

Status of the SDHCAL simulation In ILD

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With contributions of lots of people.



SDHCAL simulation

- Simulation uses GEANT4 application
 - Prototype simulation done in a standalone GEANT4 application interfaced with LCIO
 - ILD simulation done in Mokka (model = ILD_O2_v05)
- Final part of simulation (the digitization) done at reco phase in a Marlin Processor (MarlinReco).
 - Digitisation developed from prototype simulation.
 - See Arnaud Steen talk
 - Step angle correction not available for ILD simulation.

Model ILD_O2_v05

- The model was finalized in Mokka by Gabriel Musat at LLR.
- The model has been the basis of the SDHCAL à la Videau geometry studies for the DBD.
 - Standard Mokka config file and Marlin reco config file are available in ilcsoft config.
 - Reconstruction uses PandoraPFA with linear energy reconstruction formula : $E_{reco} = \alpha N_1 + \beta N_2 + \gamma N_3$
- tth, WW, ZZ MC data samples for full ILD are available

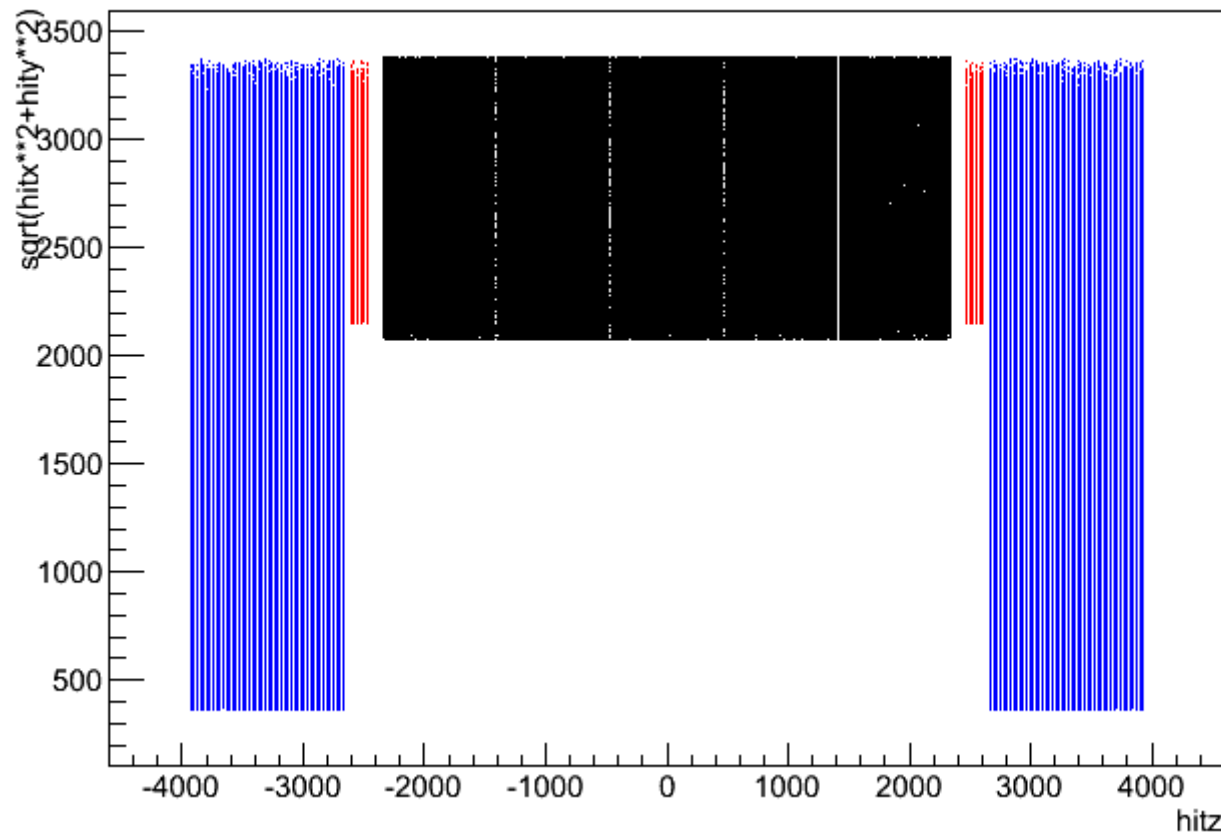
Check of model ILD_O2_v05

- First tests were done in Mokka with Geantino particle guns with verbose tracking.
- Other tests are done with single muons produced by Mokka.
 - Digitizer produces tuples to check calorimeter hits and Geant4 steps position.
 - In default ILCSoft, for each cell, the middle position of each G4Step contributing to the hit is stored.
 - This allows playing with the cell size without resimulating everything.

Global geometry

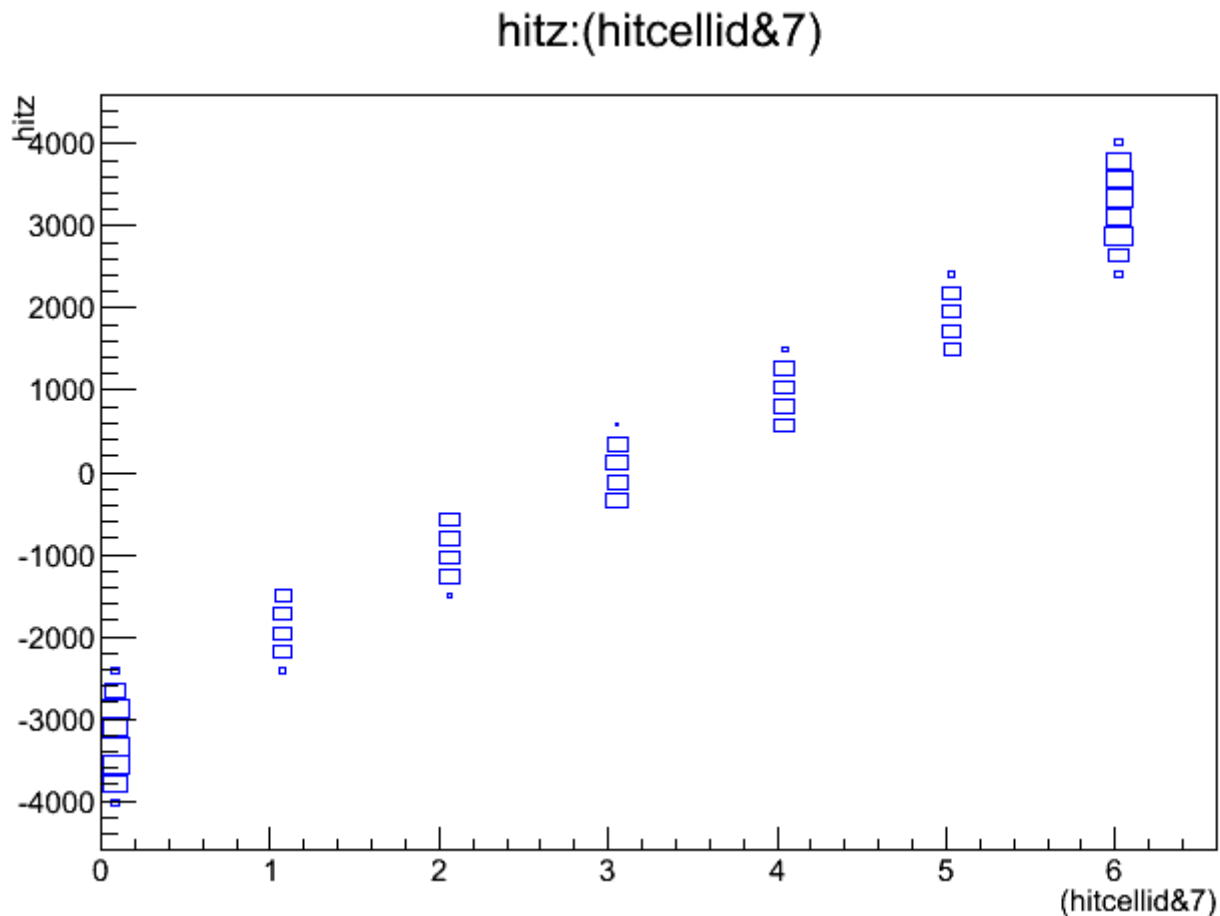
- Hit r vs z

◆ blue=Endcap, red=ring, black=barrel
 $\text{sqrt}(\text{hitx}^2 + \text{hity}^2) : \text{hitz} \{ \text{chtlayout} == 2 \}$



Global geometry

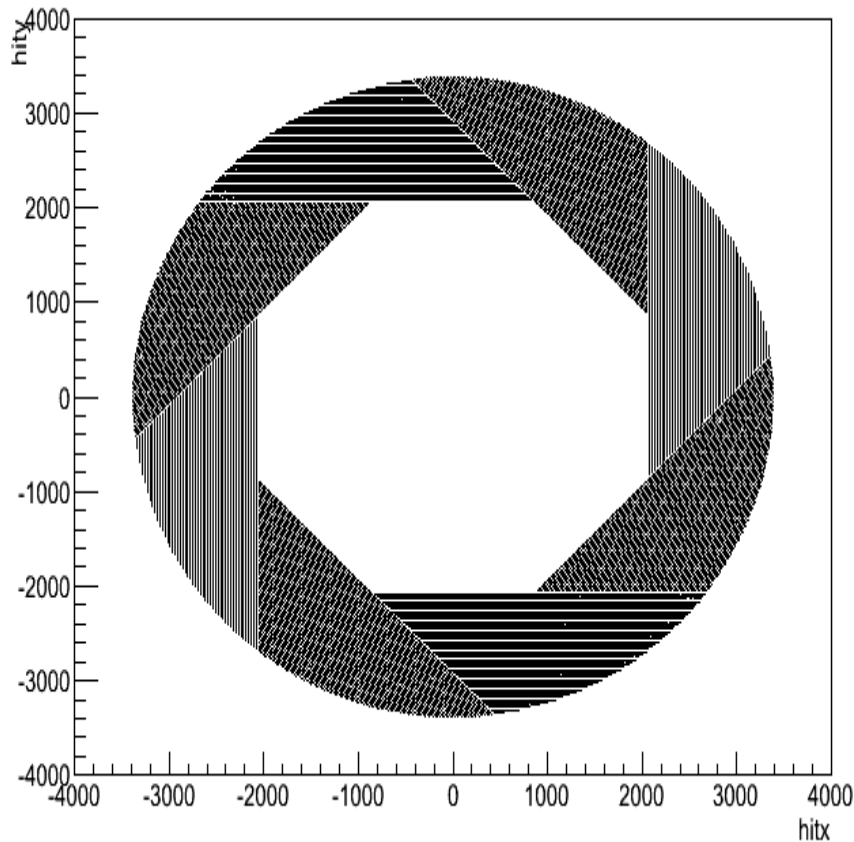
- Hit z vs module number in cellid



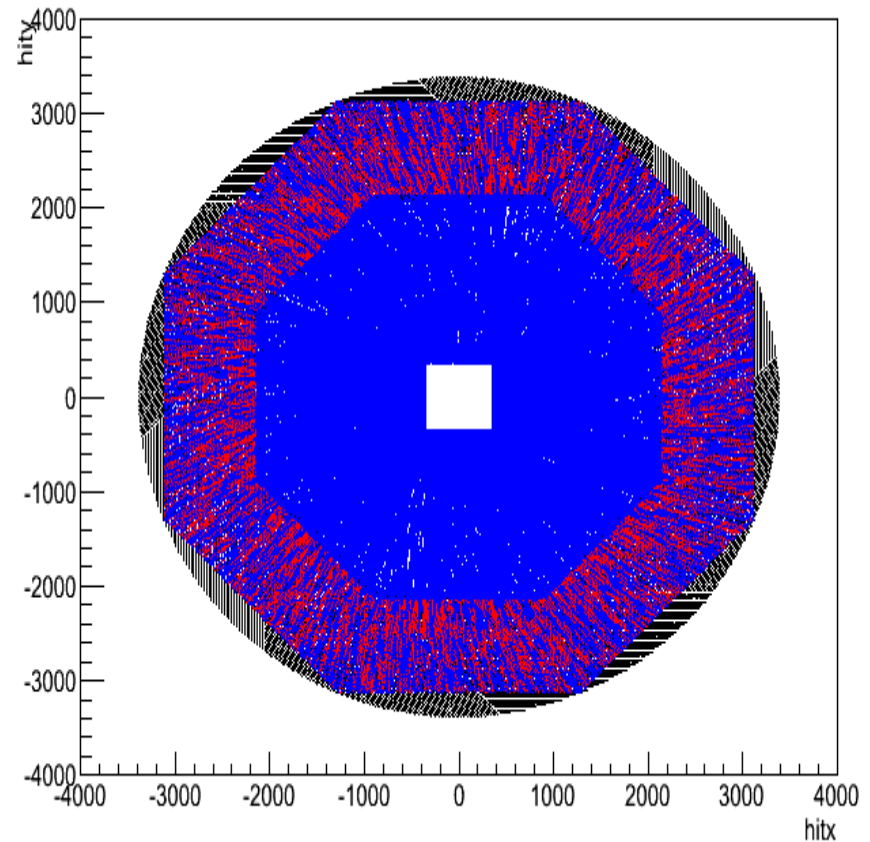
Global geometry

- Hit y vs x
 - ◆ blue=Endcap, red=ring, black=barrel

hity:hitx {chtlayout==1}

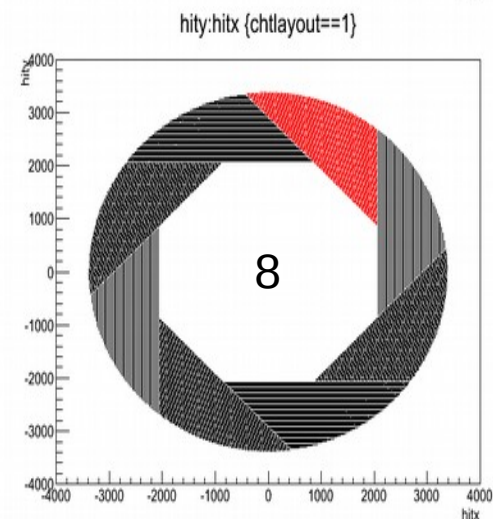
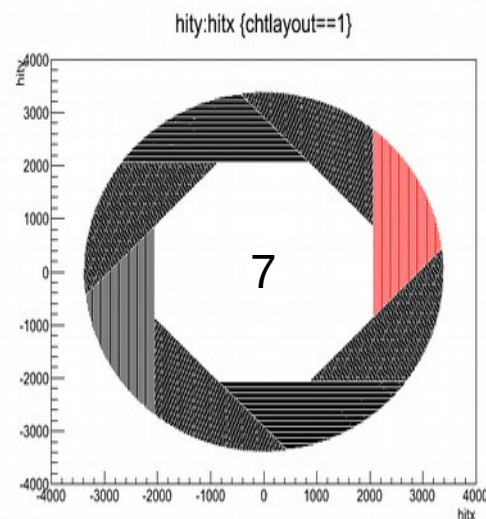
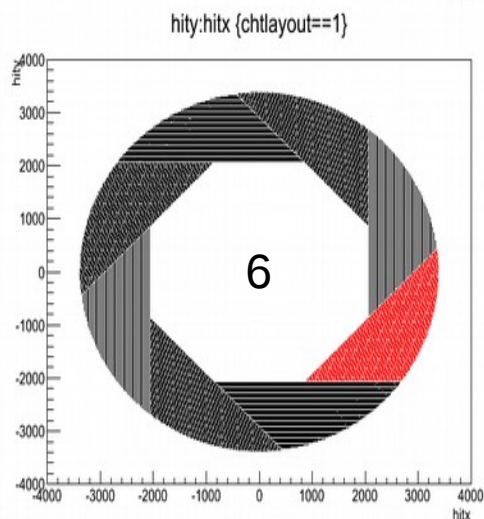
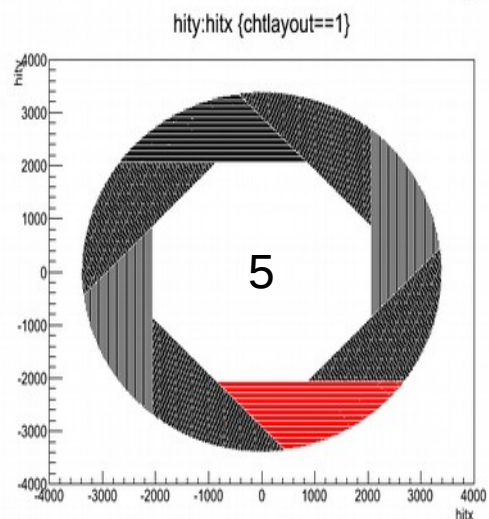
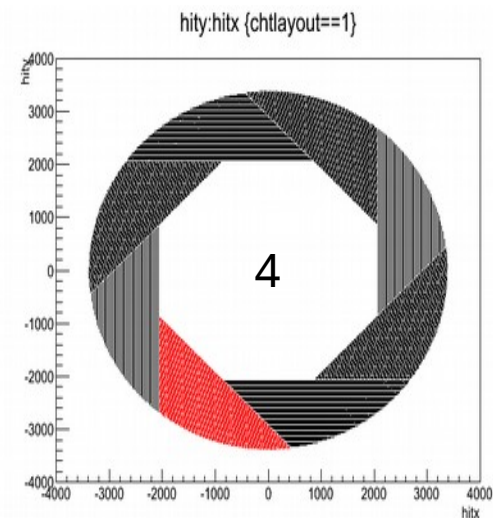
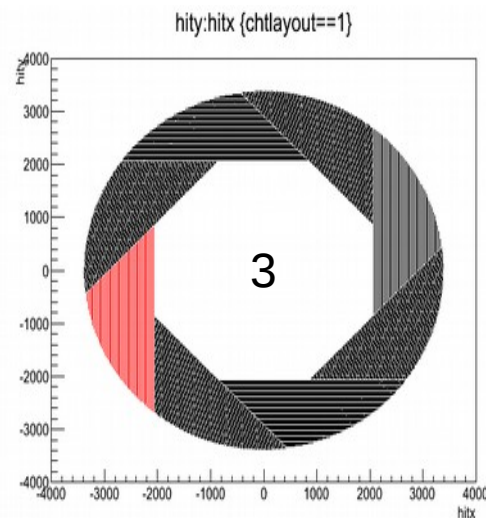
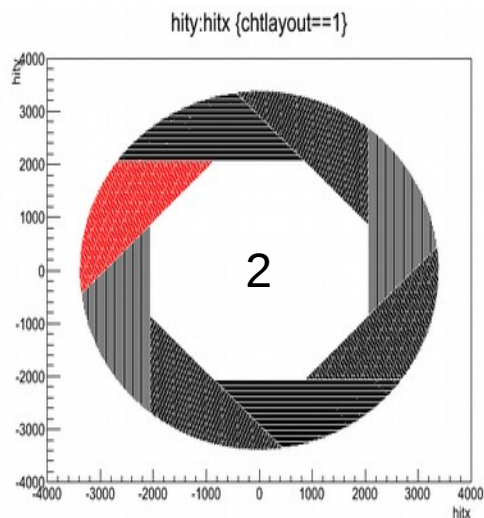
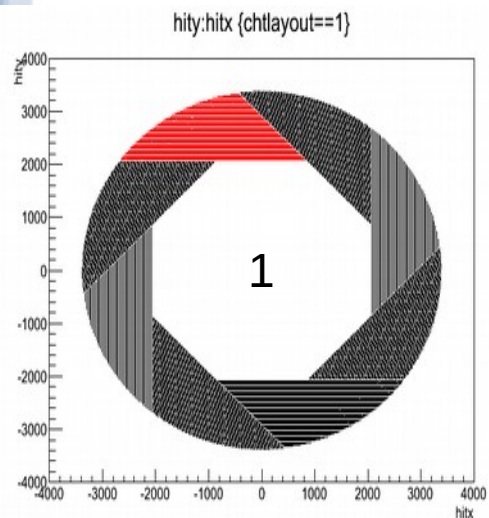


hity:hitx {chtlayout==1}



Barrel staves

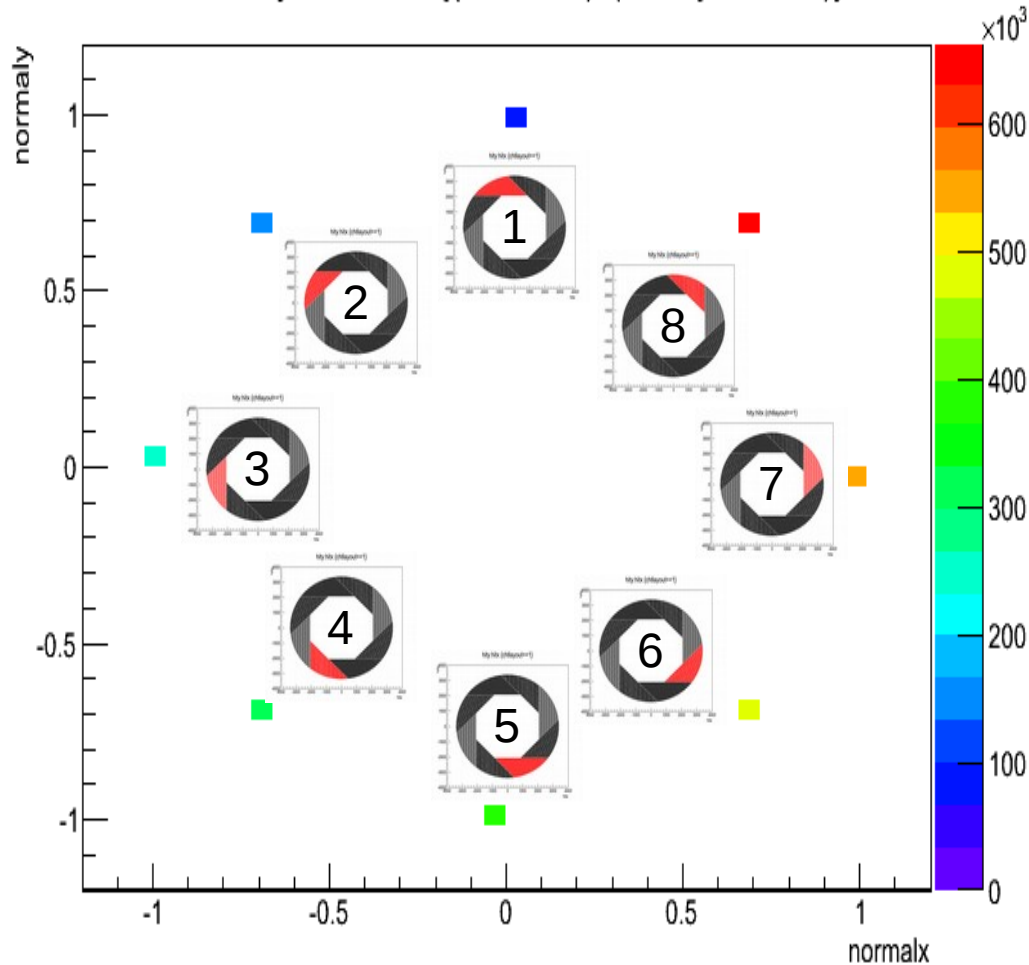
- Hit y vs x



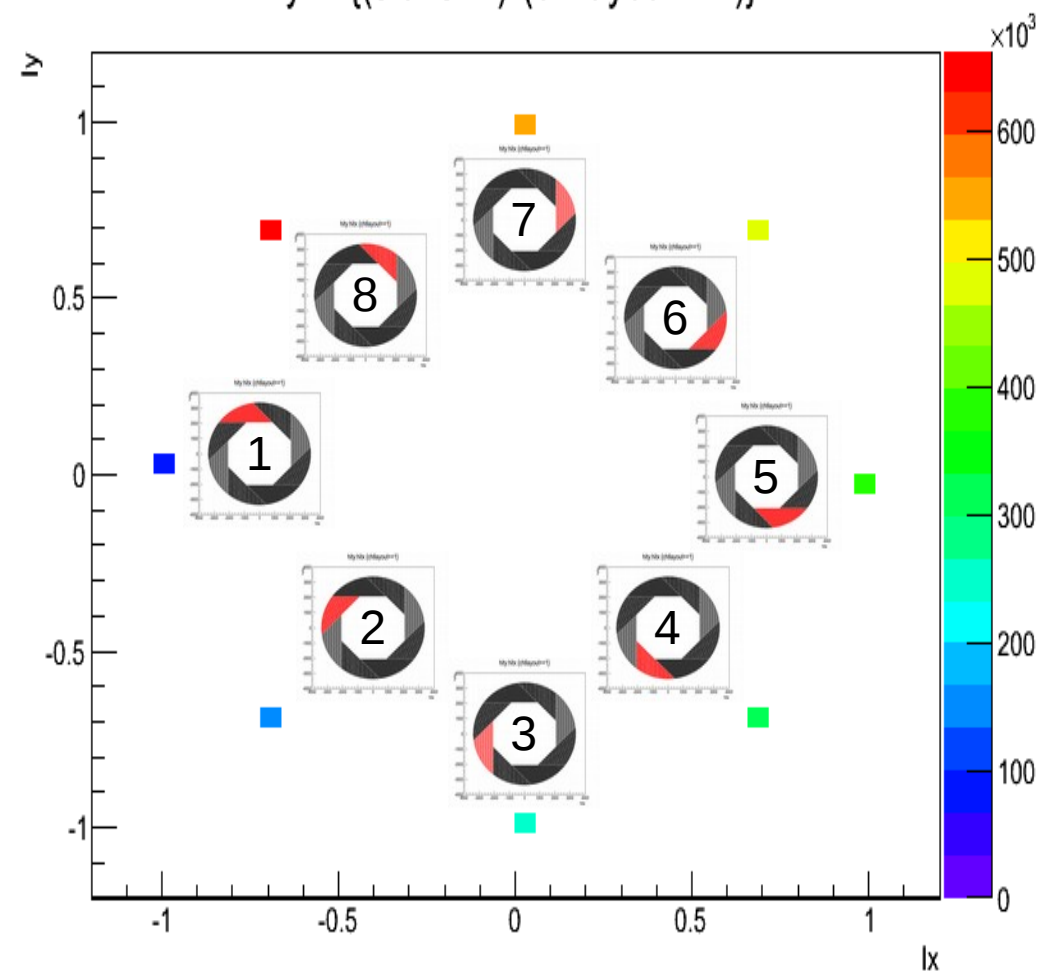
Barrel staves

- Direction of increasing layer and I number

normaly:normalx $\{(stave+1)*(chtlayout==1)\}$



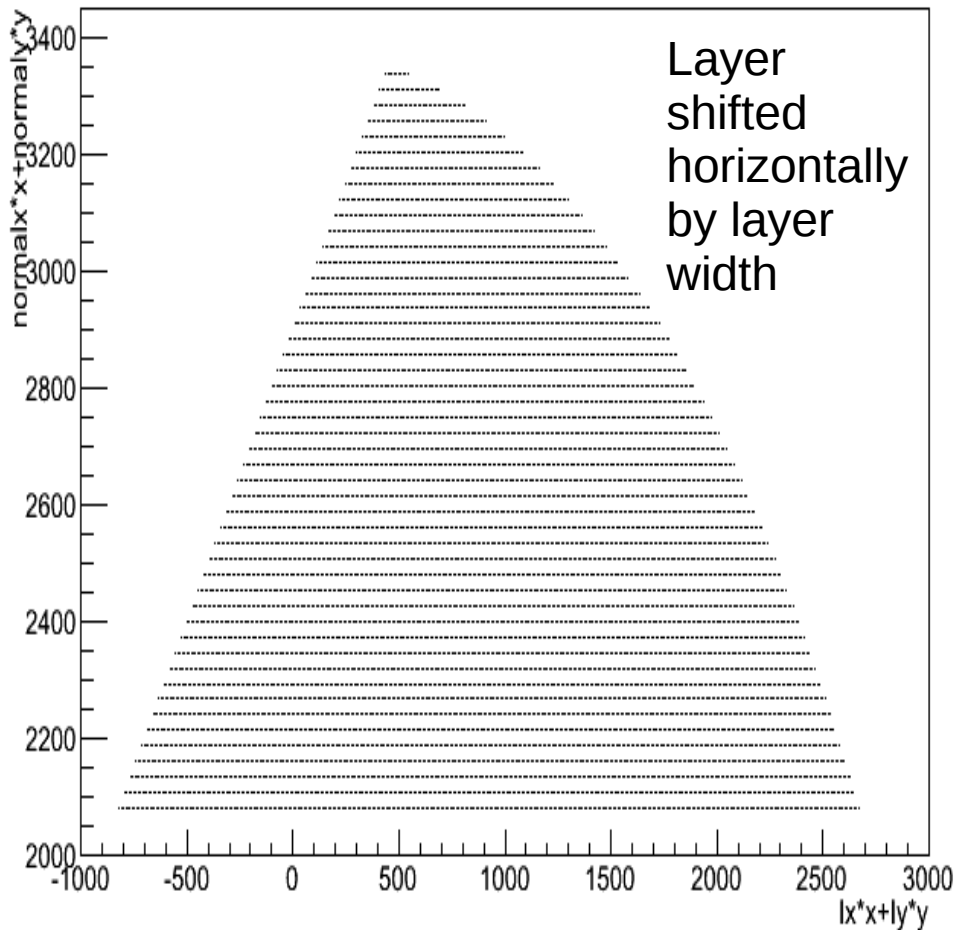
ly:lx $\{(stave+1)*(chtlayout==1)\}$



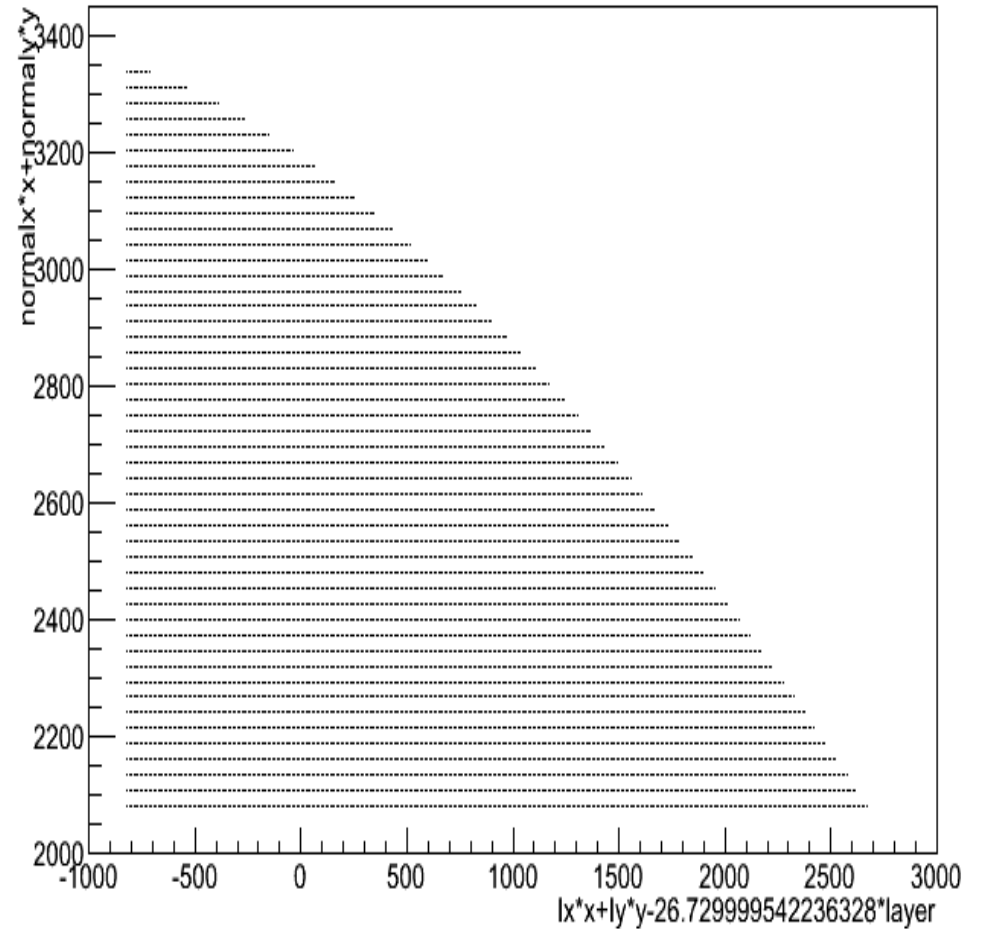
Barrel staves

- All staves superimposed.

`normalx*x+normaly*y:lx*x+ly*y {chtlayout==1}`

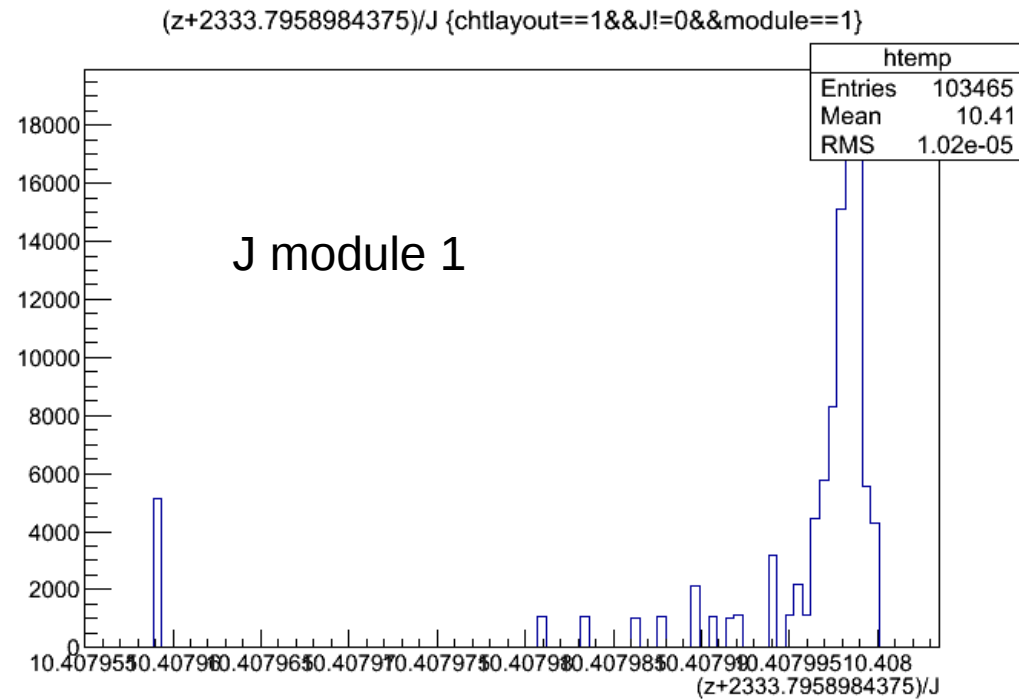
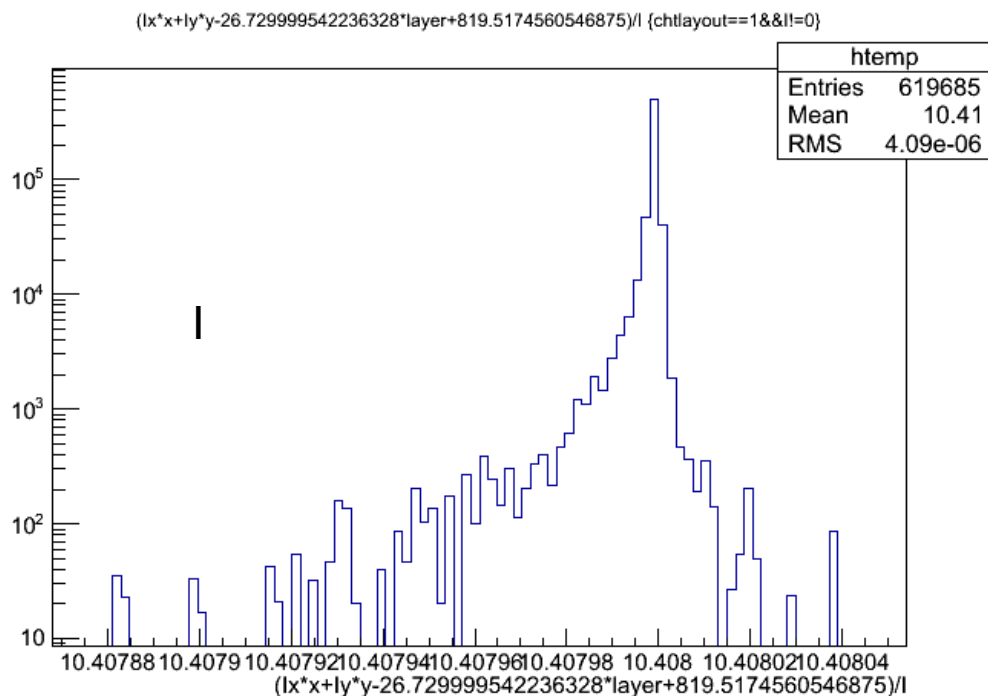


`normalx*x+normaly*y:lx*x+ly*y-26.729999542236328*layer {chtlayout==1}`

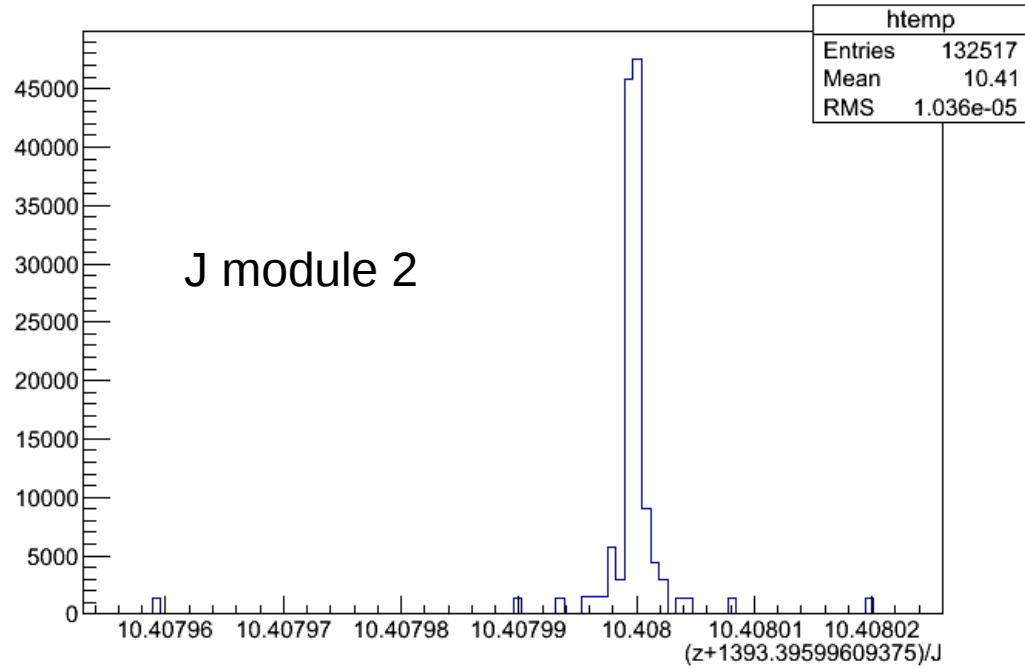


Barrel cells

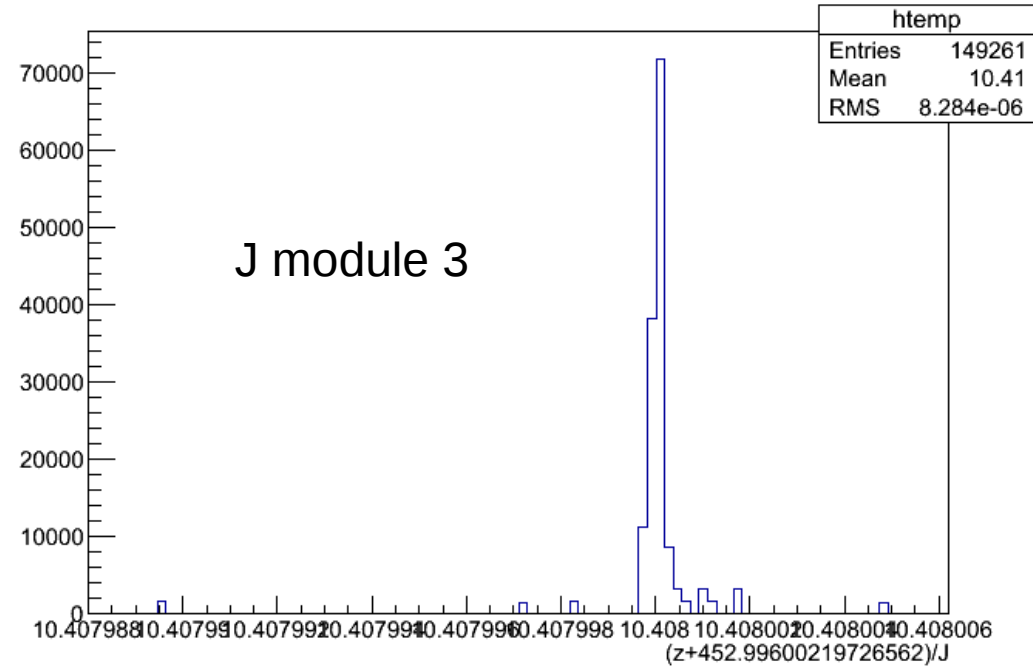
- Determine position zero corresponding to I (resp J) = 0
- Draw cell position – position zero divided by I (resp J)
- Should peak at $\text{CellSize} + \text{interPad} = 10.408$



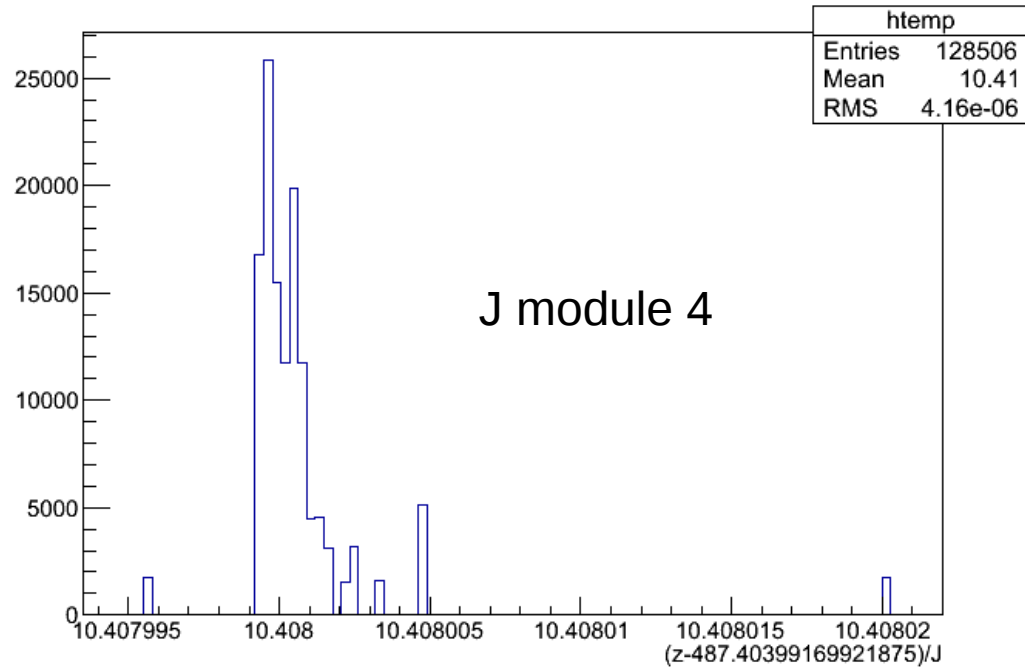
(z+1393.39599609375)/J {chtlayout==1&&J!=0&&module==2}



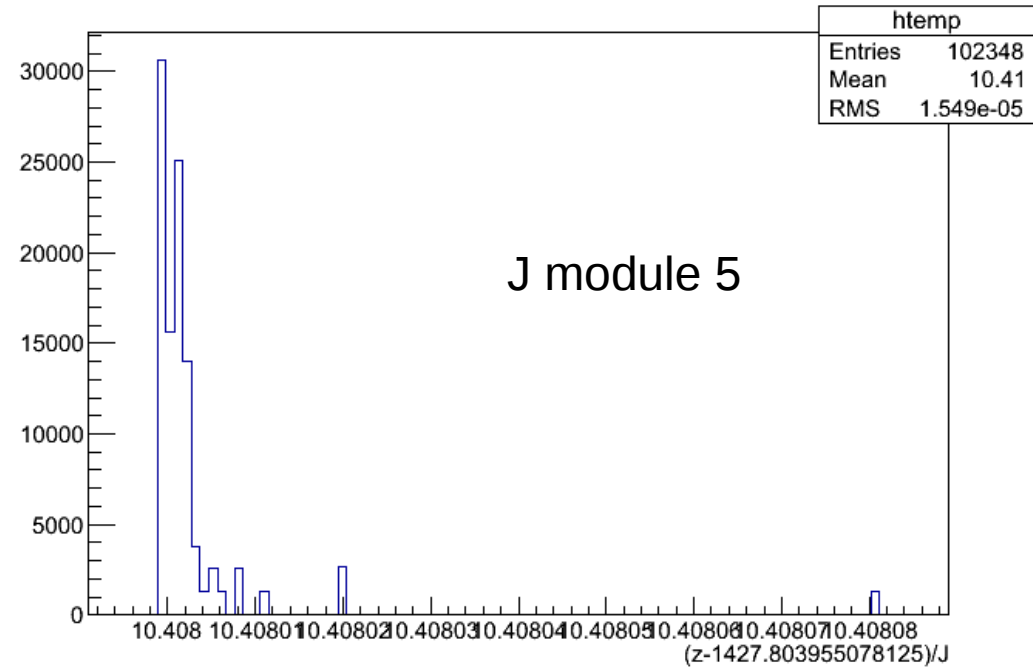
(z+452.99600219726562)/J {chtlayout==1&&J!=0&&module==3}



(z-487.40399169921875)/J {chtlayout==1&&J!=0&&module==4}

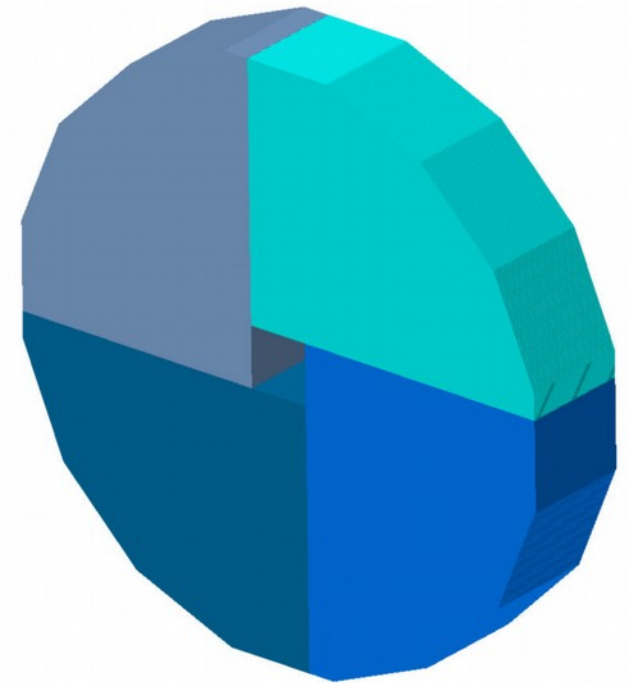
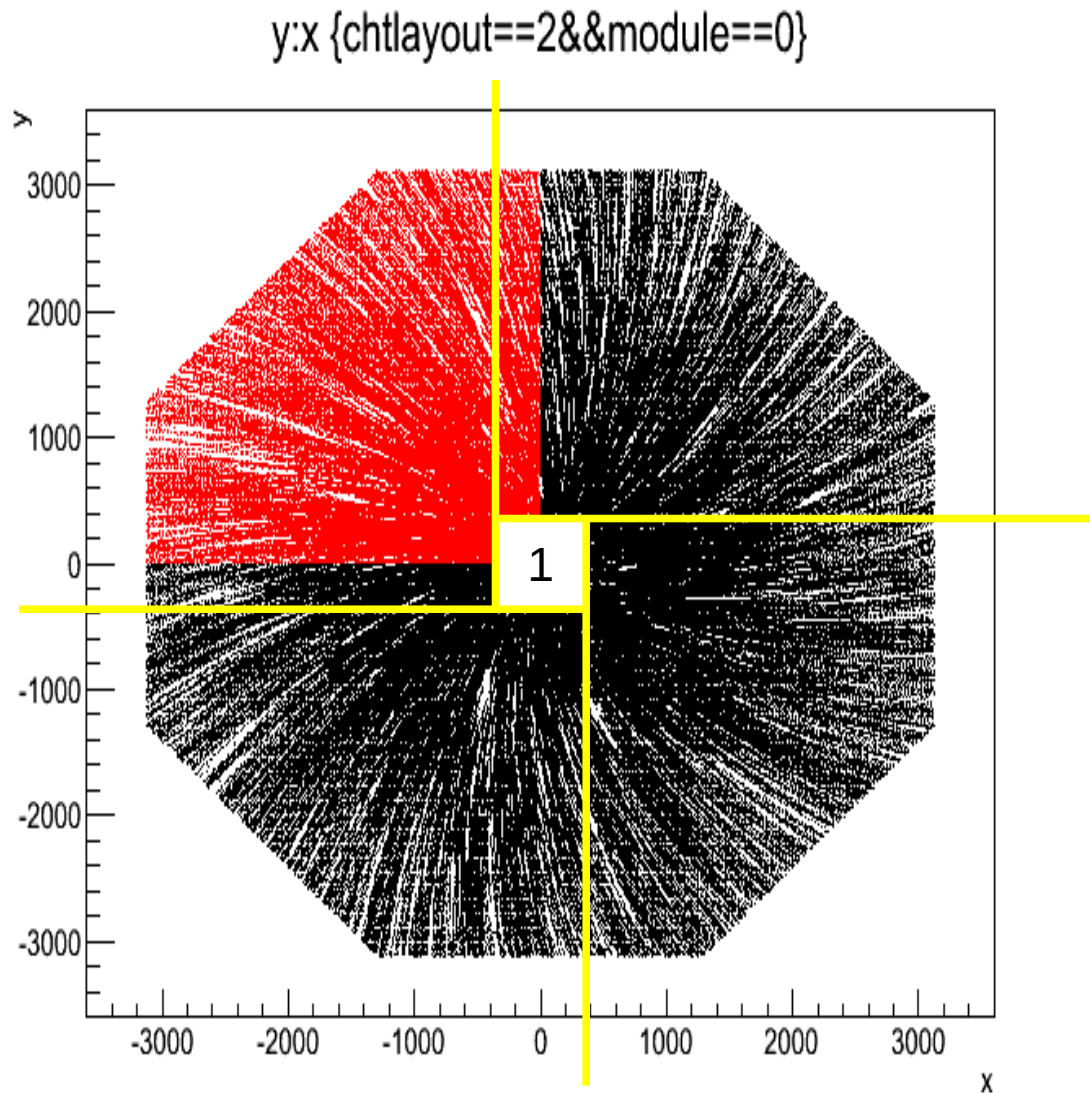


(z-1427.803955078125)/J {chtlayout==1&&J!=0&&module==5}



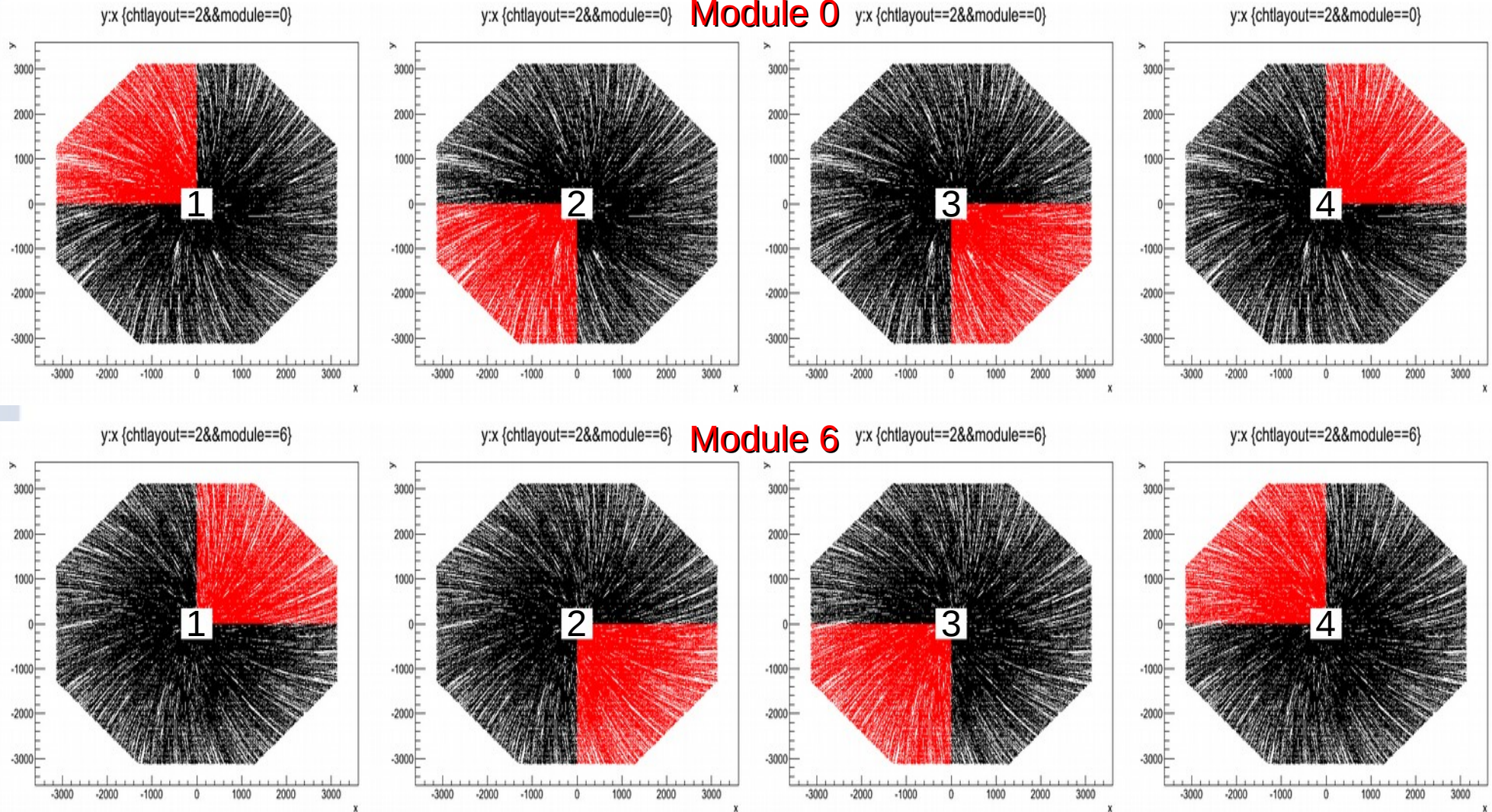
EndCaps Staves

- Hit y vs x

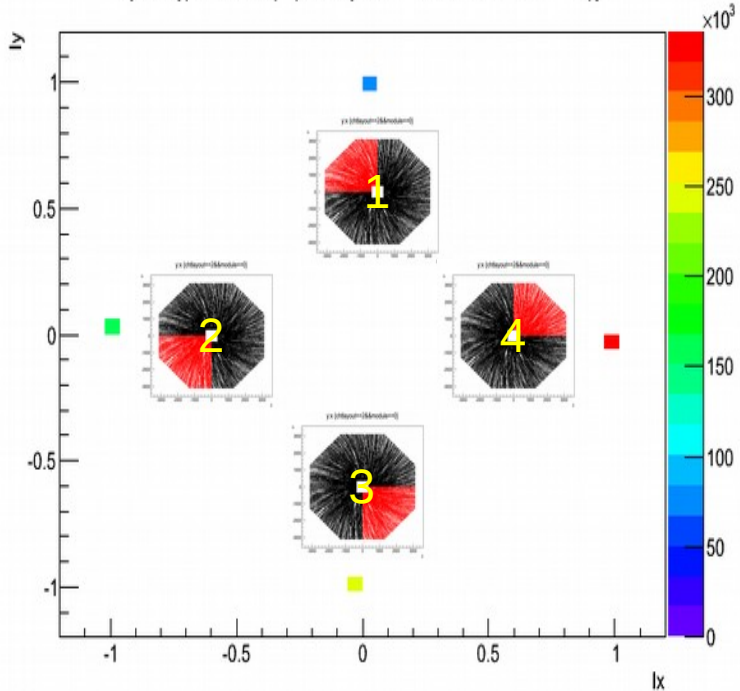


EndCaps Staves

- Hit y vs x



ly:lx {(stave+1)*(chlayout==2&&module==0)}

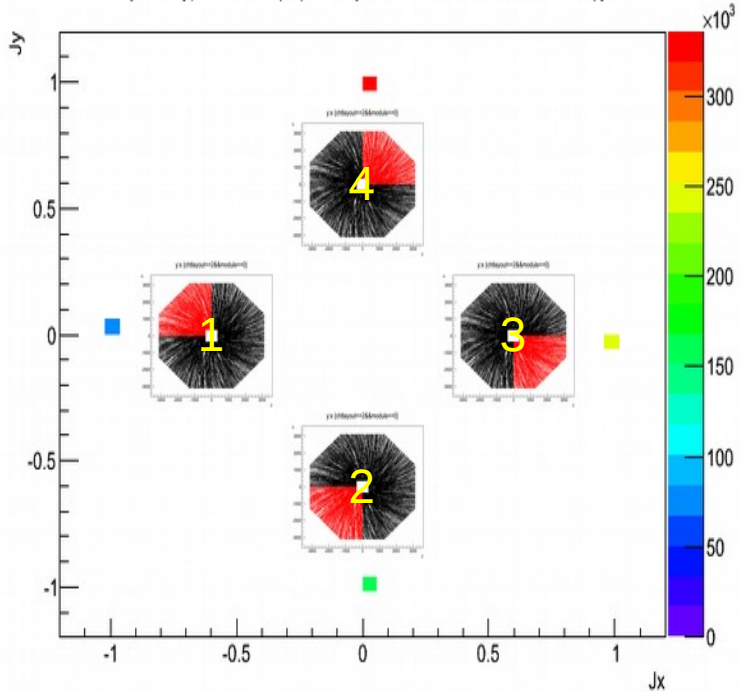


EC Staves

Direction of inceasing I

Module 0

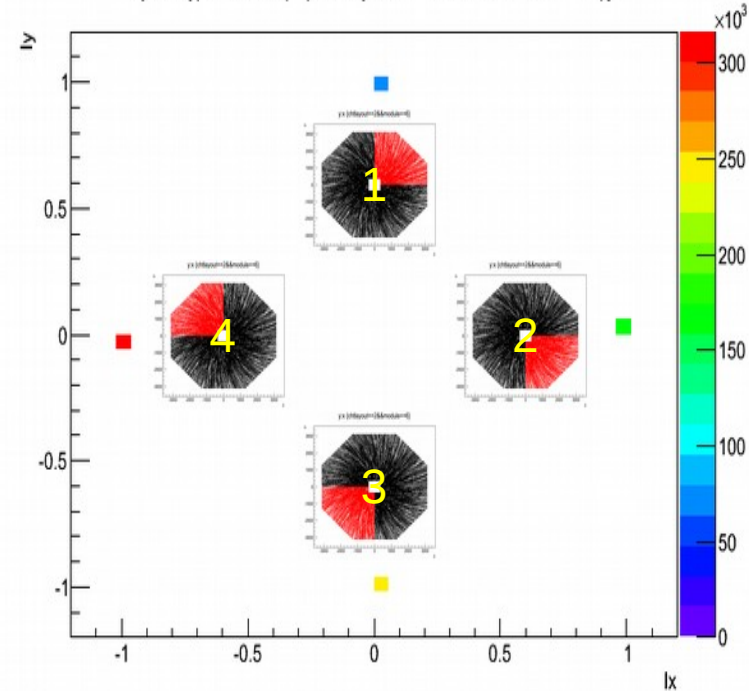
Jy:Jx {(stave+1)*(chlayout==2&&module==0)}



Direction of inceasing J

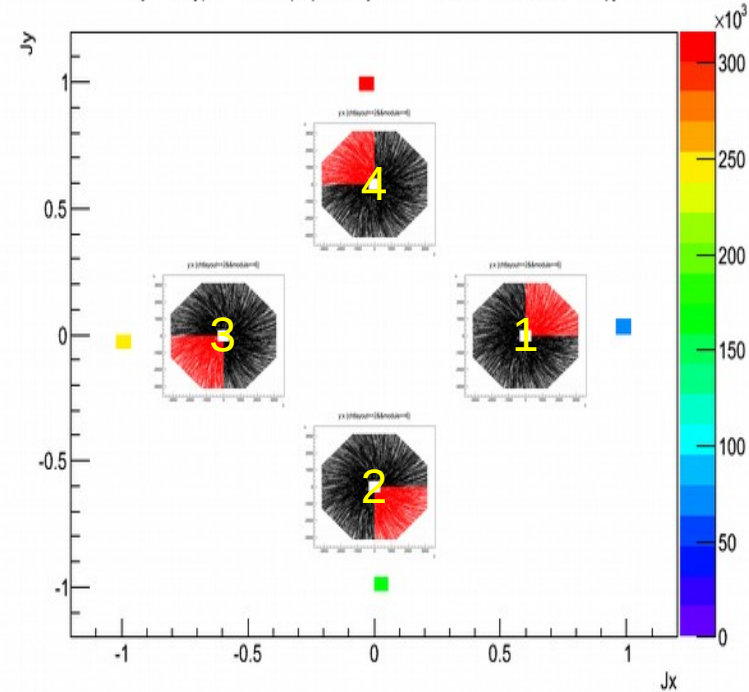
HGC4ILD 2-4 february 2015

ly:lx {(stave+1)*(chlayout==2&&module==6)}



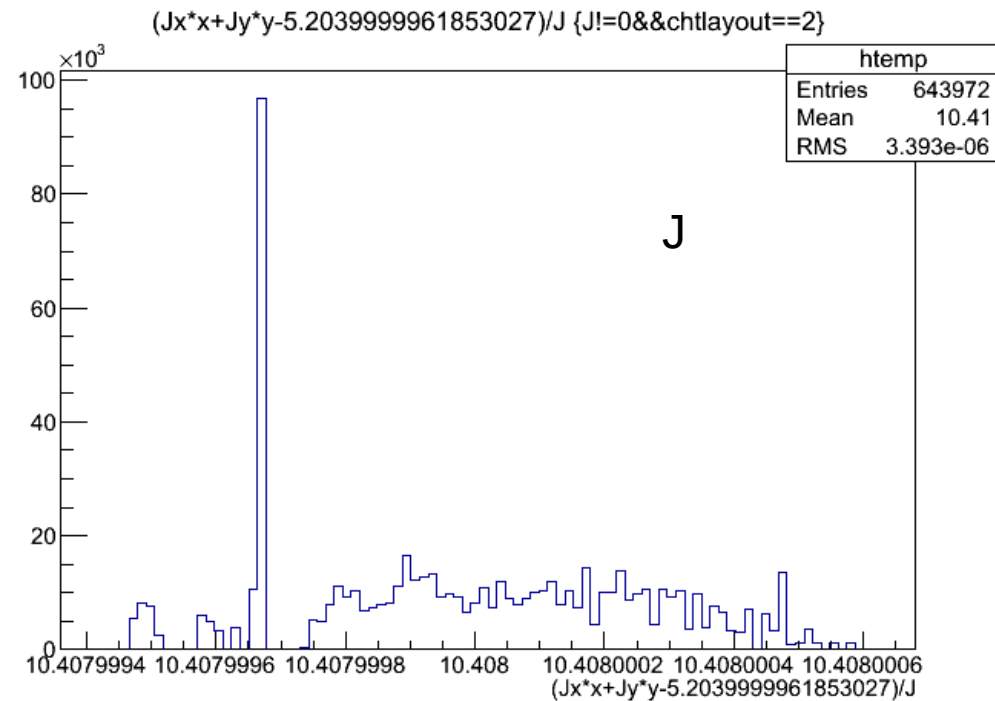
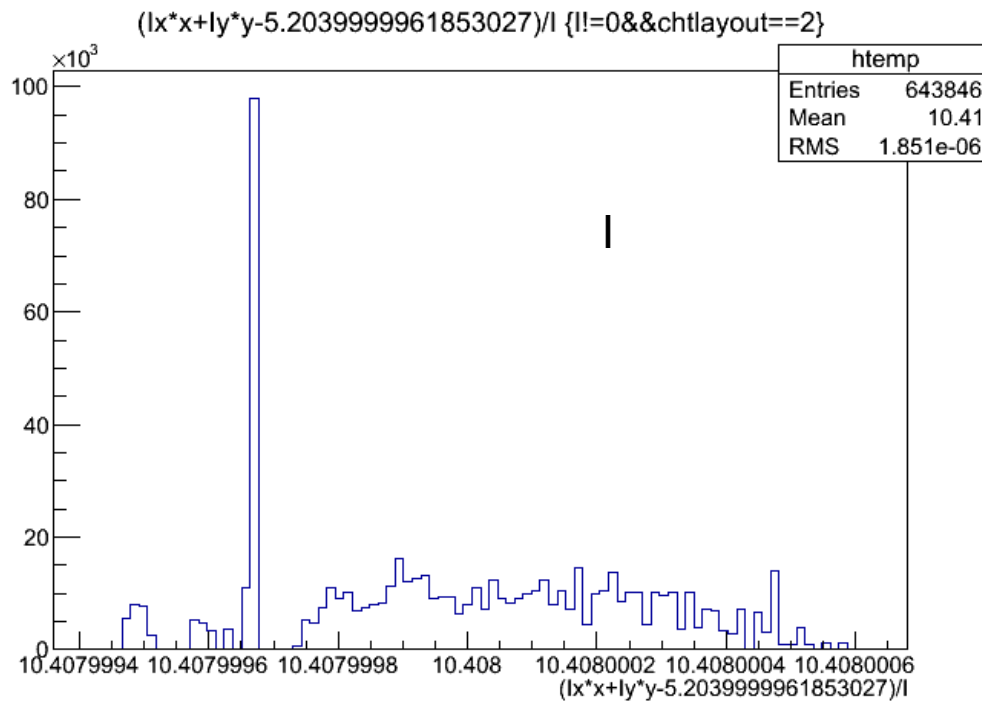
Module 6

Jy:Jx {(stave+1)*(chlayout==2&&module==6)}



EndCaps cells

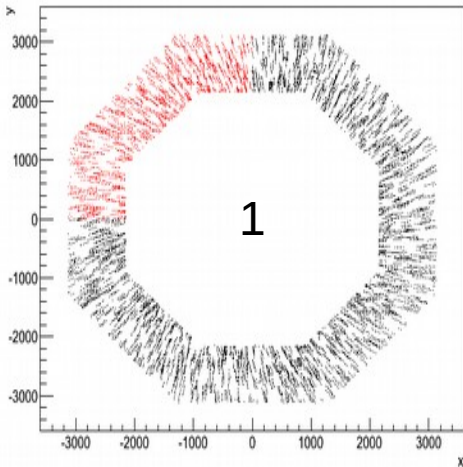
- Determine position zero corresponding to I (resp J) = 0
- Draw cell position – position zero divide by I (resp J)
- Should peak at $\text{CellSize} + \text{interPad} = 10.408$



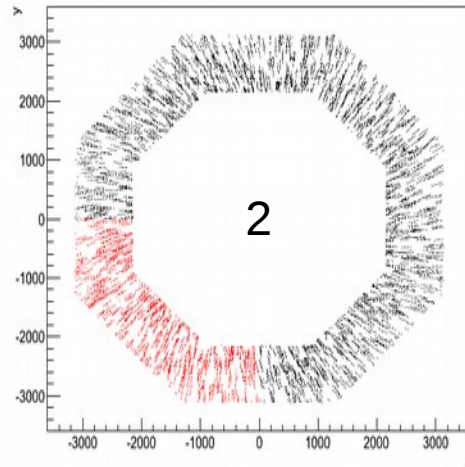
Ring Staves

- Hit y vs x

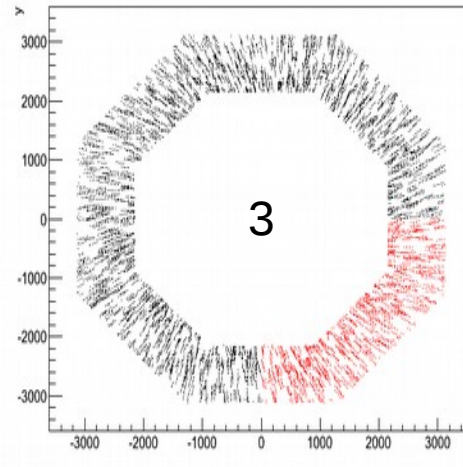
$y:x$ {chlayout==4&&module==0}



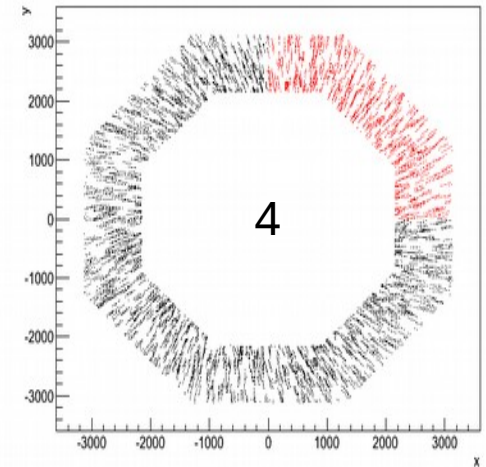
$y:x$ {chlayout==4&&module==0} **Module 0**



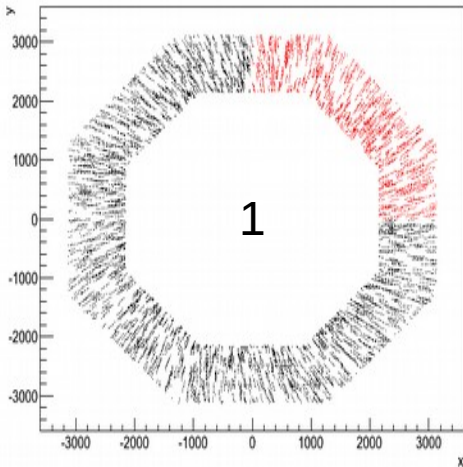
$y:x$ {chlayout==4&&module==0}



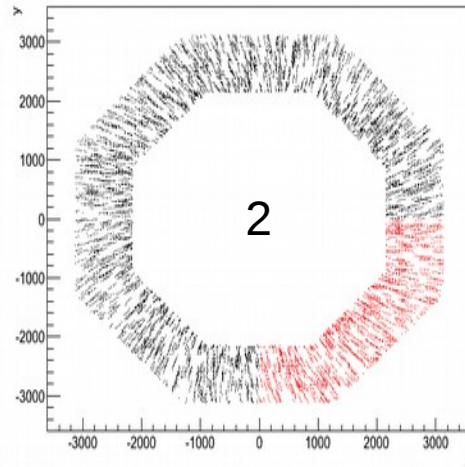
$y:x$ {chlayout==4&&module==0}



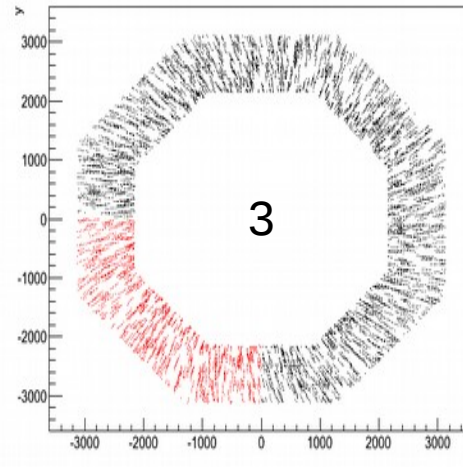
$y:x$ {chlayout==4&&module==6}



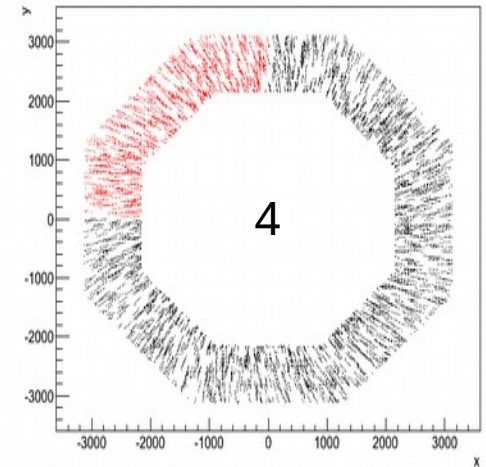
$y:x$ {chlayout==4&&module==6} **Module 6**



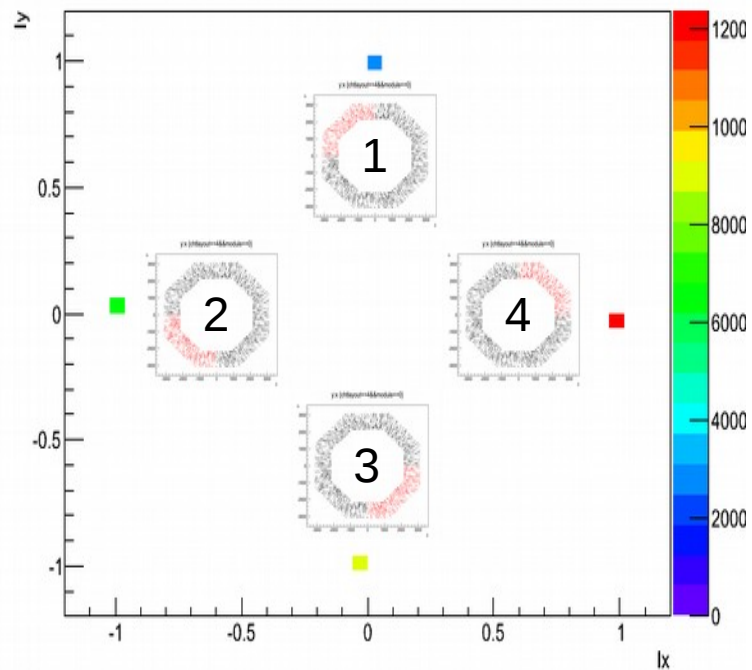
$y:x$ {chlayout==4&&module==6}



$y:x$ {chlayout==4&&module==6}



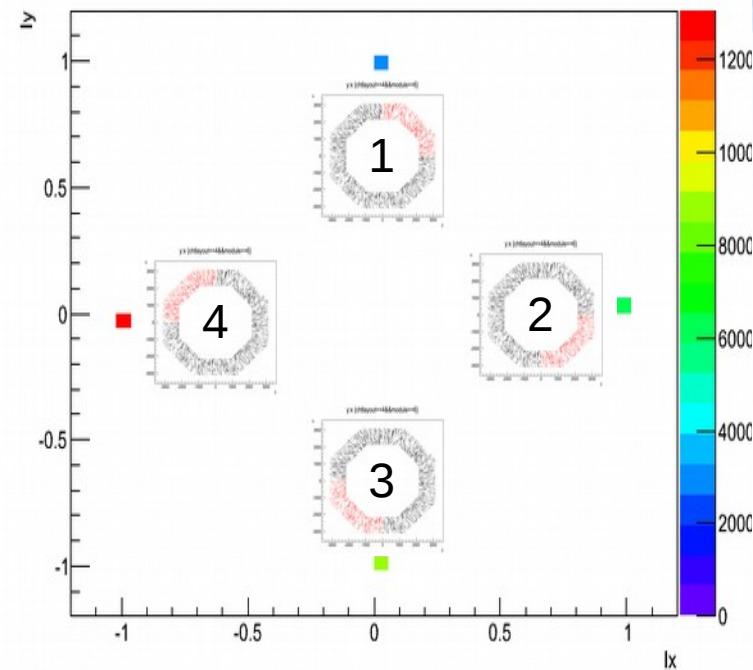
ly:lx {(stave+1)*(chtlayout==4&&module==0)}



Ring Staves

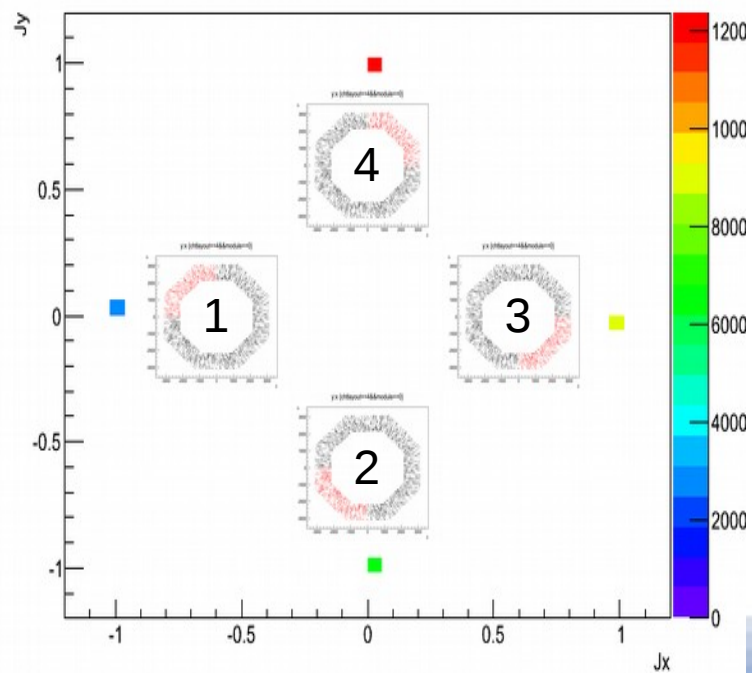
Direction of inceasing l

ly:lx {(stave+1)*(chtlayout==4&&module==6)}



Module 0

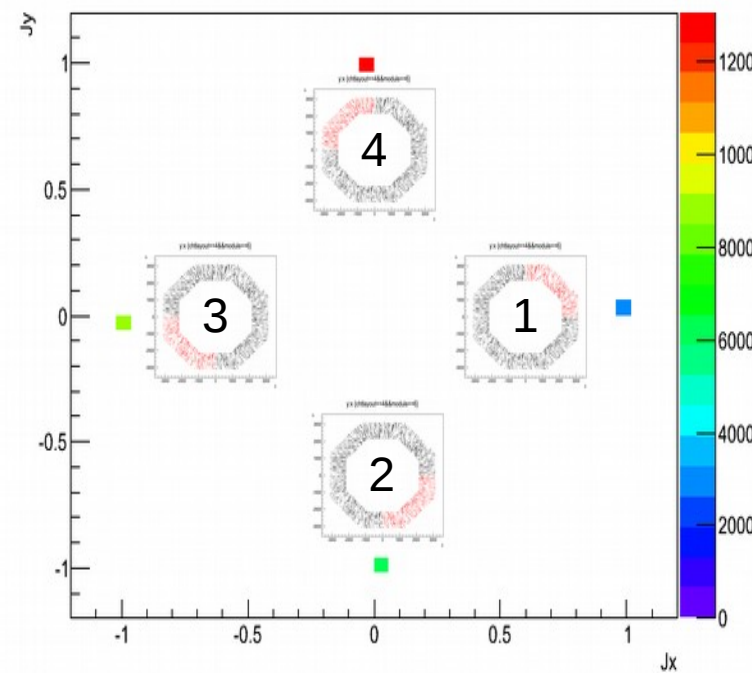
Jy:Jx {(stave+1)*(chtlayout==4&&module==0)}



Direction of inceasing J

Module 6

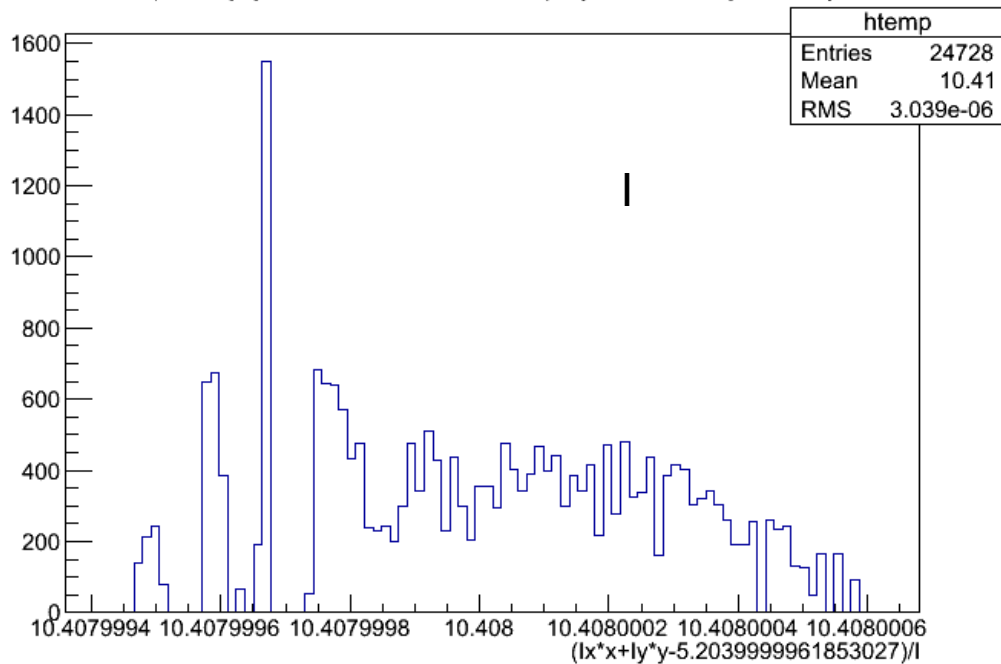
Jy:Jx {(stave+1)*(chtlayout==4&&module==6)}



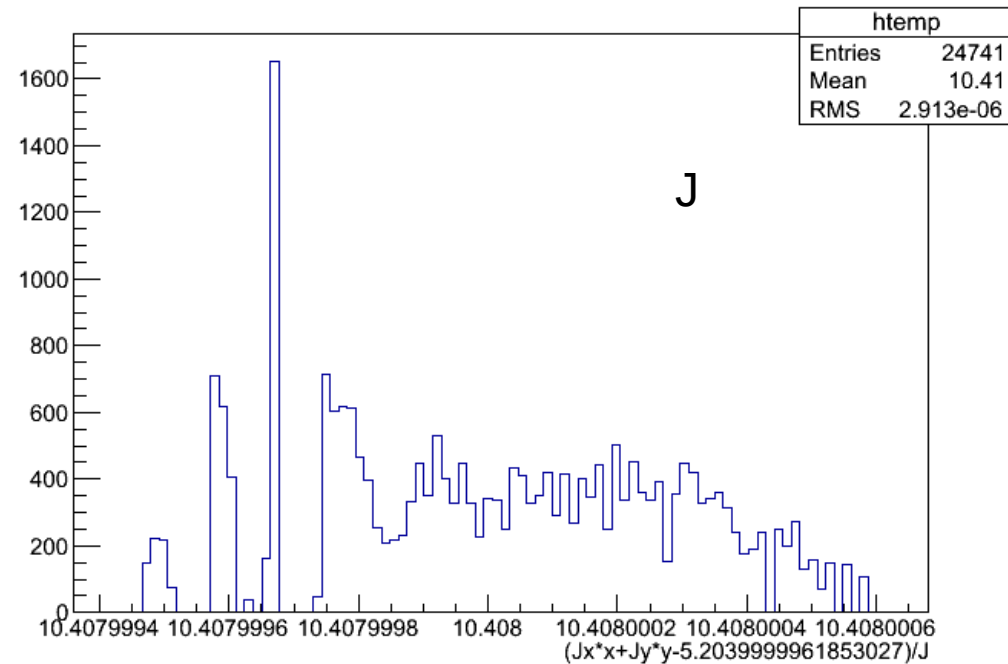
Ring cells

- Determine position zero corresponding to I (resp J) = 0
- Draw cell position – position zero divide by I (resp J)
- Should peak at $\text{CellSize} + \text{interPad} = 10.408$

$(I_x \cdot x + I_y \cdot y - 5.2039999961853027) / I$ $\{I \neq 0 \& \& \text{chtlayout} == 4\}$

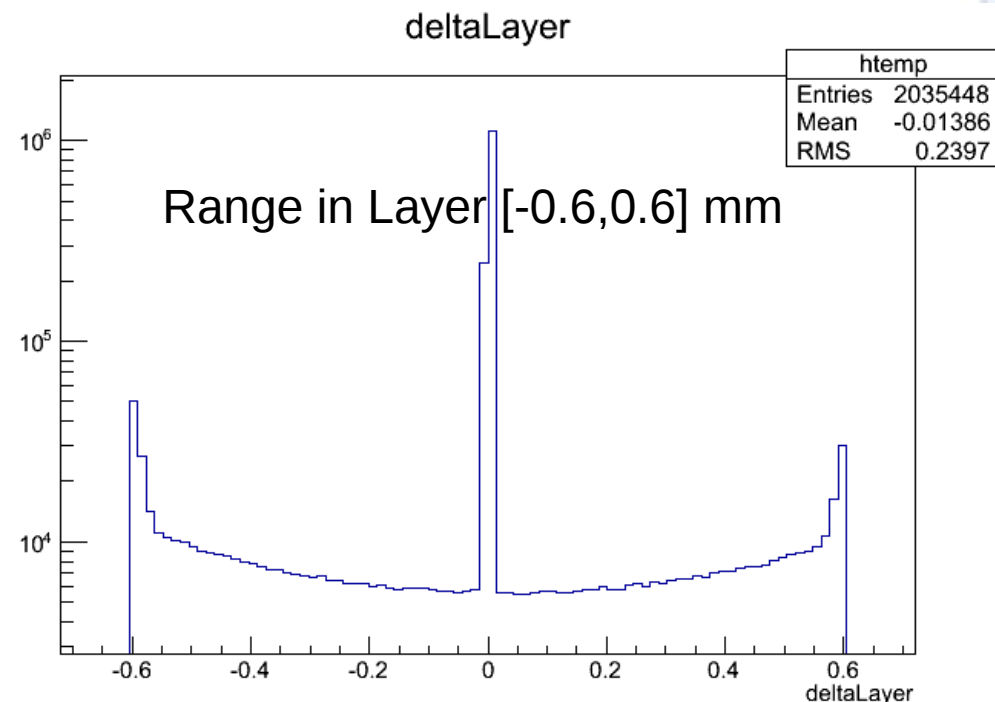
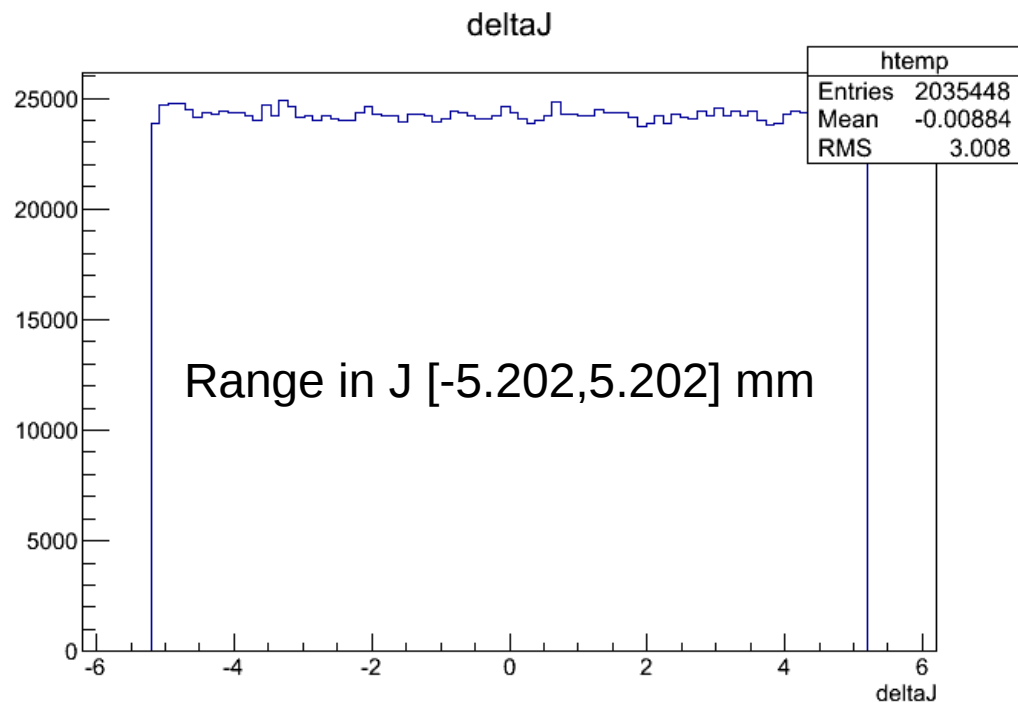
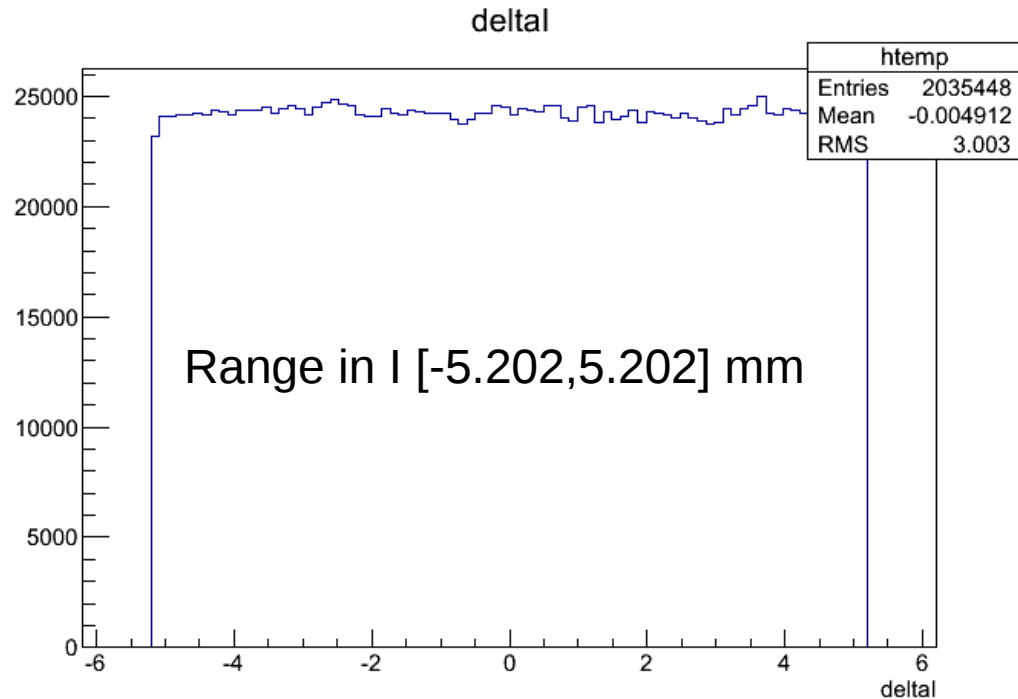


$(J_x \cdot x + J_y \cdot y - 5.2039999961853027) / J$ $\{J \neq 0 \& \& \text{chtlayout} == 4\}$



Digitisation

- Compare step position with hit position in 3 directions : I, J and K=layer
 - ◆ Plots are for the **whole detector**



Future DD4HEP

- Moving SDHCAL ILD simulation to DD4HEP is planned.
- The digitizer provides necessary tools to check the new simulation.

Conclusion

- Mokka Model ILD_O2_v05 is the current basis for physics analysis
 - PandoraPFA based reconstruction with linear SDHCAL energy reconstruction available.
- Preparation of ArborPFA based reconstruction with non linear energy reconstruction ongoing.
- Plan to move to DD4HEP-based SDHCAL simulation.