

Weighting procedure for CERN test beam data and simulations

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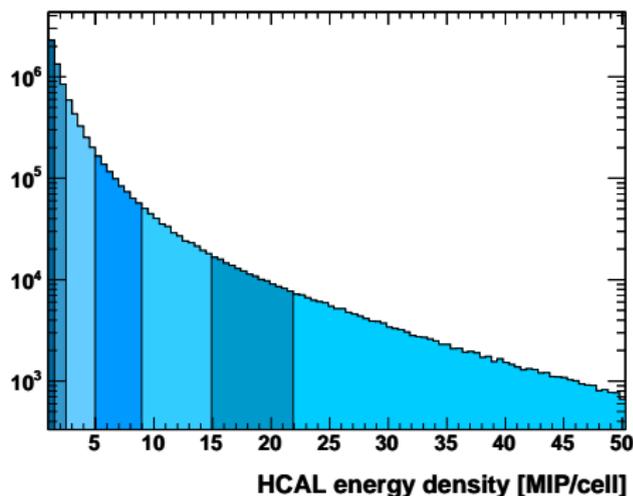
Reminder

Idea:

- Non-compensated calorimeter: $\frac{e}{h} > 1$
- Different weights for em. and had. showers/subshowers
- Em. showers/subshowers tend to be denser than had. showers/subshower

Method:

- Calculate energy density of each cell $\frac{\text{cell energy}}{\text{cell volume}}$
- Define bins in density spectrum \rightarrow weights for the different bins
- Each cell is weighted due to it's density



Analysis

In AHCAL contained showers

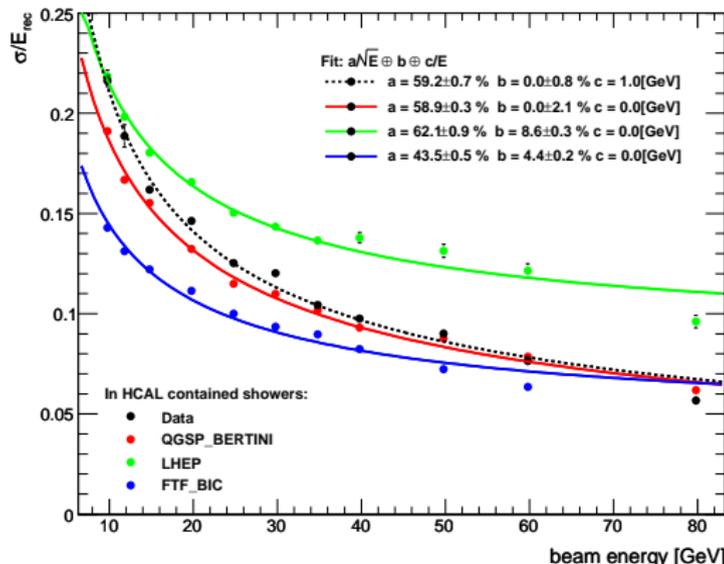
- temperature corrected data: Ecal Hits < 50, HcalEnergy > 100 MIP, TcmtEnergy < 5 MIP
- simulation without Ecal and TailCatcher
Cuts on Hcal Energy in first and last layer

Physics lists:

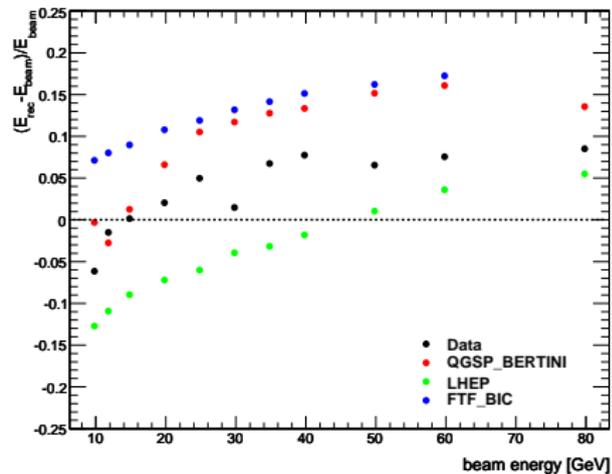
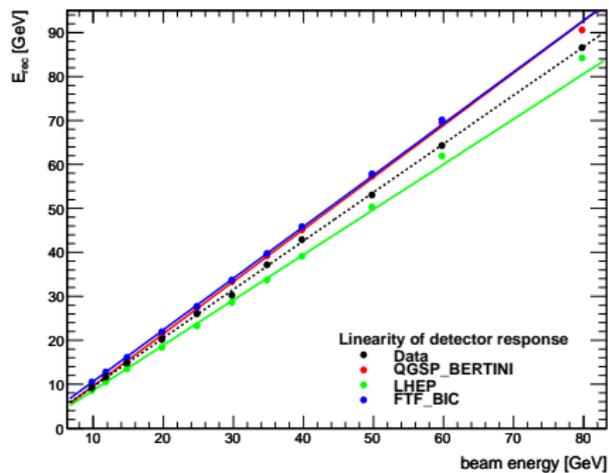
- QGSP_BERTINI
- LHEP
- FTF_BIC

Single weight: $\omega = 0.03$

$$E_{rec} = \sum_i E_i \omega$$



linearity



QGSP_BERTINI

LHEP

FTF_BIC

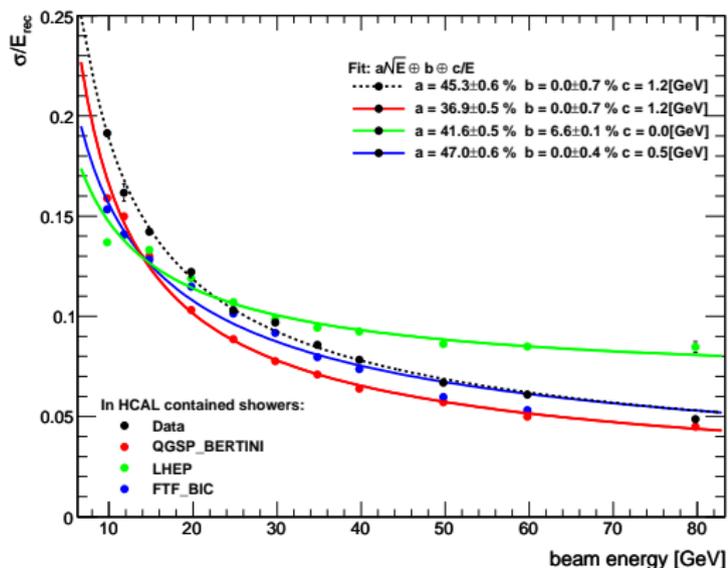
Weights from data

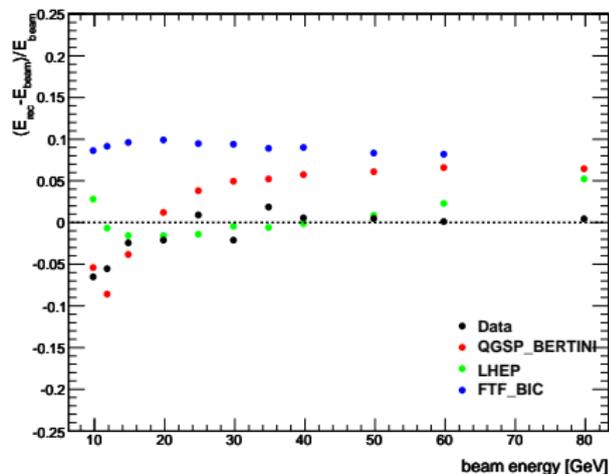
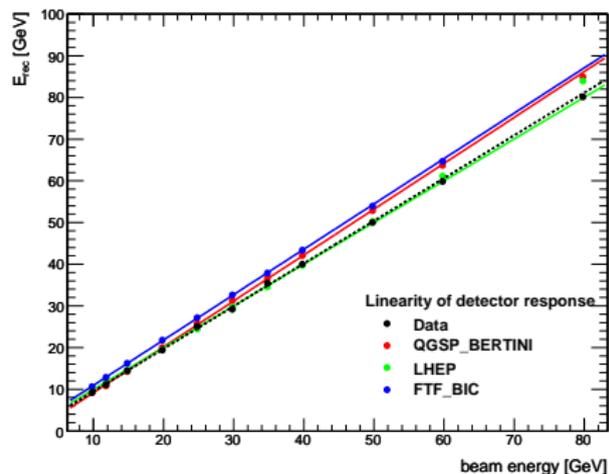
Weighted energy: $E_{\text{weighted}} = \sum_i E_i \omega_i$

$$\omega_i(x, E) = a(E) \cdot \exp(b(E) \cdot x_i) + c(E)$$

x_i - middle if energy density bin

input: E of event without weighting



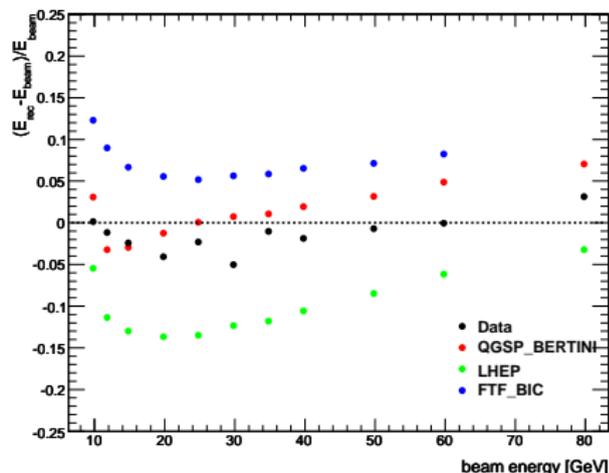
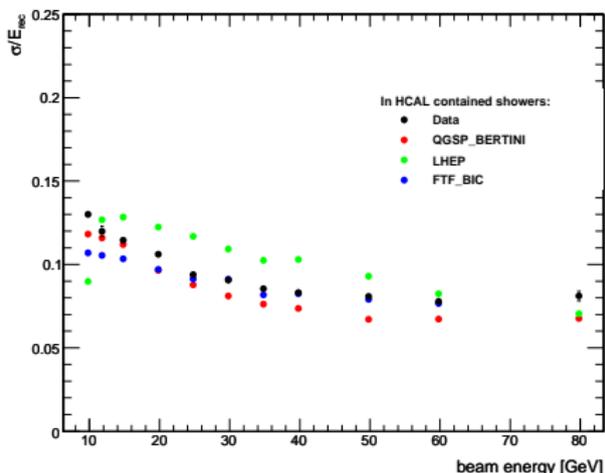


Parameterization $a(E)$, $b(E)$ and $c(E)$ found with data sample.

Weights from data work pretty well for all simulations.

Weights from simulation (QGSP_BERTINI)

Parameterization $a(E)$, $b(E)$ and $c(E)$ found with QGSP_BERTINI simulation sample.



Does not work at all!
Same for weights from LHEP.

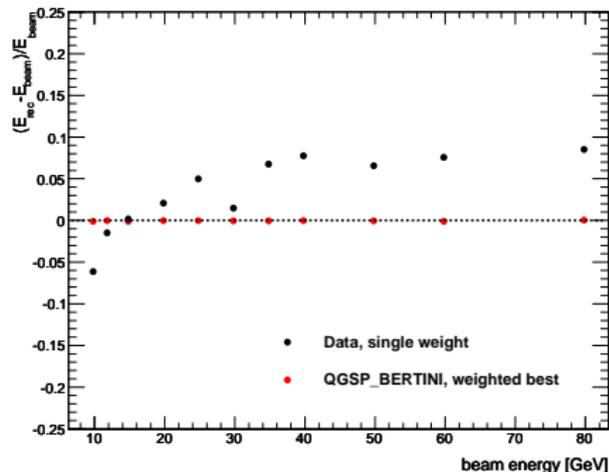
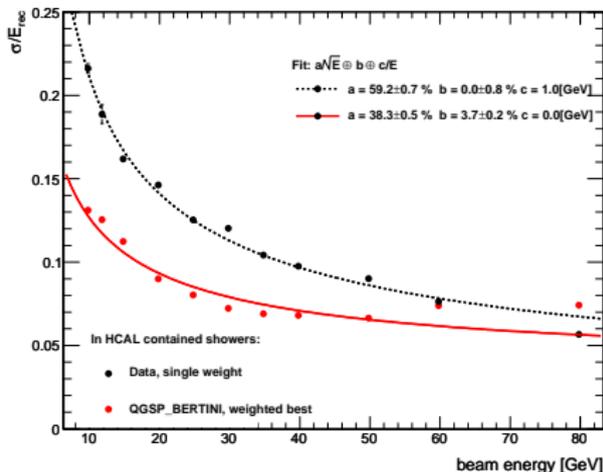
Reason

Difference between E_{rec} and E_{beam} to high.

- All weights free, no parameterization
- Beam energy as input to find individual weights for each energy

⇒ Does not work, too.

→ same for LHEP



Idea:

- Develop cluster algorithm
- Devide each cluster into electromagnetic and hadronic components
- Apply weighting approach to cluster components

Idea:

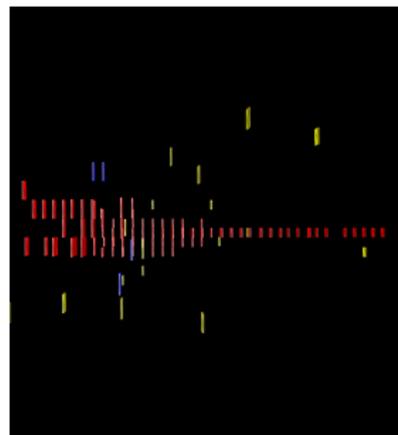
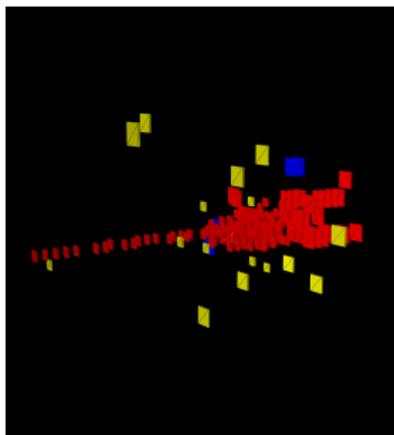
- Develop cluster algorithm
- Devide each cluster into electromagnetic and hadronic components
- Apply weighting approach to cluster components

Algorithm:

- project all hits and all energy on the front of calorimeter
- look for local maxima in both sets
- take maxima as seeds for the clustering algorithm
- go through layers and look for neighbours in all layer for seed with fixed i, j value
- iteration to look for neighbours of neighbours

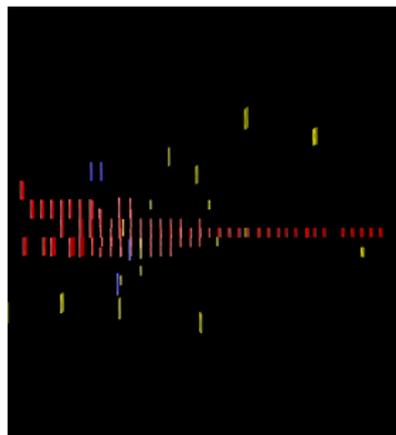
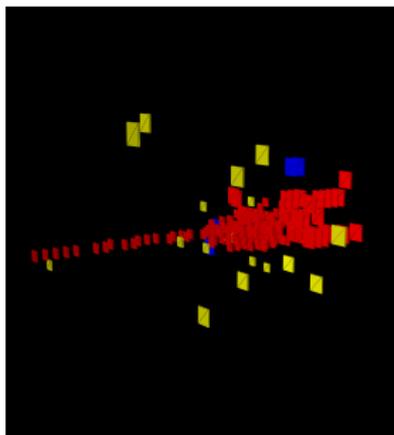
Clustering algorithm

- Hits in cluster
- Isolated hits
- Hits with neighbour



Clustering algorithm

- Hits in cluster
- Isolated hits
- Hits with neighbour



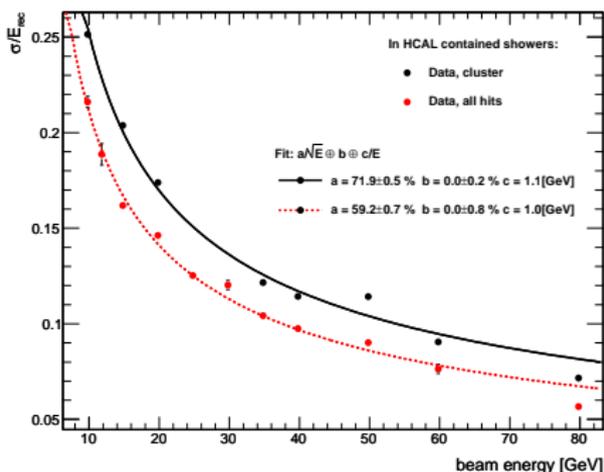
Issue:

How to handle and/or define noise in the AHCAL?

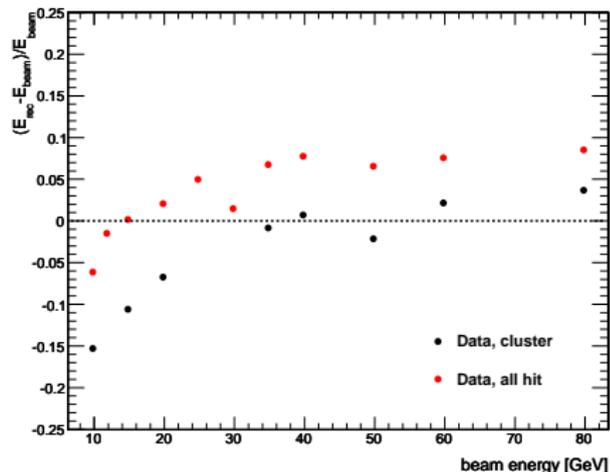
- in shown analysis: all hits are collected for the energy reconstruction
- every way of noise definition declined the energy resolution
 - treat all isolated cells as noise
 - treat cells as noise for which the energy density (with 3D neighbours) is below 0.8 MIP
 - treat cells as noise which are not contained in a cluster

In AHCAL contained showers.

Energy resolution

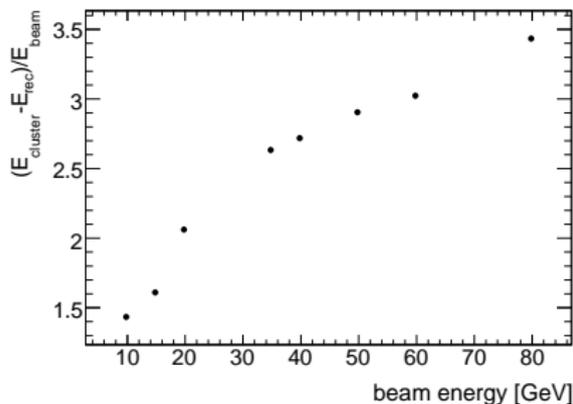
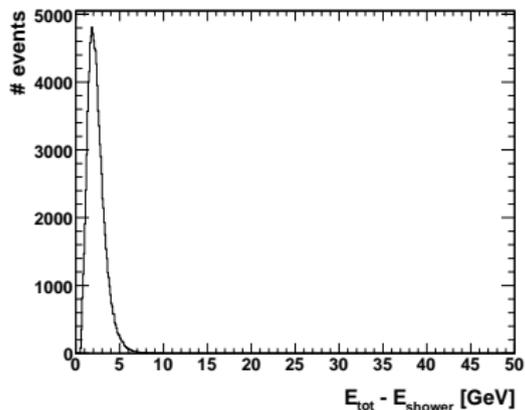
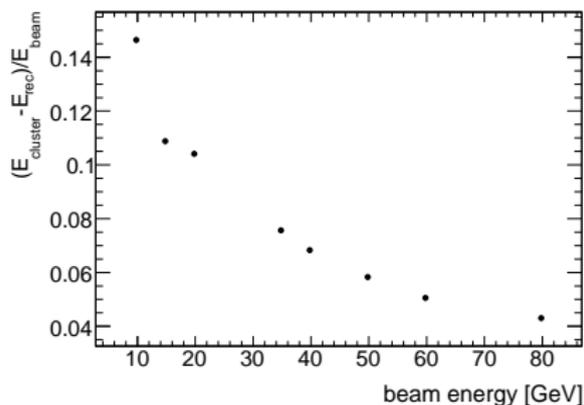


Linearity (same single weight $\omega = 0.03$)



Not counted energy

Difference between cluster energy and reconstructed energy of all hits in calorimeter

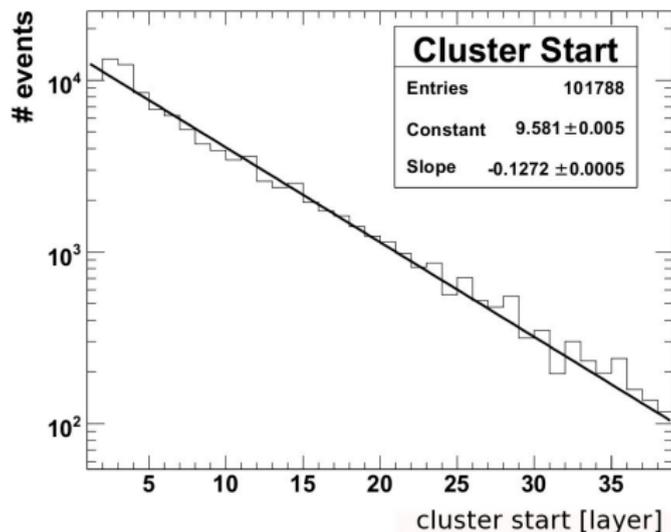


More results:

Position of shower start:

20GeV: \rightarrow 8 layers

No cut on tail catcher



- compare data with new updated simulation (temperature effects, steels plate thickness)

- further development of clustering algorithm
- find best variables to distinguish between em. and had. subclusters
- apply weighting procedure on em. and had. subclusters

- try to implement weighting procedure in PandoraPFA

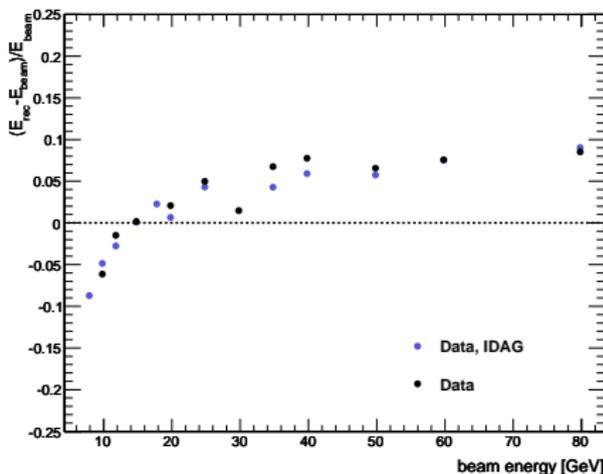
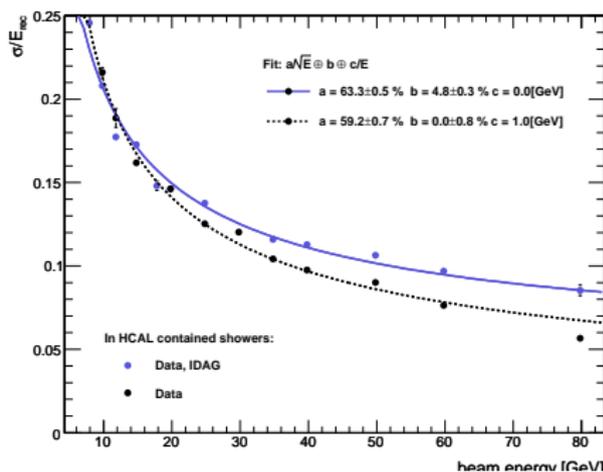
IDAC and old calibration

Two types of reconstructed data

- Older reconstruction (with temperature correction)
No bad channel filter
- Official IDAG CERN reconstruction
New calibration values for MIP and Gain

Results:

- Linearity nearly the same for both sets
- Energy resolution about 3% worse in the IDAG case



Reconstruction of 80GeV Run 331280

- 1 reconstruction with "old" calibration values (temperature corrected)
energy resolution $\frac{\sigma}{E_{rec}} = 4.902 \pm 0.187$
reconstructed energy $E_{rec} = 86.99 \pm 0.15$
- 2 reconstruction with "old" calibration values (temperature corrected)
and with BadChannelFilter
energy resolution $\frac{\sigma}{E_{rec}} = 5.265 \pm 0.211$
reconstructed energy $E_{rec} = 86.02 \pm 0.16$
- 3 reconstruction with "IDAG" calibration values (temperature corrected)
and with BadChannelFilter
energy resolution $\frac{\sigma}{E_{rec}} = 7.696 \pm 0.351$
reconstructed energy $E_{rec} = 87.5 \pm 0.3$