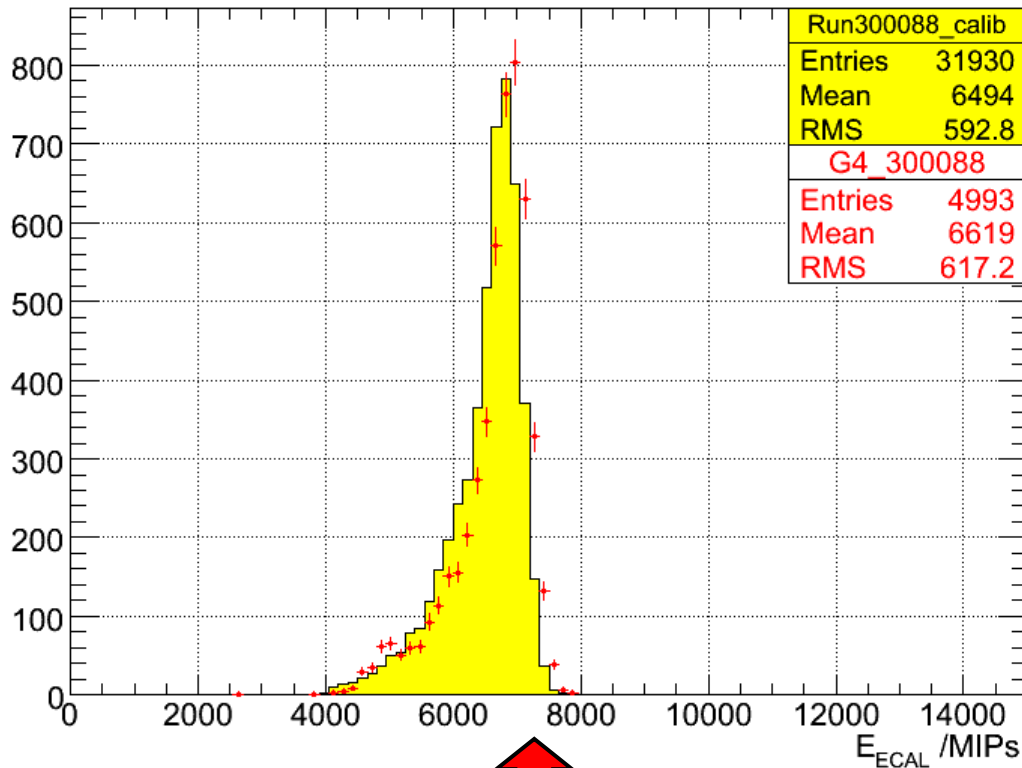


Run300088	
Entries	31884
Mean	6303
RMS	564.4
G4_300088	
Entries	4993
Mean	6619
RMS	617.2

Data very skewed.

30 GeV – E_{tot}

$E_{\text{Ecal}}(0-10)+2.*(11-20)+3.*(21-30) / \text{mips}$

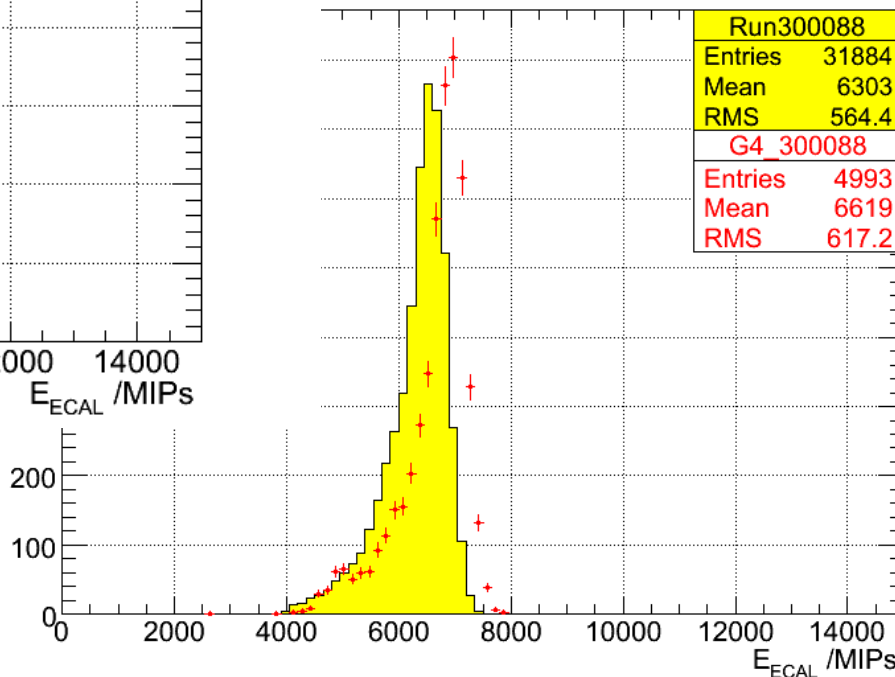


My own crude muon calibration – certainly helps.

Low tail roughly simulated, but far from right.

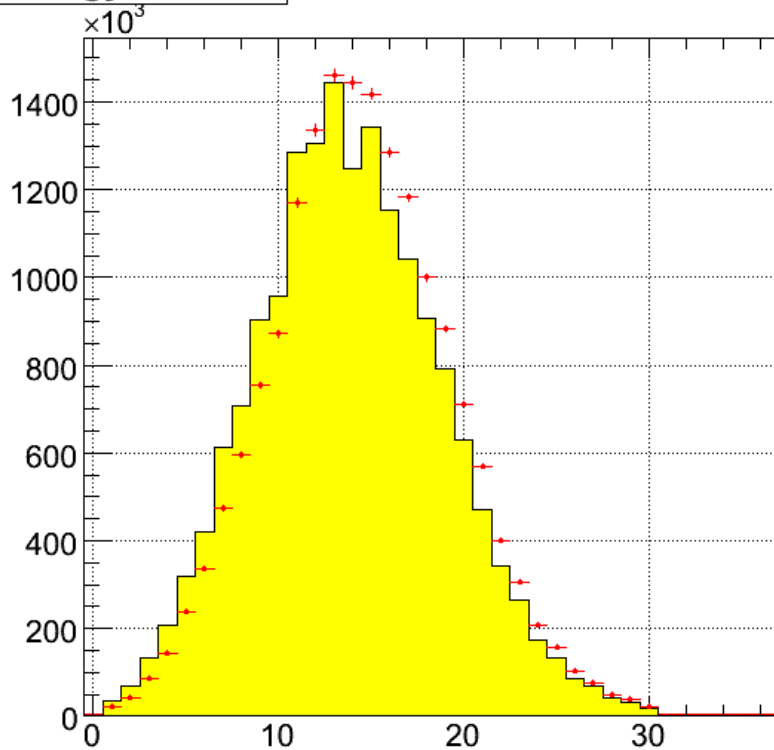


$20)+3.*(21-30) / \text{mips}$

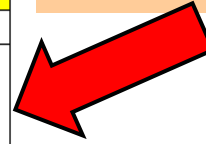


Longitudinal, transverse distributions

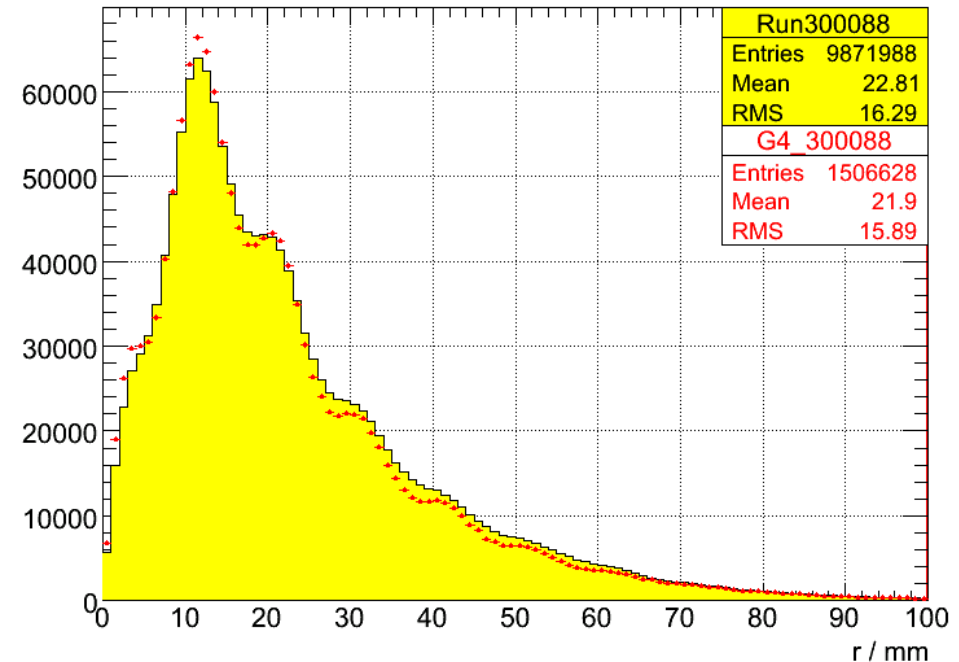
Energy v Plane



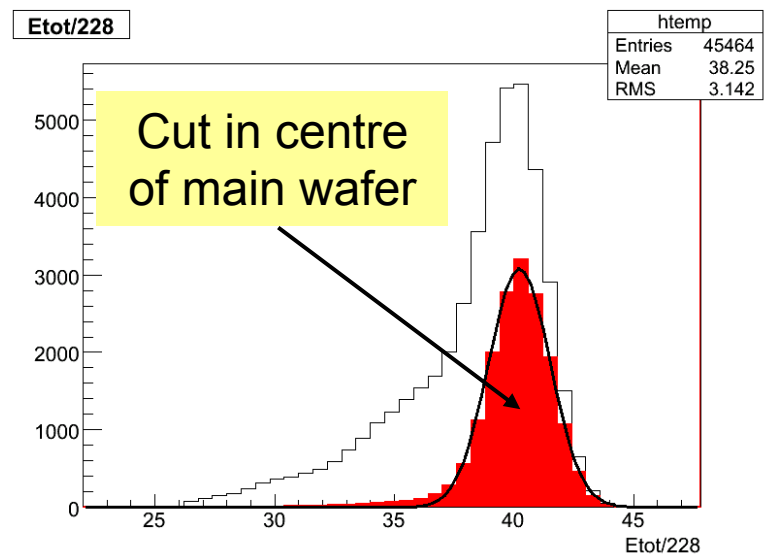
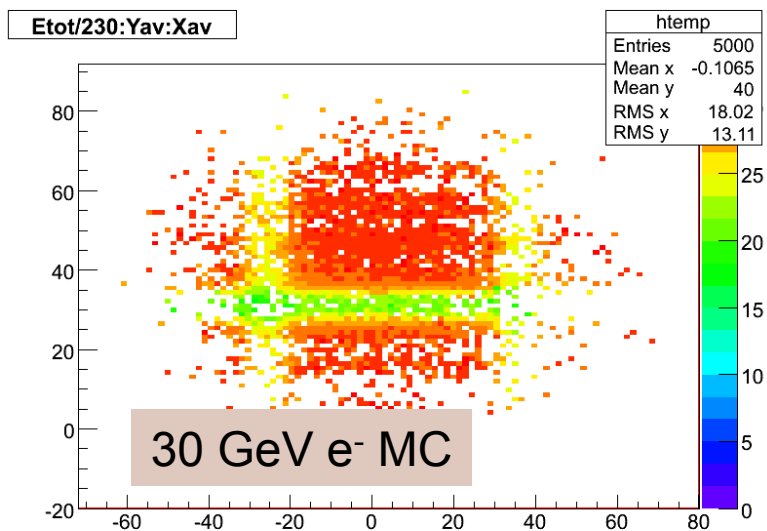
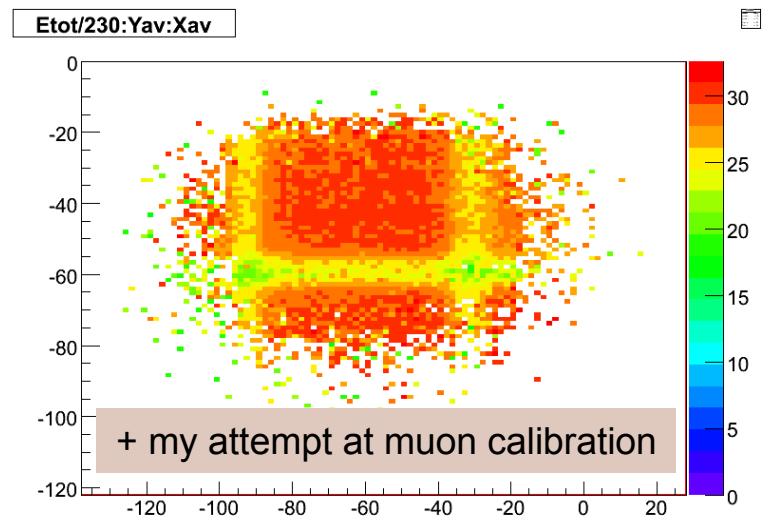
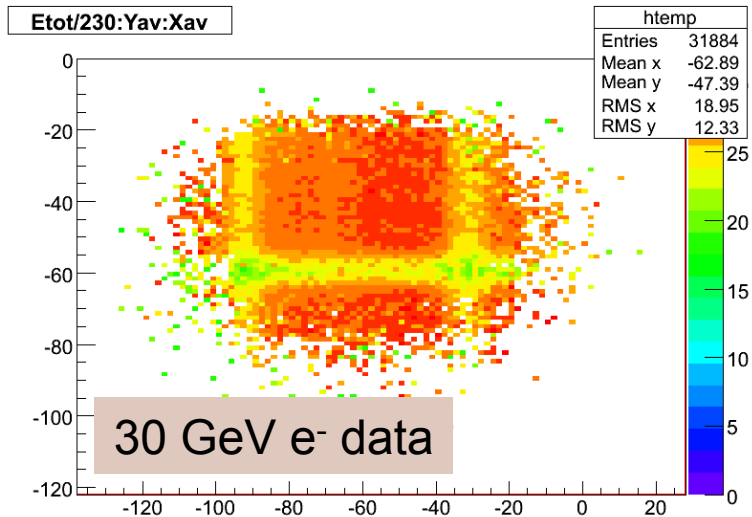
Shower is earlier in data. Also first layer suggests more pre-showering in data than in MC



r_{hit}

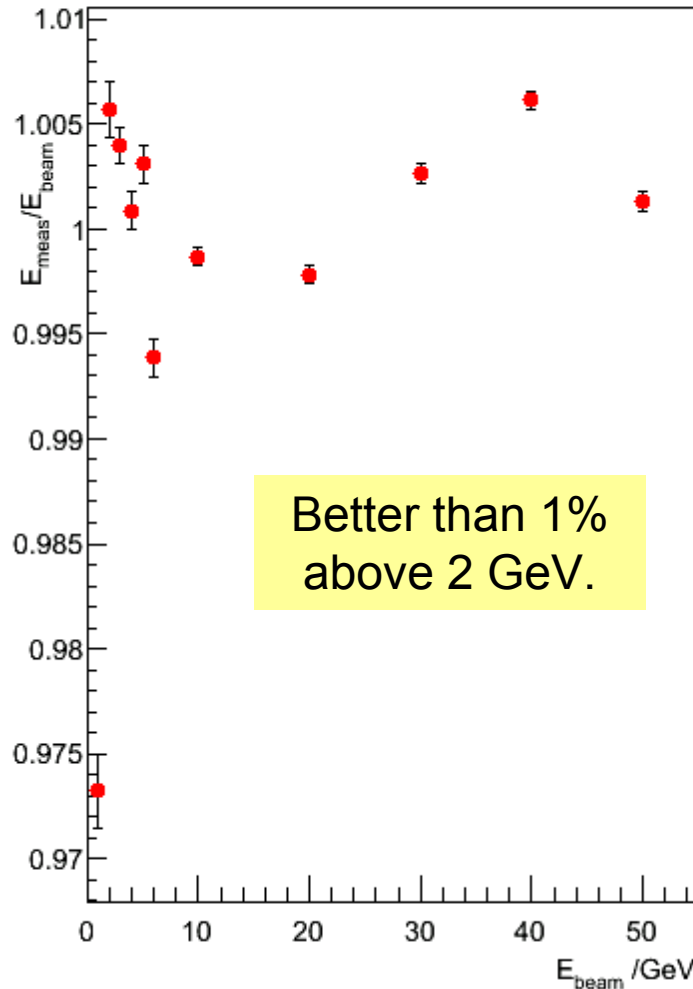


E_{tot} vs $\langle x \rangle$, $\langle y \rangle$

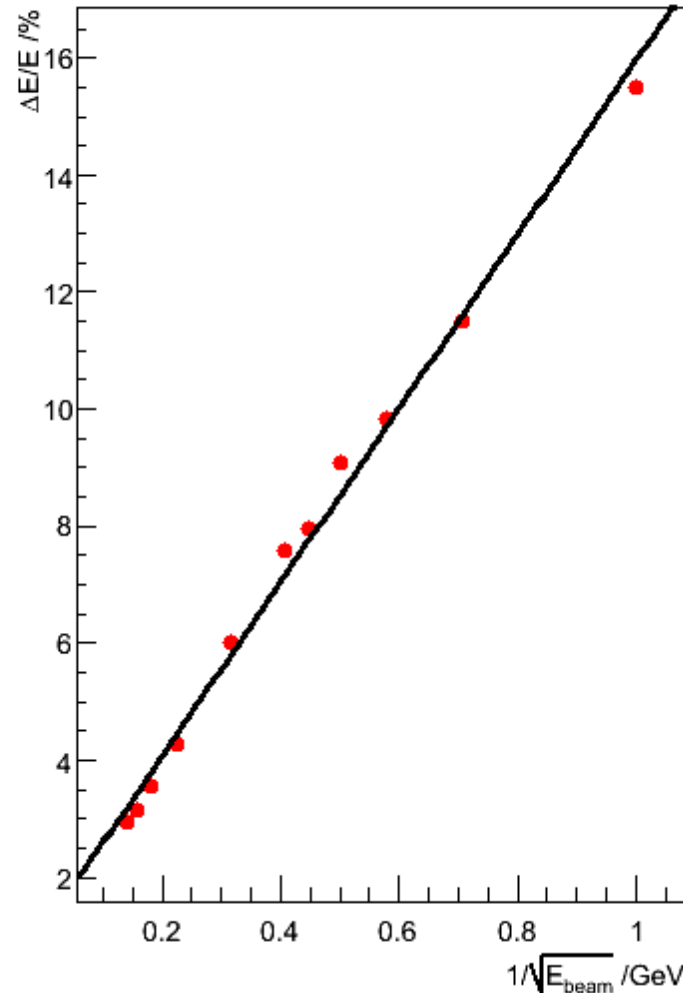


Linearity + resolution in DESY/CERN data

Linearity

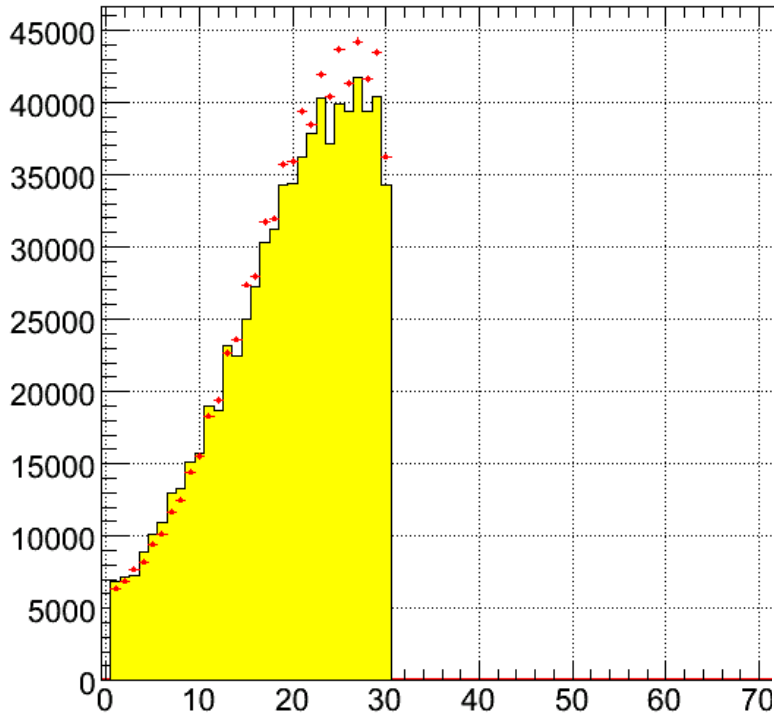


Resolution



60 GeV π in ECAL only

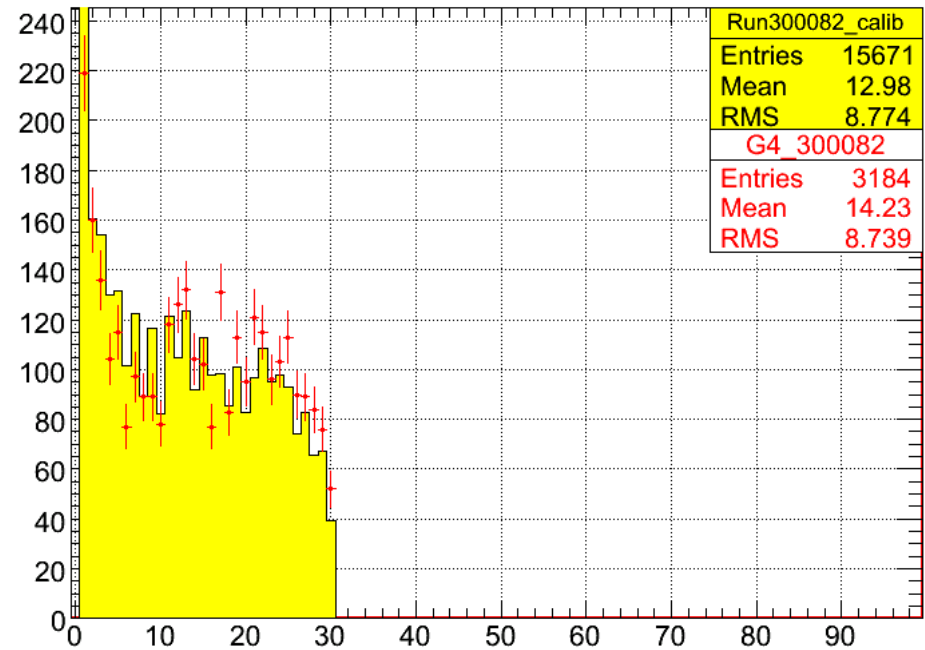
N hits (> Thresh) v Plane



Run300082_calib
Entries 3657873
Mean 19.49
RMS 7.422
G4_300082
Entries 787976
Mean 19.75
RMS 7.297

Longitudinal shower development – not too bad.

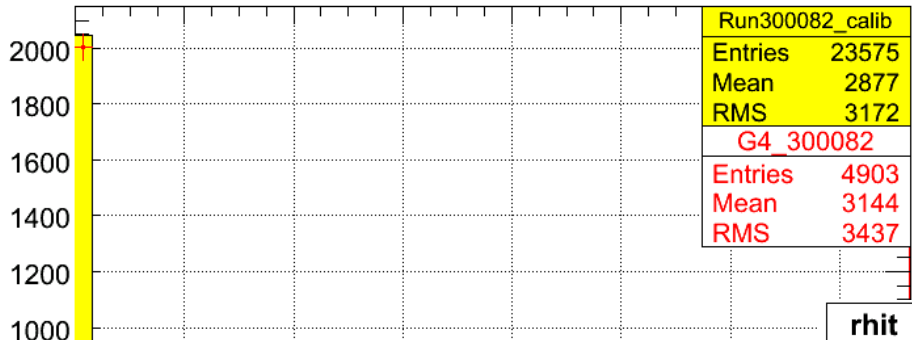
First Plane > 10 MIPs



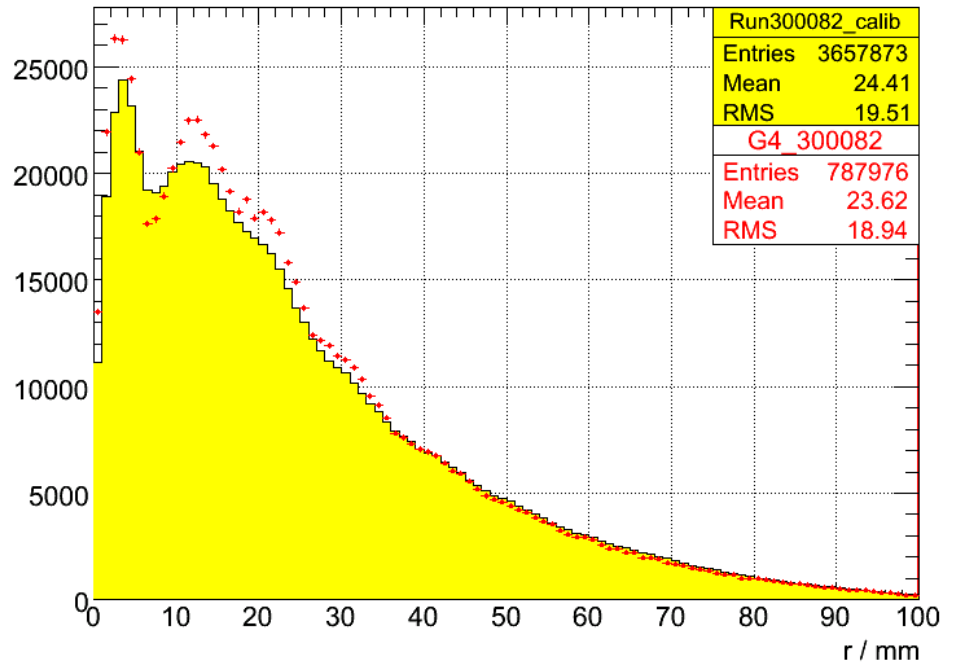
Run300082_calib
Entries 15671
Mean 12.98
RMS 8.774
G4_300082
Entries 3184
Mean 14.23
RMS 8.739

60 GeV π

E Ecal (0-10)+2.*(11-20)+3.*(21-30) /mips



Vaguely encouraging



Summary

- The ECAL data look usable and sensible. But there is a long way to go.
- Need to understand beam lines at both DESY and CERN (e.g. simulate beam profile; energy spectrum), and devise cuts to clean up data.
- Would be helpful to collate a list of “good data” – i.e. suitable for physics analysis.
- Need to check in the new Mokka that we have compatible geometry between data and MC.
- Reconstruct all data with best calibrations.
- And of course include the HCAL and TCMT when available.