



Hadronic shower models study using SDHCAL

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Outline

- 1 Simulation Status
- 2 Hadronic shower response in SDHCAL
- 3 Hadronic shower shape
- 4 Conclusion

Simulation/Digitizer Status

Simulation :

- Geant4 version 9.6.p01 is used
- FTFP_BERT_HP and QGSP_BERT_HP physics lists are used
- $\sim 20k$ events per energy point



Digitizer :

- Geant4 simulation gives information on the deposited energy \Rightarrow need a Polya function to simulate the induced charge in RPC
- Charge spreading

$$- f_3(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \alpha_i e^{-\frac{(x_0-x)^2+(y_0-y)^2}{\sigma_i^2}}$$

Parameter	Value
α_1	1
α_2	0.00065
α_3	0.000057

Parameter	Value
σ_1	1
σ_2	9.5
σ_3	100

- Integration of f_3 over the pads area

- Threshold : 0.114, 5.0, 10.0 pC (0.114, 5.0, 15.0 pC for data)

Threshold scan results

- Need to simulate the induced charge by an incoming particle in GRPC with a Polya distribution :

$$P(q) = \left(q \frac{1 + \theta}{\bar{q}} \right)^\theta e^{-\frac{q}{\bar{q}}(1 + \theta)} \quad (1)$$

\bar{q} : mean charge

θ : free parameter related to the width of $P(q)$

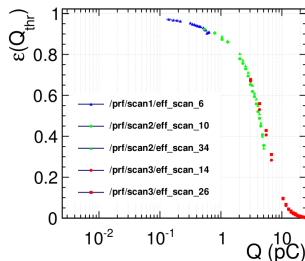
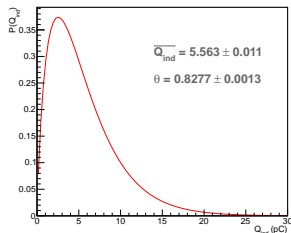
- 18 runs dedicated for a threshold scan in order to find Polya parameters
 - Change the threshold value in some chambers :

Threshold	Chamber no
1	6, 18, 30
2	10, 22, 34
3	14, 26, 38

- Estimate the efficiency in those chambers
- Fit the efficiency with

$$\epsilon(q) = \epsilon_0 - c \int_0^q P(q) dq \quad (2)$$

ϵ_0 : detector efficiency if $threshold = 0pC$



MIPs response

- Efficiency and multiplicity per layer estimated from reconstructed tracks from other layers
 - Efficiency = presence of at least one hit within 2cm radius around the expected impact point of the track $\bar{\epsilon} \simeq 0.95$ for data
 - Multiplicity = number of hits per cluster $\bar{\mu} \simeq 1.73$ for data

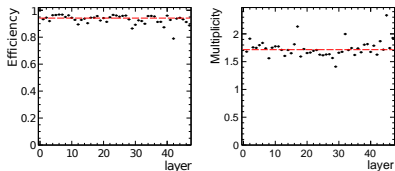


FIGURE: Efficiency (left) and multiplicity (right) per layer for data

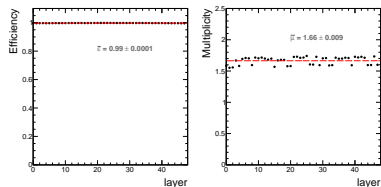


FIGURE: Efficiency (left) and multiplicity (right) per layer for simulation

Pion Selection

Data recorded with a trigger less mode : all events recorded until one ASIC's memory is full \Rightarrow Pion selection only based on topological information.

- Beam/Cosmic muon rejection : $\frac{N_{hit}}{N_{layer}} > 3$
- Radiative muon rejection : $\frac{Radius}{LB} > 0.2$
(*LB* : longitudinal barycenter)
- Electron rejection : $FIP > 5$ or $N_{layer} > 30$
(*FIP* : first interaction plan \equiv first layer with at least 4 hits and with the three following layers with at least 4 hits)

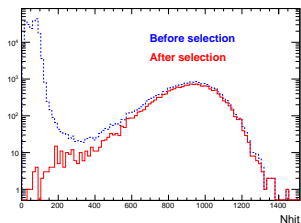
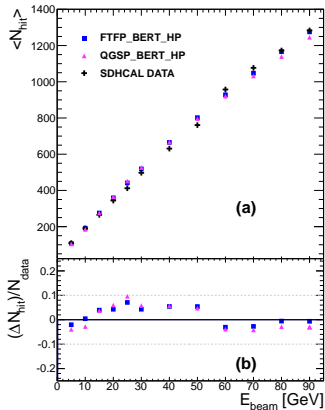
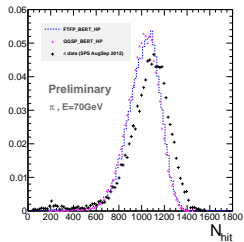
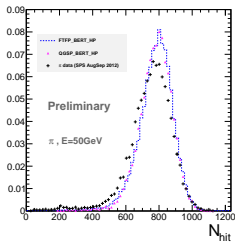
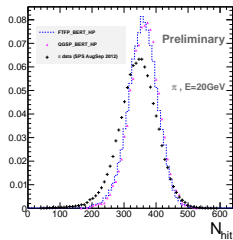
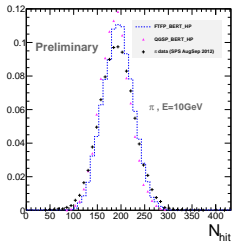
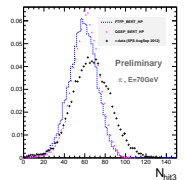
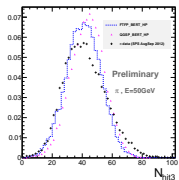
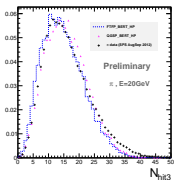
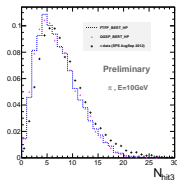
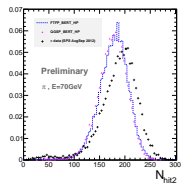
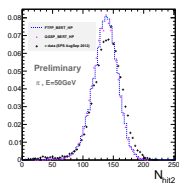
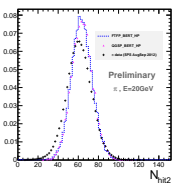
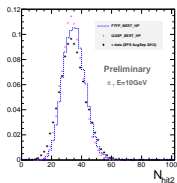
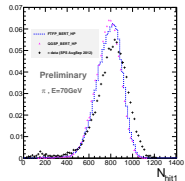
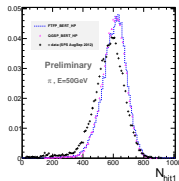
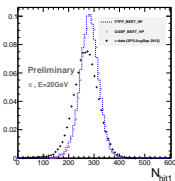
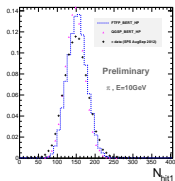


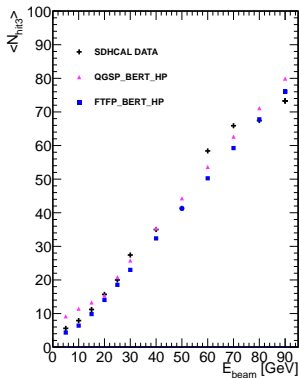
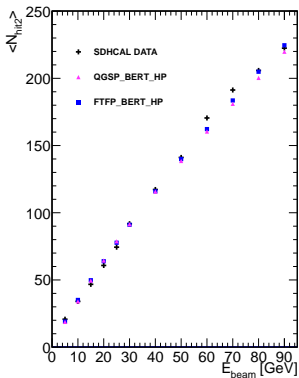
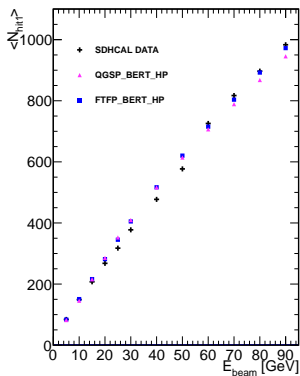
FIGURE: Distribution of total number of hits for a 60 GeV pion run

N_{hit} Result

N_{hit} Result



N_{hit} Result



Longitudinal profile

- Pure digital study : thresholds information is not used

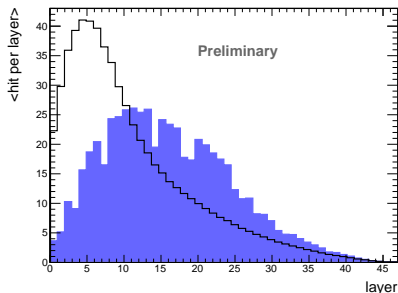
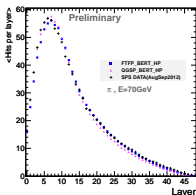
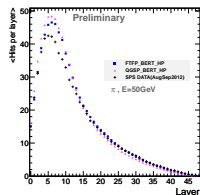
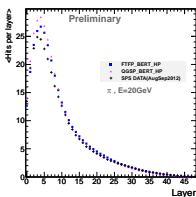
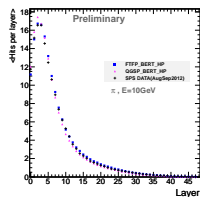


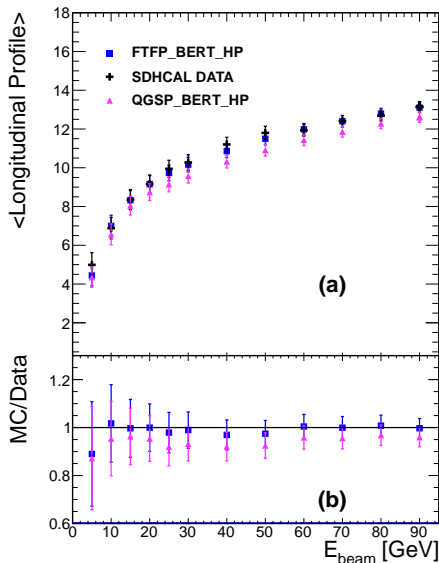
FIGURE: Longitudinal profile for 40 GeV π^- simulation (*FTFP_BERT_HP*) relative to the calorimeter front (blue filled histogram) and relative to the shower starting point (black line)



Longitudinal profile

Longitudinal profile conclusion

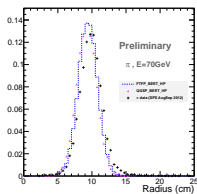
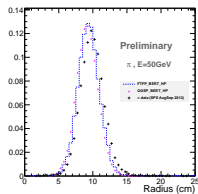
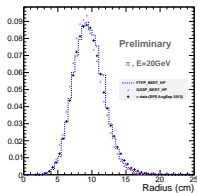
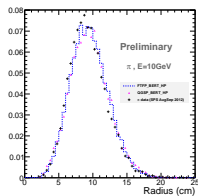
- Good agreement between data and *FTFP_BERT_HP*
- *QGSP_BERT_HP* creates shorter hadronic shower



Lateral shower shape

- Pure digital study : thresholds information is not used

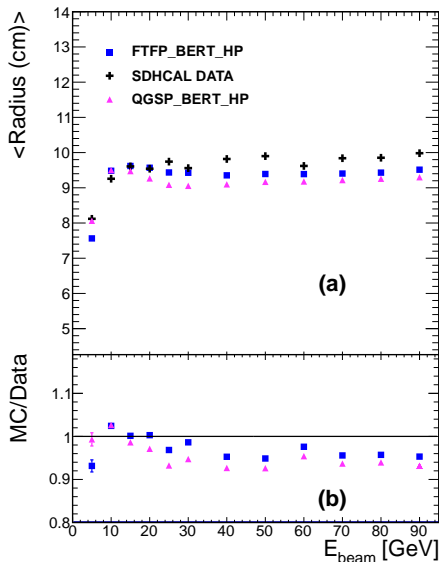
- $$Radius = \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^n \frac{(x_i - X_0)^2 + (y_i - Y_0)^2}{n}}$$



Lateral shower shape

Radius conclusion

- Simulation creates narrower hadronic shower than data.
- *FTFP_BERT_HP* makes hadronic shower wider than *QGSP_BERT_HP*



Conclusion

- The digitizer provides a good agreement between data and MC for MIPs and hadronic shower response for each threshold.
- *QGSP_BERT_HP* physic list creates more hits for the 3rd threshold may be due to the bigger range for Bertini's model.
- *FTFP_BERT_HP* physic list provides better result from the topological point of view : longer and wider showers.
- Next step : find appropriate weights to apply on different thresholds for the topological variables.

High precision for neutron : Effect on topological variables

