



Status Report

12/09/2025



The simulation setting for proton

- The settings that not same as the previous version (γ -, α -, p -like)
 - γ -like: 0.070 us (6%) + 0.360 us (94%)
 - α -like: 0.046 us (12%) + 0.360 us (88%)
 - p -like: 0.046 us (9%) + 0.360 us (91%)

	e+/e-	p	pi	n	alpha
dE/dx≤5	γ -like	γ -like	γ -like	γ -like	γ -like
dE/dx>5	γ -like	p -like	α -like	p -like	α -like

Simulation side

- Re-write the physics process => “DynamicScintillation”
 - Keep the same logic on photon generation as official library (G4Scintillation)
 - Set time constant and yield based on particle type and dEdx in the step
 - => Not update the material table (old method)
 - => Set parameter directly to the scintillation process (checked step-by-step)
 - => No multi-thread issue anymore since not need to share updating material table among different thread
 - => No memory usage issue since no need to re-generate the scintillation process after update material table

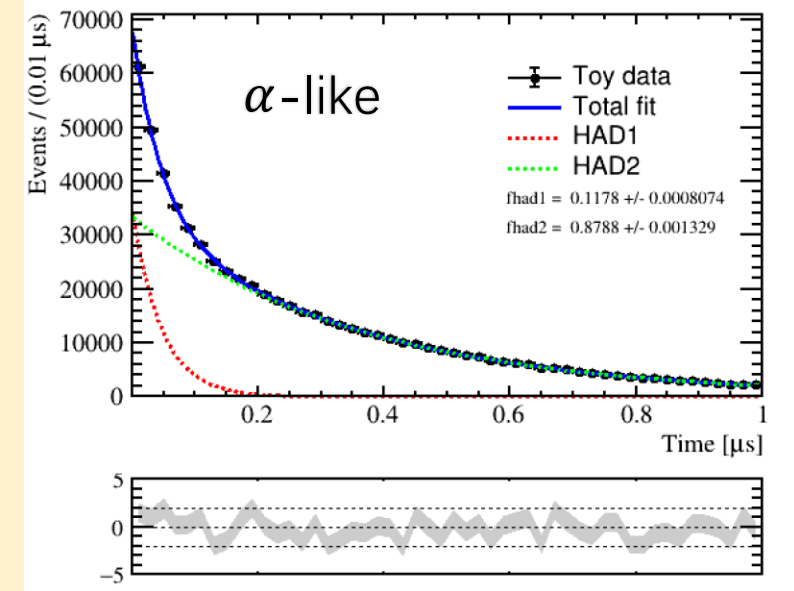
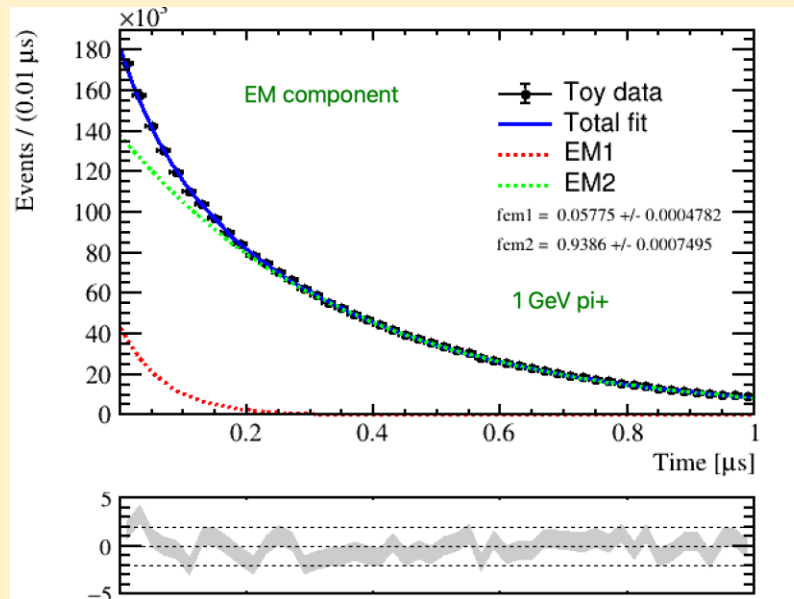
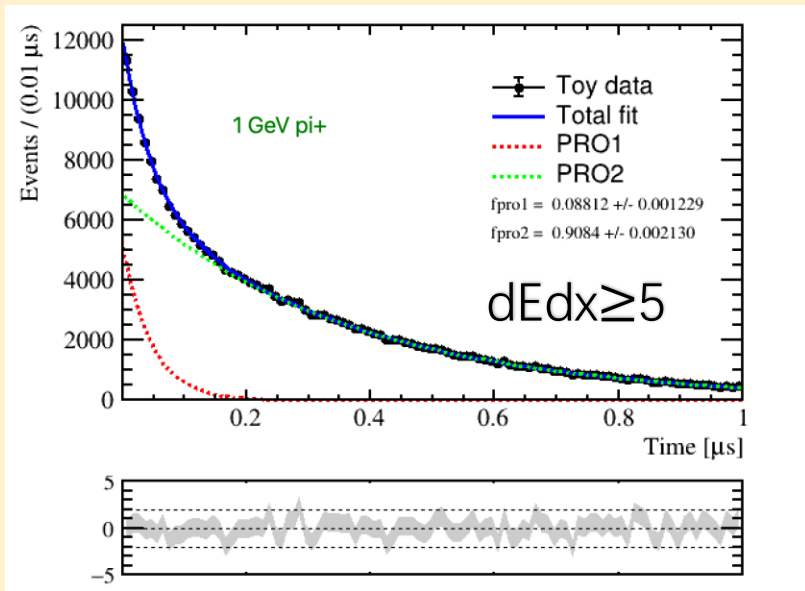
```
[SCINT-DBG] evt 0 trk 5962434 pdg 11 mat BGO dedx 13.193659 | tau(ns)=(70.000000,360.000000,0.000000) yield(%)=(600.000000,9400.000000,0.000000)
[SCINT-DBG] evt 0 trk 5962434 pdg 11 mat BGO dedx 29.913581 | tau(ns)=(70.000000,360.000000,0.000000) yield(%)=(600.000000,9400.000000,0.000000)
[SCINT-DBG] evt 0 trk 5962434 pdg 11 mat BGO dedx 0.000000 | tau(ns)=(70.000000,360.000000,0.000000) yield(%)=(600.000000,9400.000000,0.000000)
[SCINT-DBG] evt 0 trk 5375858 pdg 2212 mat BGO dedx 11.091879 | tau(ns)=(46.000000,360.000000,0.000000) yield(%)=(900.000000,9100.000000,0.000000)
[SCINT-DBG] evt 0 trk 5375858 pdg 2212 mat BGO dedx 11.894536 | tau(ns)=(46.000000,360.000000,0.000000) yield(%)=(900.000000,9100.000000,0.000000)
[SCINT-DBG] evt 0 trk 5375858 pdg 2212 mat BGO dedx 13.825347 | tau(ns)=(46.000000,360.000000,0.000000) yield(%)=(900.000000,9100.000000,0.000000)
```

```
include
  ActionInitialization.hh
  DetectorConstruction.hh
  DetectorMessenger.hh
  DynamicScintillation.hh
  HistoManager.hh
  PrimaryGeneratorAction.hh
  PrimaryGeneratorMessenger.hh
  Run.hh
  SteppingAction.hh
  SteppingMessenger.hh
  SteppingVerbose.hh
  TrackInformation.hh
  TrackingAction.hh
  UseDynamicScintillation.hh
  Utils.hh

src
  ActionInitialization.cc
  DetectorConstruction.cc
  DetectorMessenger.cc
  DynamicScintillation.cc
  HistoManager.cc
  PrimaryGeneratorAction.cc
  PrimaryGeneratorMessenger.cc
  RunAction.cc
  Run.cc
  SteppingAction.cc
  SteppingMessenger.cc
  SteppingVerbose.cc
  TrackInformation.cc
  TrackingAction.cc
  UseDynamicScintillation.cc
  Utils.cc
```

Validation on the simulation

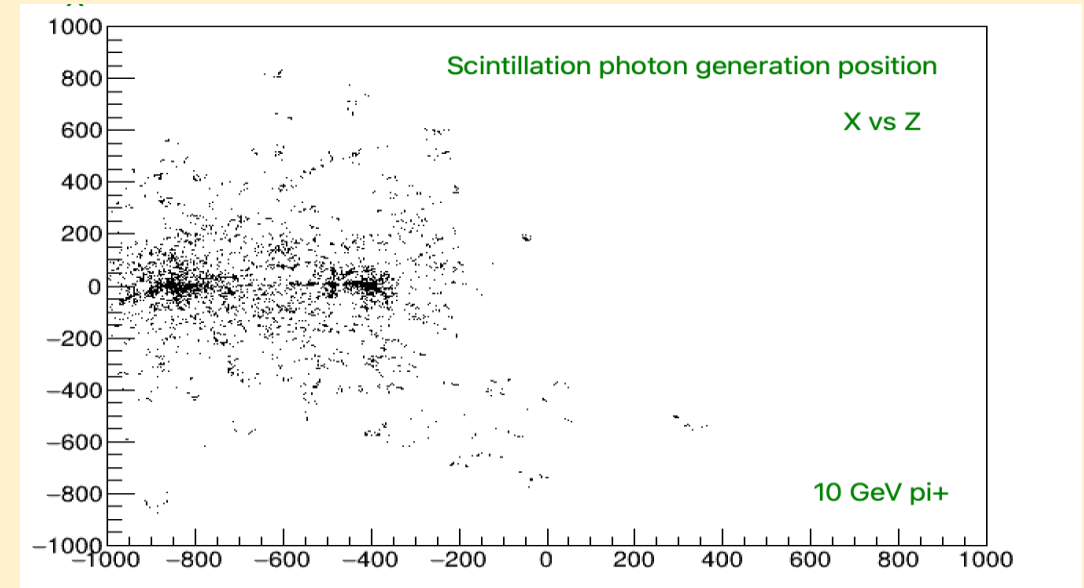
- τ s are fixed, fractions are float
 - γ -like: 0.070 μ s (6%) + 0.360 μ s (94%)
 - α -like: 0.046 μ s (12%) + 0.360 μ s (88%)
 - p-like: 0.046 μ s (9%) + 0.360 μ s (91%)



The start position of Scintillation

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet n_{PE} &= n_{PE}^h \cdot a + n_{init} \\ \bullet n_{init} &= n_{PE}[1 - a(1 - f_{em})] \end{aligned}$$

- Gun position (0,0,-1.001m)
- Gun direction (0,0,1)
- For the resolution vs size
 1. Take a size cut: $z \leq z_0$
 2. Extract correlation a by $f_{EM}^{z \leq z_0}$ and $n_{ph}^{z \leq z_0} + n_{ph}^{z > z_0}$ (set with an uncertainty from resolution)
 3. Extract energy resolution from multiple samples
- Time consuming part: time fit with different z_0



	High granularity Si/W ECAL and scintillator based HCAL	Fiber-based dual-readout calorimeter	Hybrid crystal and dual-readout calorimeter
N. of longitudinal layers	> 40	1	3-5
ECAL cell cross-section	25–100 mm ²	2–144 mm ²	100 mm ²
HCAL cell cross-section	100–900 mm ²		400–2500 mm ²
EM energy resolution	15 – 25%/√E	10 – 15%/√E	≈ 3%/√E
HAD energy resolution	45 – 55%/√E	25 – 30%/√E	≈ 25 – 30%/√E

Baseline resolution of IDEA

Doing and to-do

- Scanning the energy resolution vs z_0 with samples (π^+ , 1-20 GeV)
 - Scanning step on z_0 is set to be 0.02 m from -0.8 m to 0m (z size: [0.2, 1] m)
 - Fitting (to get f_{EM}) is ongoing, expected to be finished in ~ 1 week.
 - Code for extracting energy resolution is ready (~ 0.5 day)
- Will check the resolution vs x_0, y_0
 - $\pm x_0(y_0)$ in [0.1, 0.6], with step 0.05 m