Fast Monte Carlo for LCD Calorimeter

Saurav Pathak University of Pennsylvania

Santa Cruz Linear Collider Retreat June 27 - 29, 2002

• FullSim is cpu intensive (mostly due to shower development in calorimeters). Need faster FastCal for calorimeters.

- FullSim is cpu intensive (mostly due to shower development in calorimeters). Need faster FastCal for calorimeters.
- Use FastCal in studies that can tolerate drawbacks.

- FullSim is cpu intensive (mostly due to shower development in calorimeters). Need faster FastCal for calorimeters.
- Use FastCal in studies that can tolerate drawbacks.
- FastCal can provide large datasets quickly, as detector design develops.

- FullSim is cpu intensive (mostly due to shower development in calorimeters). Need faster FastCal for calorimeters.
- Use FastCal in studies that can tolerate drawbacks.
- FastCal can provide large datasets quickly, as detector design develops.
- FastCal should work for all detector designs under consideration:
 L, SD etc.
- FastCal in the JAS environment.

- FastCal specifics:
 - * Charged and neutral particle propagation.
 - ★ Randomized hadronic shower origin.
 - * Bock parameterization for hadronic shower energy deposition.
 - ★ Smear ECAL and HCAL energy.

- FastCal specifics:
 - * Charged and neutral particle propagation.
 - ★ Randomized hadronic shower origin.
 - * Bock parameterization for hadronic shower energy deposition.
 - ★ Smear ECAL and HCAL energy.
- Cluster and jet energy comparison with that of FullSim.

- FastCal specifics:
 - * Charged and neutral particle propagation.
 - * Randomized hadronic shower origin.
 - * Bock parameterization for hadronic shower energy deposition.
 - ★ Smear ECAL and HCAL energy.
- Cluster and jet energy comparison with that of FullSim.
- Brief description of an application.

- FastCal specifics:
 - * Charged and neutral particle propagation.
 - * Randomized hadronic shower origin.
 - * Bock parameterization for hadronic shower energy deposition.
 - ★ Smear ECAL and HCAL energy.
- Cluster and jet energy comparison with that of FullSim.
- Brief description of an application.
- To Do.

- FastCal specifics:
 - * Charged and neutral particle propagation.
 - * Randomized hadronic shower origin.
 - * Bock parameterization for hadronic shower energy deposition.
 - ★ Smear ECAL and HCAL energy.
- Cluster and jet energy comparison with that of FullSim.
- Brief description of an application.
- To Do.
- Events: $e^+e^- \rightarrow ZZ$ (1,200). Detector: ldmar01.

FastCal Particle Propagation

• Final state particle path are obtained analytically.

FastCal Particle Propagation

• Final state particle path are obtained analytically.

 $ZZ \rightarrow e^-e^+, e^-e^+$



FastCal Particle Propagation

• Final state particle path are obtained analytically.

 $ZZ \rightarrow e^-e^+, e^-e^+$







• e^- , e^+ and γ energy contained in ECAL.

- e^- , e^+ and γ energy contained in ECAL.
- Require hadronic energy deposition in ECAL

- e^- , e^+ and γ energy contained in ECAL.
- Require hadronic energy deposition in ECAL
- Initiate hadronic showers in ECAL.

- e^- , e^+ and γ energy contained in ECAL.
- Require hadronic energy deposition in ECAL
- Initiate hadronic showers in ECAL.
- Integrate Bock Parameterization (empirical beam data fit).
 [Bock et al., NIM 186 (1981) 533-539]

$$\int_0^x dE = E_0 \left(w P(a, bt) + (1 - w) P(c, du) \right),$$

• e^- , e^+ and γ energy contained in ECAL.

- Require hadronic energy deposition in ECAL
- Initiate hadronic showers in ECAL.
- Integrate Bock Parameterization (empirical beam data fit).
 [Bock et al., NIM 186 (1981) 533-539]

$$\int_0^x dE = E_0 \left(w P(a, bt) + (1 - w) P(c, du) \right),$$

Here, $t = x/X_0$, $u = x/\lambda$, $a = 0.6165 + 0.3183 \log E_0$, b = 0.2198, c = a, $d = 0.9099 - 0.0237 \log E_0$ and w = 0.4634.





• $e^{-s/\lambda}$ distribution of shower origin, from the ECAL inner surface.



- $e^{-s/\lambda}$ distribution of shower origin, from the ECAL inner surface.
- Bock parameterization energy integration performed from shower origin to back of ECAL.



- $e^{-s/\lambda}$ distribution of shower origin, from the ECAL inner surface.
- Bock parameterization energy integration performed from shower origin to back of ECAL.
- Energy smeared according to calorimeter energy resolution and deposited at ECAL.



- $e^{-s/\lambda}$ distribution of shower origin, from the ECAL inner surface.
- Bock parameterization energy integration performed from shower origin to back of ECAL.
- Energy smeared according to calorimeter energy resolution and deposited at ECAL.
- Rest of the energy smeared and deposited in the HCAL.

ECAL Energy Deposition (Events vs E/\sqrt{s})

FastCal

FullSim





HCAL Energy Deposition (Events vs E/\sqrt{s})

FastCal







Total Energy Deposition (Events vs E/\sqrt{s})



Total Energy



Generator Level

FastCal Cluster Energy

Clusters –
 FastCal: use energy deposits in Calorimeters.

FastCal Cluster Energy

• Clusters –

FastCal: use energy deposits in Calorimeters. **FullSim**: use ClusterCheater (JAS)

FastCal Cluster Energy

Clusters –

FastCal: use energy deposits in Calorimeters. **FullSim**: use ClusterCheater (JAS)



Expand first bin

Santa Cruz LC Retreat

FastCal Jet Energy

- Jet Finding: use JadeEJetFinder for both FastCal and FullSim
- Consider jets with more than 1 particle.



Jet Finding II

Jets per Event



Jet Finding II

Jets per Event

Jets with E_{jet} Cut





An Application





• The all hadronic decay events constitute \sim 50% of all ZZ decays.



- The all hadronic decay events constitute $\sim 50\%$ of all ZZ decays.
- Use neural networks to reconstruct Z robust.



- The all hadronic decay events constitute $\sim 50\%$ of all ZZ decays.
- Use neural networks to reconstruct Z – robust. FullSim details not required.



- The all hadronic decay events constitute \sim 50% of all ZZ decays.
- Use neural networks to reconstruct Z – robust. FullSim details not required.
- Require large datasets for training – more than 50,000 events.



- The all hadronic decay events constitute \sim 50% of all ZZ decays.
- Use neural networks to reconstruct Z – robust. FullSim details not required.
- Require large datasets for training – more than 50,000 events.
- FastCal suited for use.

To Do

- Muon ionization in ECAL and HCAL.
- Electron and photon energy leakage into HCAL.
- Energy leakage out the back of HCAL.
- Lateral Shower smearing.

 Bock parametrization results in qualitative agreement between FullSim and FastCal in ECAL/HCAL energy deposition.

- Bock parametrization results in qualitative agreement between FullSim and FastCal in ECAL/HCAL energy deposition.
- Jet Energy distributions match well especially in the mid and high energy ranges.

- Bock parametrization results in qualitative agreement between FullSim and FastCal in ECAL/HCAL energy deposition.
- Jet Energy distributions match well especially in the mid and high energy ranges.
- $\bullet \sim 0.5$ difference in number of jets in FullSim and FastCal, without jet energy cuts.

- Bock parametrization results in qualitative agreement between FullSim and FastCal in ECAL/HCAL energy deposition.
- Jet Energy distributions match well especially in the mid and high energy ranges.
- $\bullet \sim 0.5$ difference in number of jets in FullSim and FastCal, without jet energy cuts.
- ~ 0.07 seconds per event in FastCal (Pentium II, 512MHz)

- Bock parametrization results in qualitative agreement between FullSim and FastCal in ECAL/HCAL energy deposition.
- Jet Energy distributions match well especially in the mid and high energy ranges.
- $\bullet \sim 0.5$ difference in number of jets in FullSim and FastCal, without jet energy cuts.
- ~ 0.07 seconds per event in FastCal (Pentium II, 512MHz) $\sim 5,000$ times faster than FullSim.

- Bock parametrization results in qualitative agreement between FullSim and FastCal in ECAL/HCAL energy deposition.
- Jet Energy distributions match well especially in the mid and high energy ranges.
- $\bullet \sim 0.5$ difference in number of jets in FullSim and FastCal, without jet energy cuts.
- ~ 0.07 seconds per event in FastCal (Pentium II, 512MHz) $\sim 5,000$ times faster than FullSim.
- Code available for download.

Final Slide

- Download:
 - * URL: http://nscp.upenn.edu/~saurav/nlc/fcal
 - * contact: saurav@nscp.upenn.edu
- Acknowledgements:
 - Kevin Sterner, Pavlos Protopapas and Robert Hollebeek for guidance and advice.
 - ★ Gary Bower for help at crucial stages.

17

Low Energy Clusters in FullSim ?

• Too many very low energy clusters in FullSim



Back