

# HGCAL DPG Related Topics

Longitudinal Shower Profile, Event Reconstruction,  
and 2024 HGCAL Beam Test Events

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National Taiwan University

TIDC Workshop @ Yilan Toucheng (宜蘭頭城)

22. November. 2024

# High Granularity Calorimeter

## 5D imaging sampling calorimeter

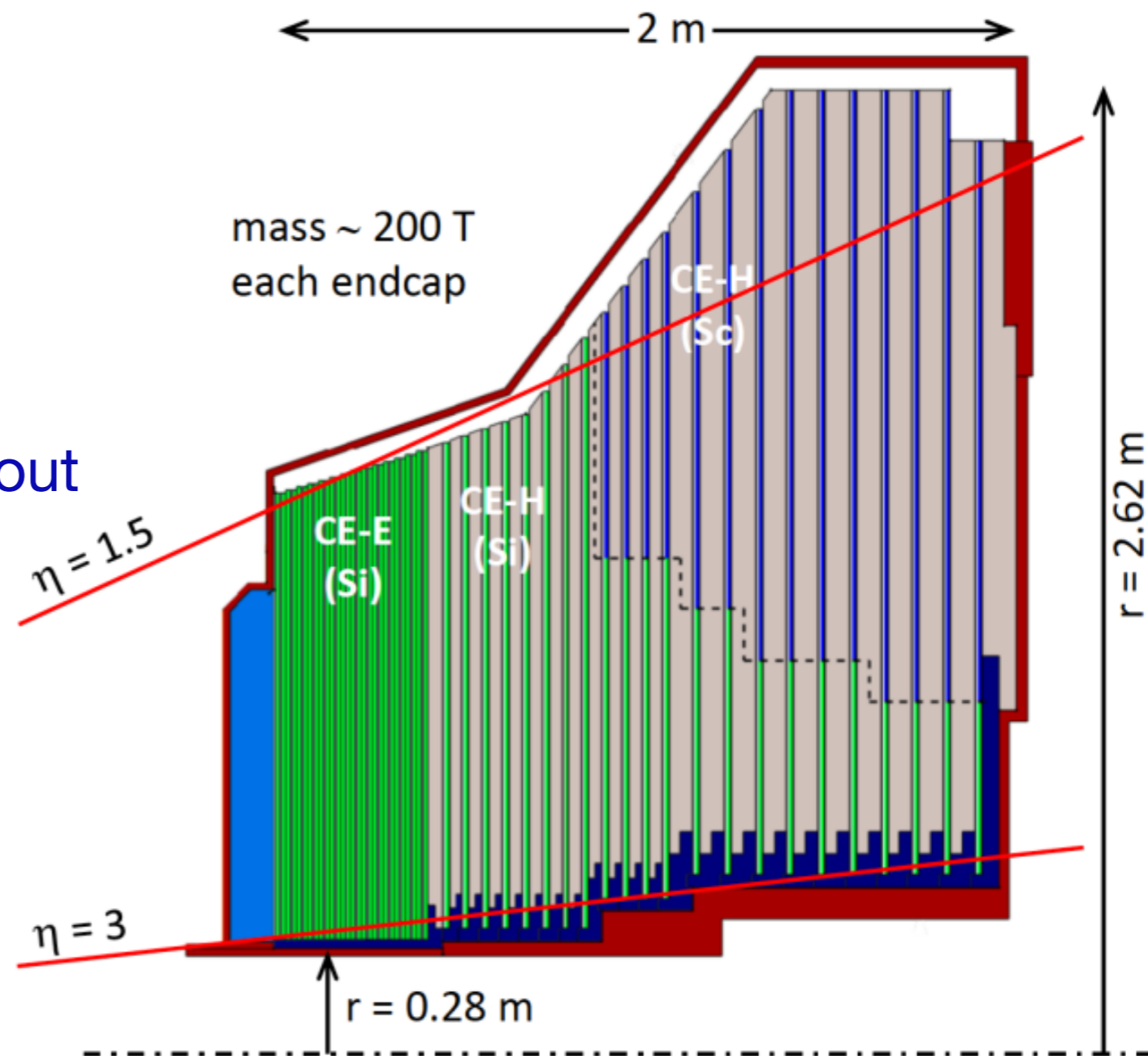
- Covering  $1.5 < |\eta| < 3$
- Electromagnetic (CE-E): 26 layers
- Hadronic (CE-H): 21 layers

## Active materials

- Silicon sensors
- Plastic scintillator with SiPM readout

## Passive materials

- Lead absorber plates
- Copper cooling plates
- CuW baseplates
- Compact and dense ( $\sim 225$  tons)





# Agenda

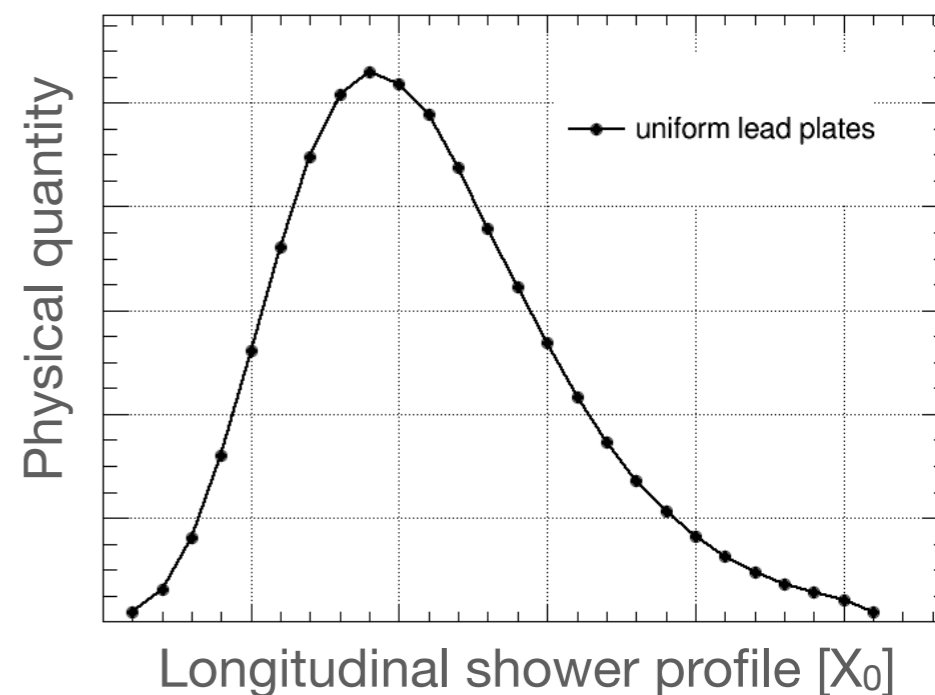
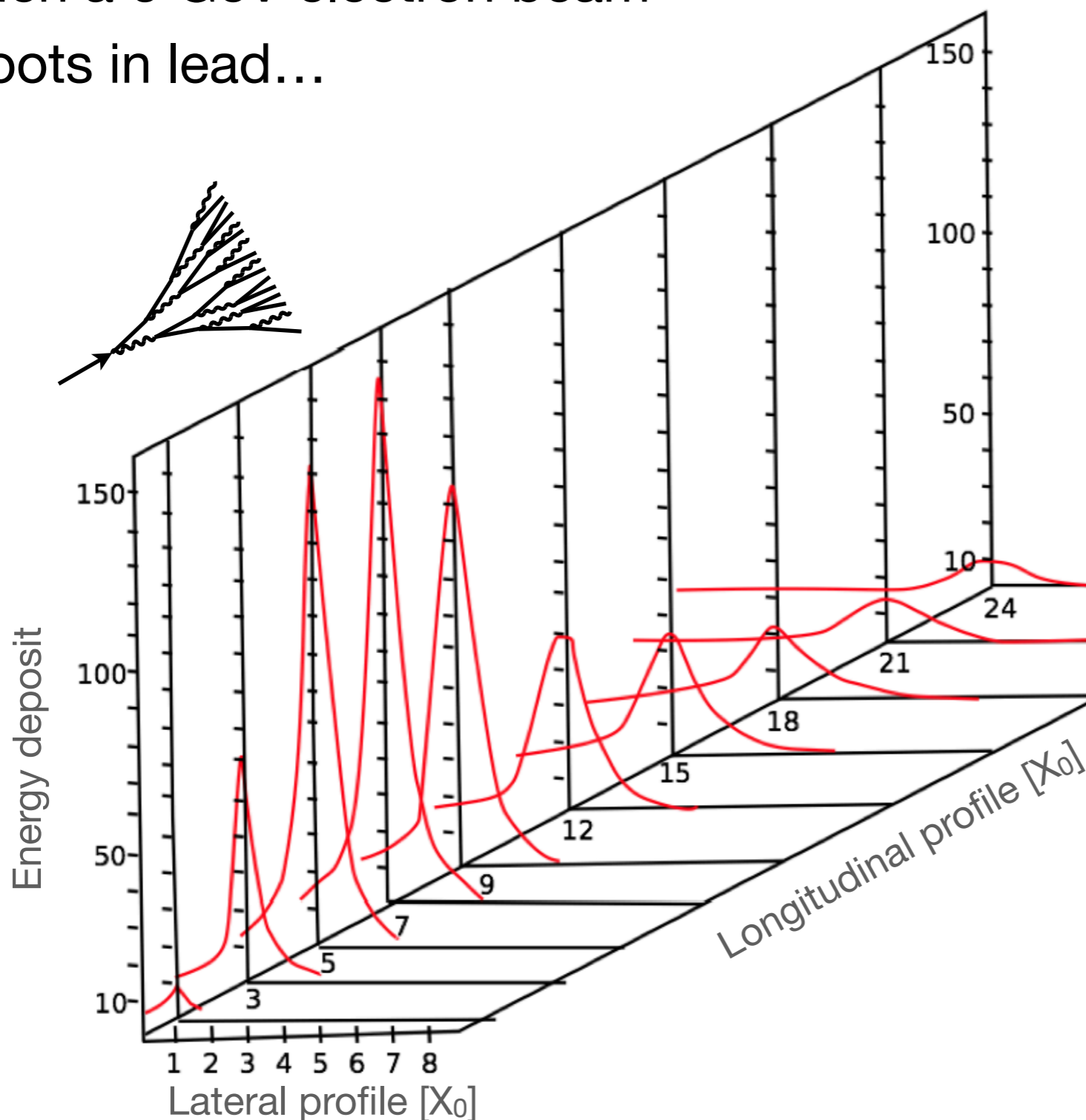
- Study of longitudinal shower profile in HGICAL
- HGICAL event reconstruction using TICL framework
- Raw data handling & 2024 beam test events
- Summary

# Longitudinal Shower Profile



# Typical EM Shower Profile

When a 6 GeV electron beam shoots in lead...



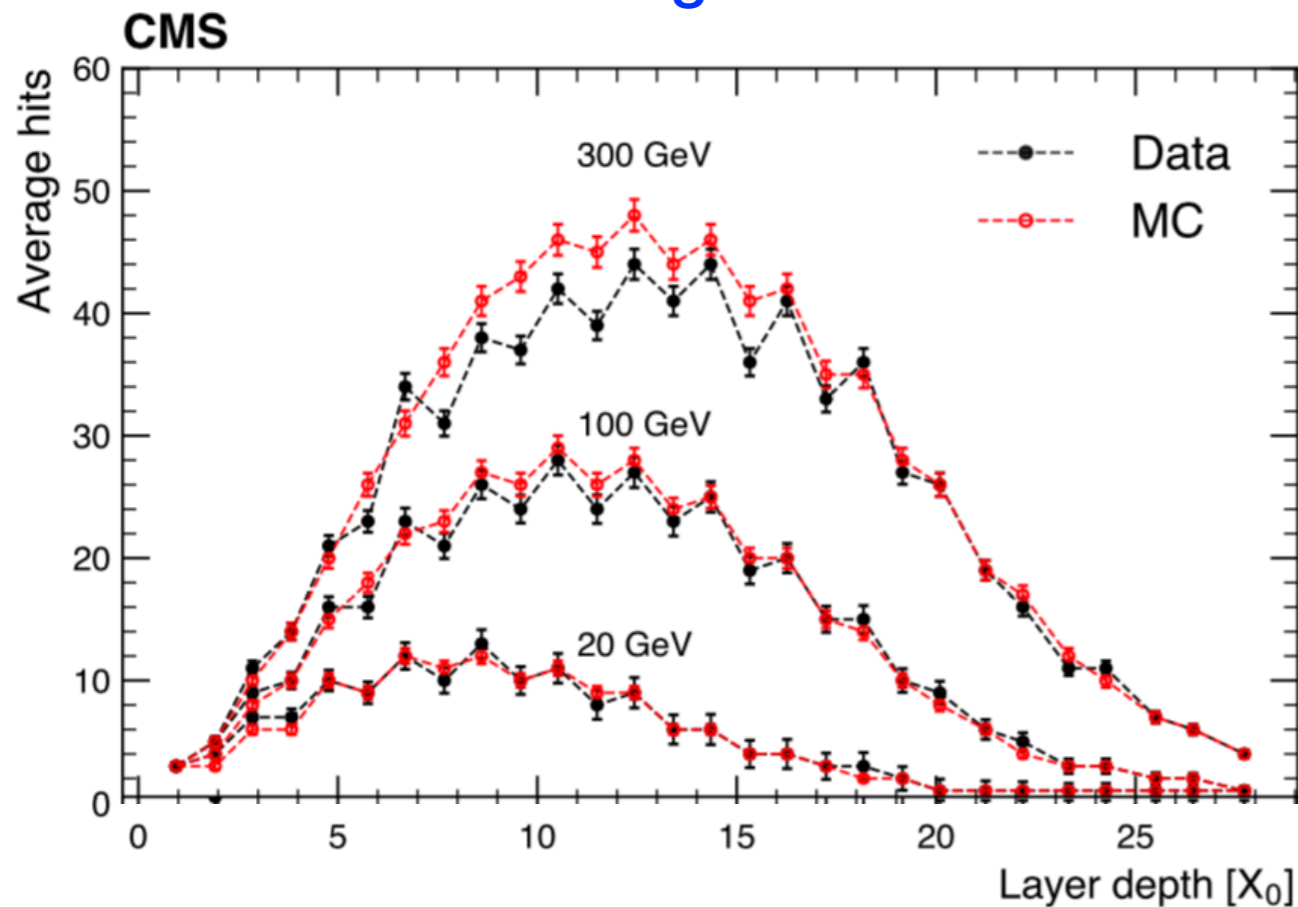
- Physics in EM shower
- ▶ Bremsstrahlung
  - ▶ Pair production
  - ▶ Compton Scattering

# Longitudinal Shower Profile in 2018 beam test

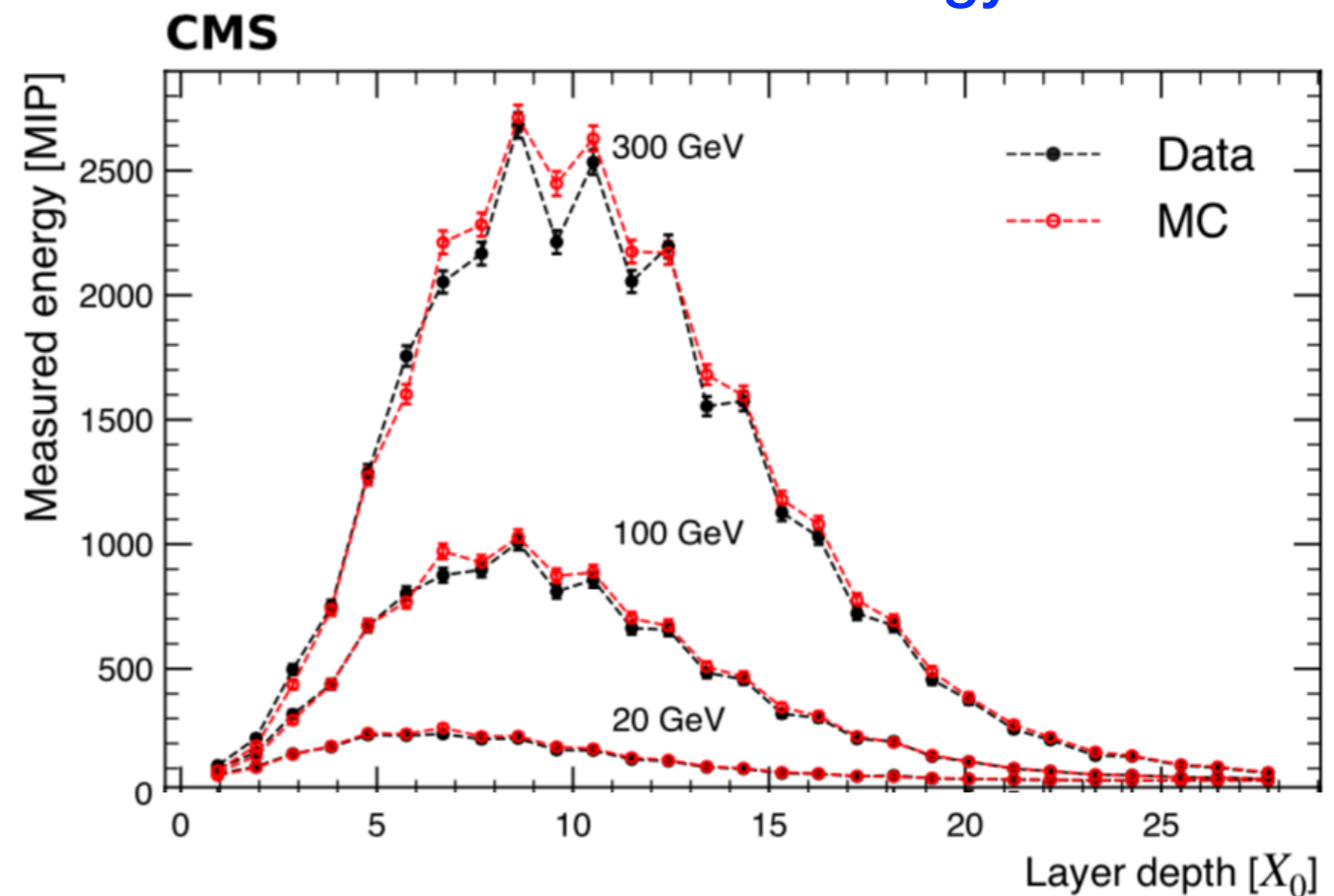
CMS HGICAL collaboration et al 2022 JINST 17 P05022

- Zigzag patterns appear in HGICAL longitudinal shower profile
- Understand its physical mechanism can
  - ▶ Improve Data/MC agreement
  - ▶ More accurate reconstruction of the energy of EM particles
  - ▶ Optimize HGICAL trigger design

### Average hits



### Measured energy





Si-CE-H

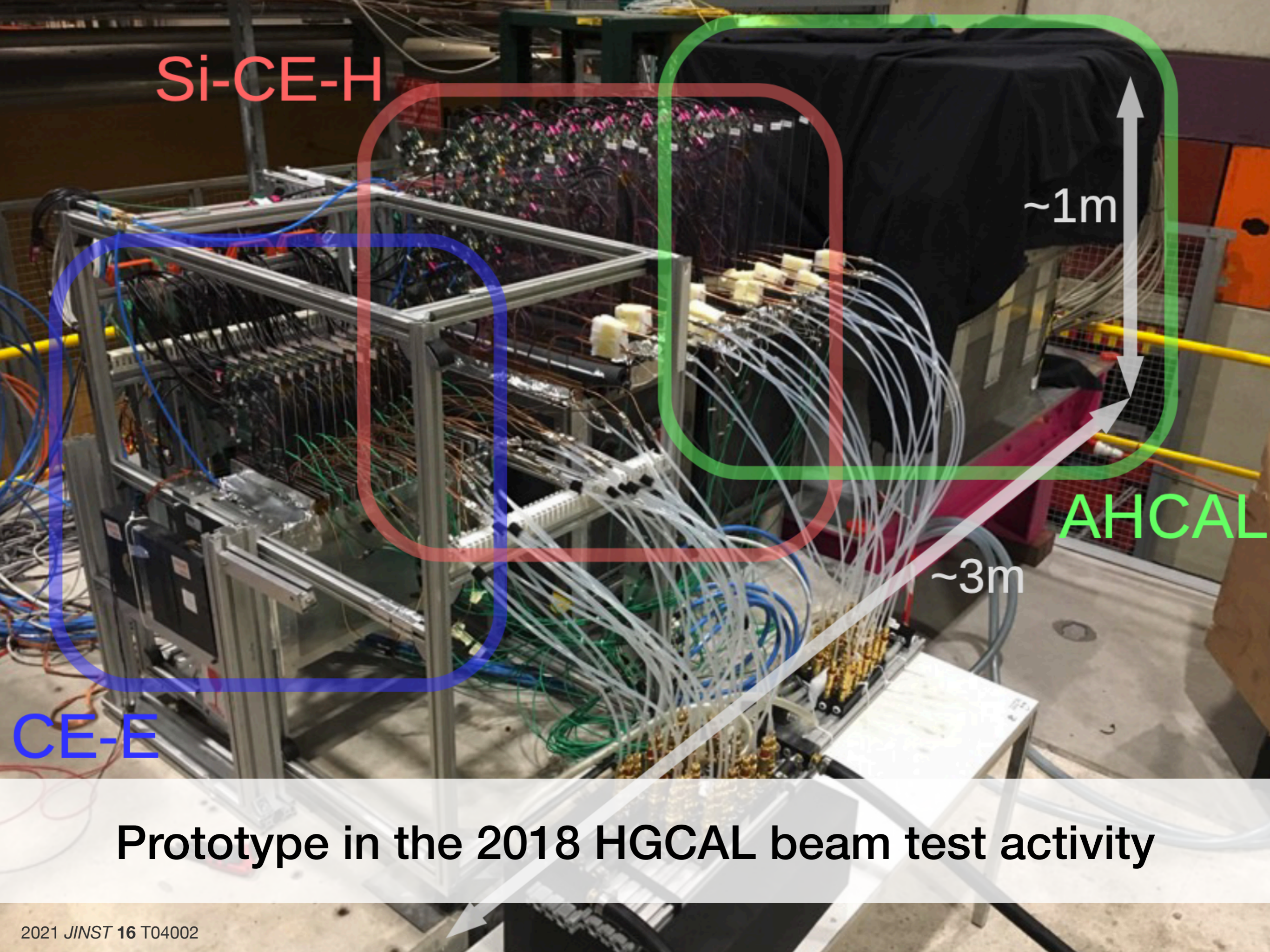
~1m

AHCAL

~3m

CE-E

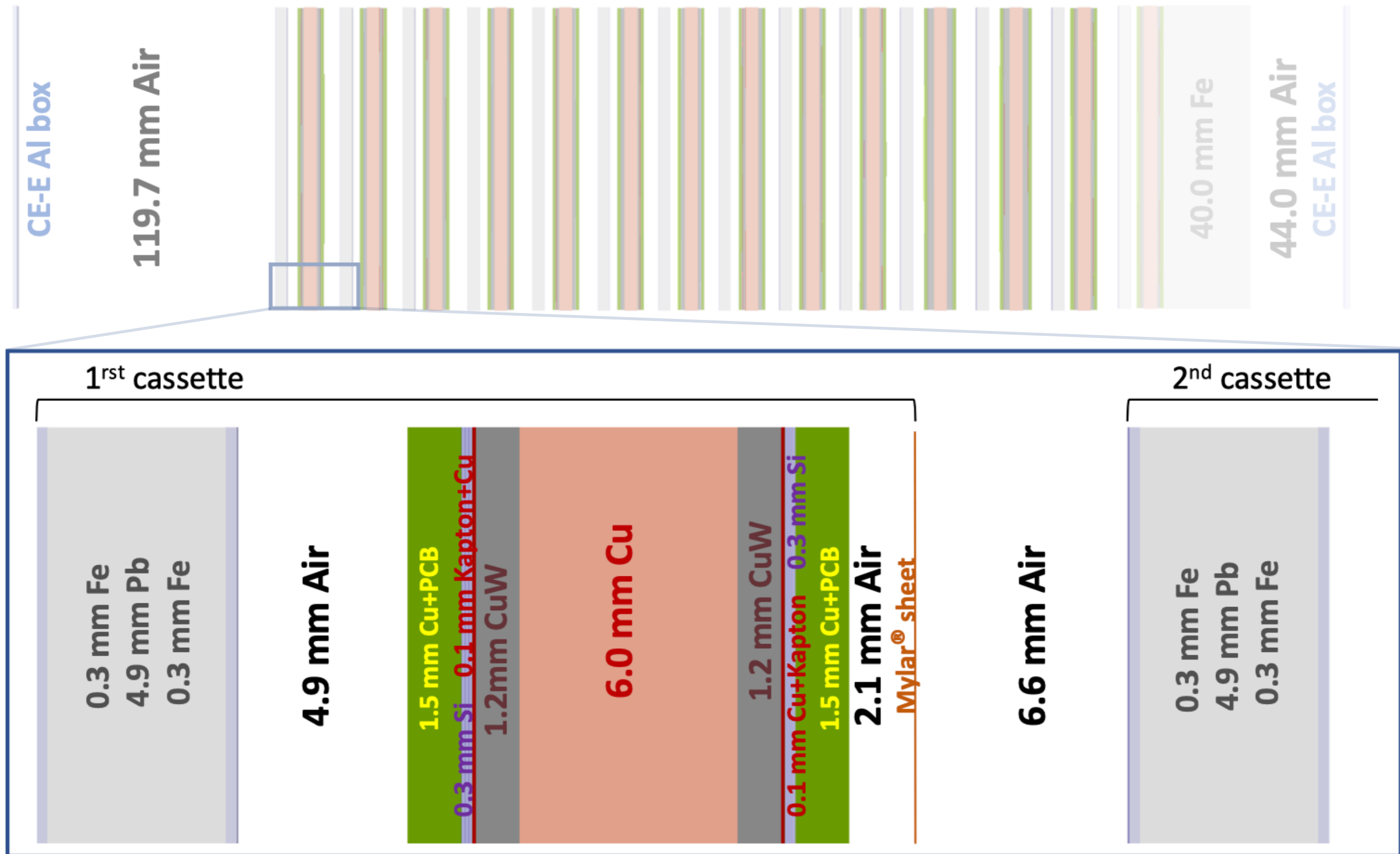
Prototype in the 2018 HGCAL beam test activity





# “Sandwich” Placement of Silicon Modules

2021 JINST 16 T04002



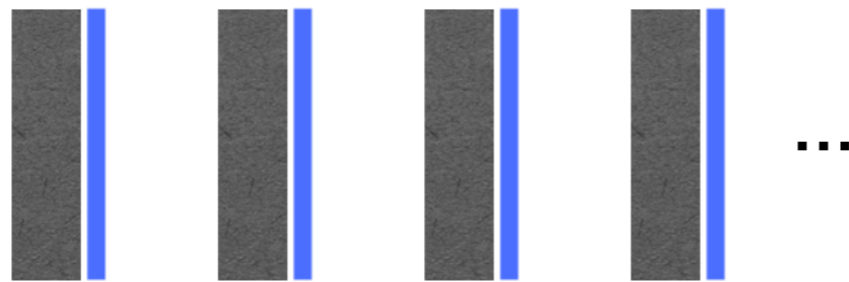


# Toy Detectors in Geant4 Simulation

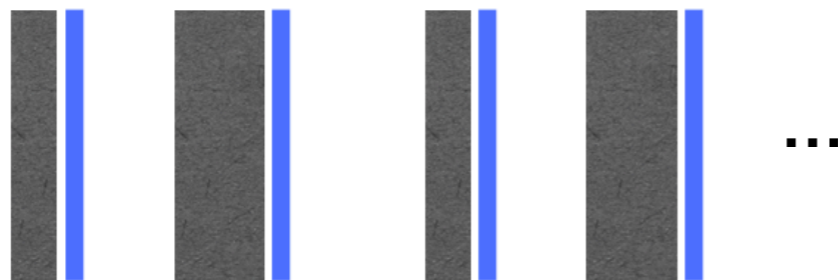
## Geometry of toy detectors

- Lead
- Si sensor
- PCB

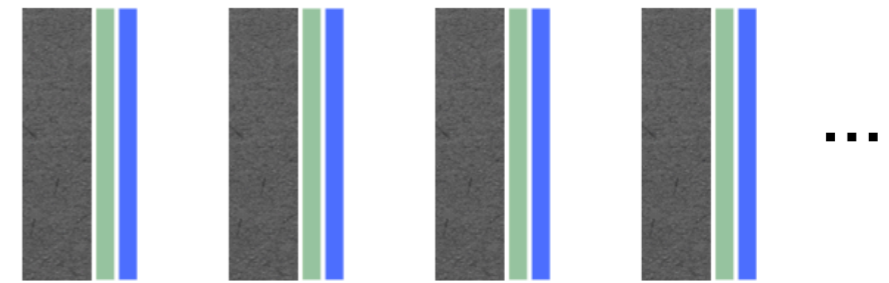
Scheme (a) **Equal thickness**



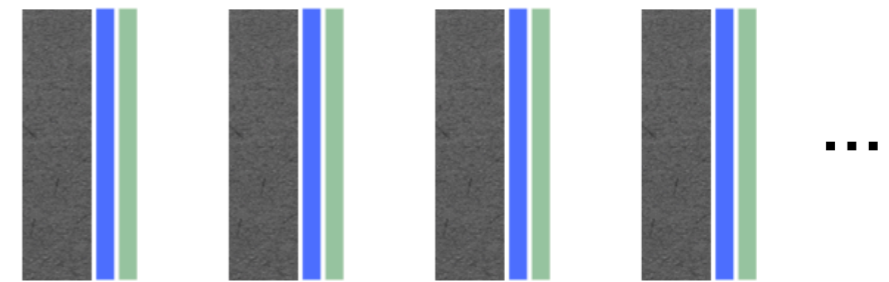
Scheme (b) **Alternating thickness**



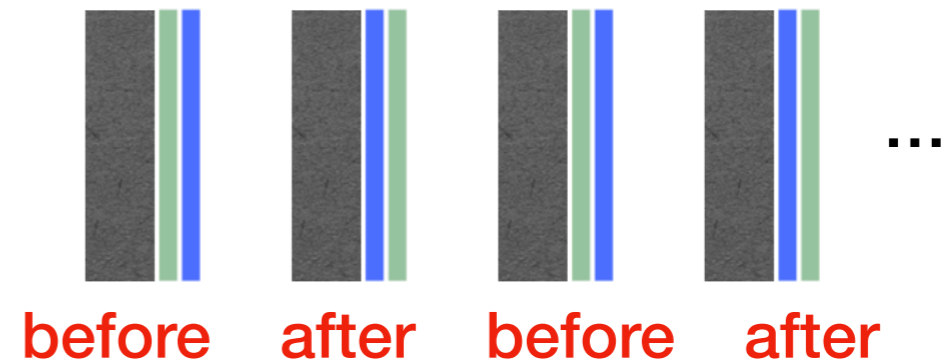
Scheme (c) **All PCB before Si**



Scheme (d) **All PCB after Si**



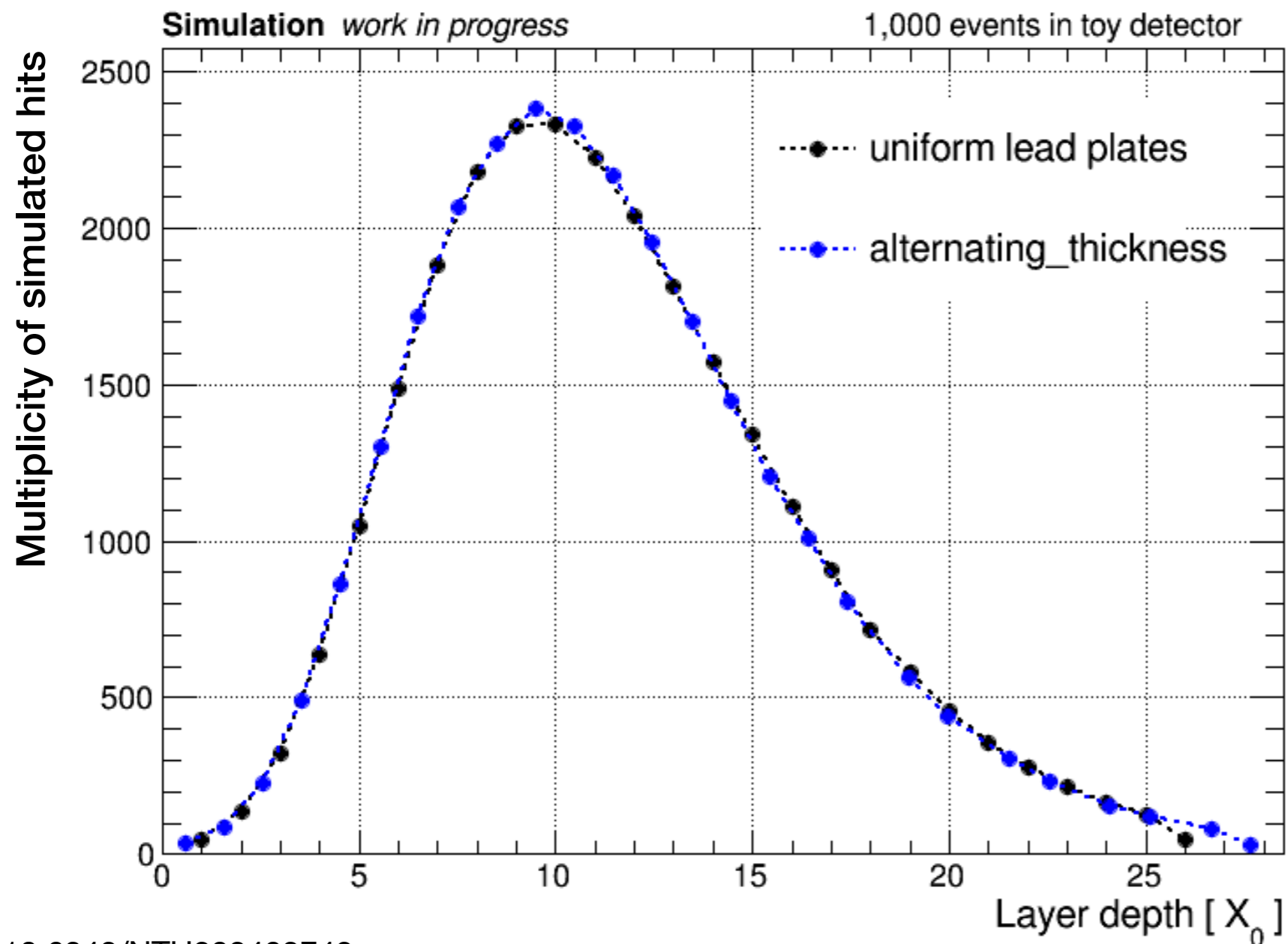
Scheme (e) **Alternating manner**



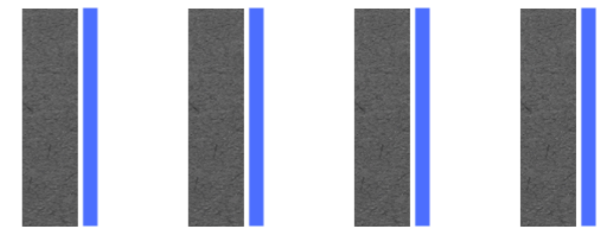
before after before after

# Effect of Adding PCB Layers

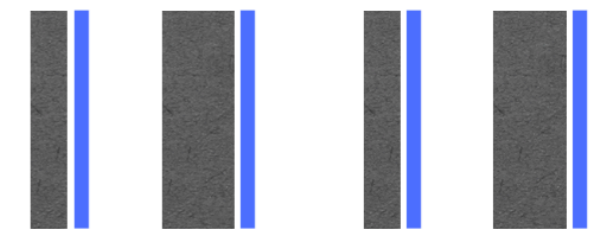
- No zig-zag is found in the geometry with alternating thickness



Scheme (a)



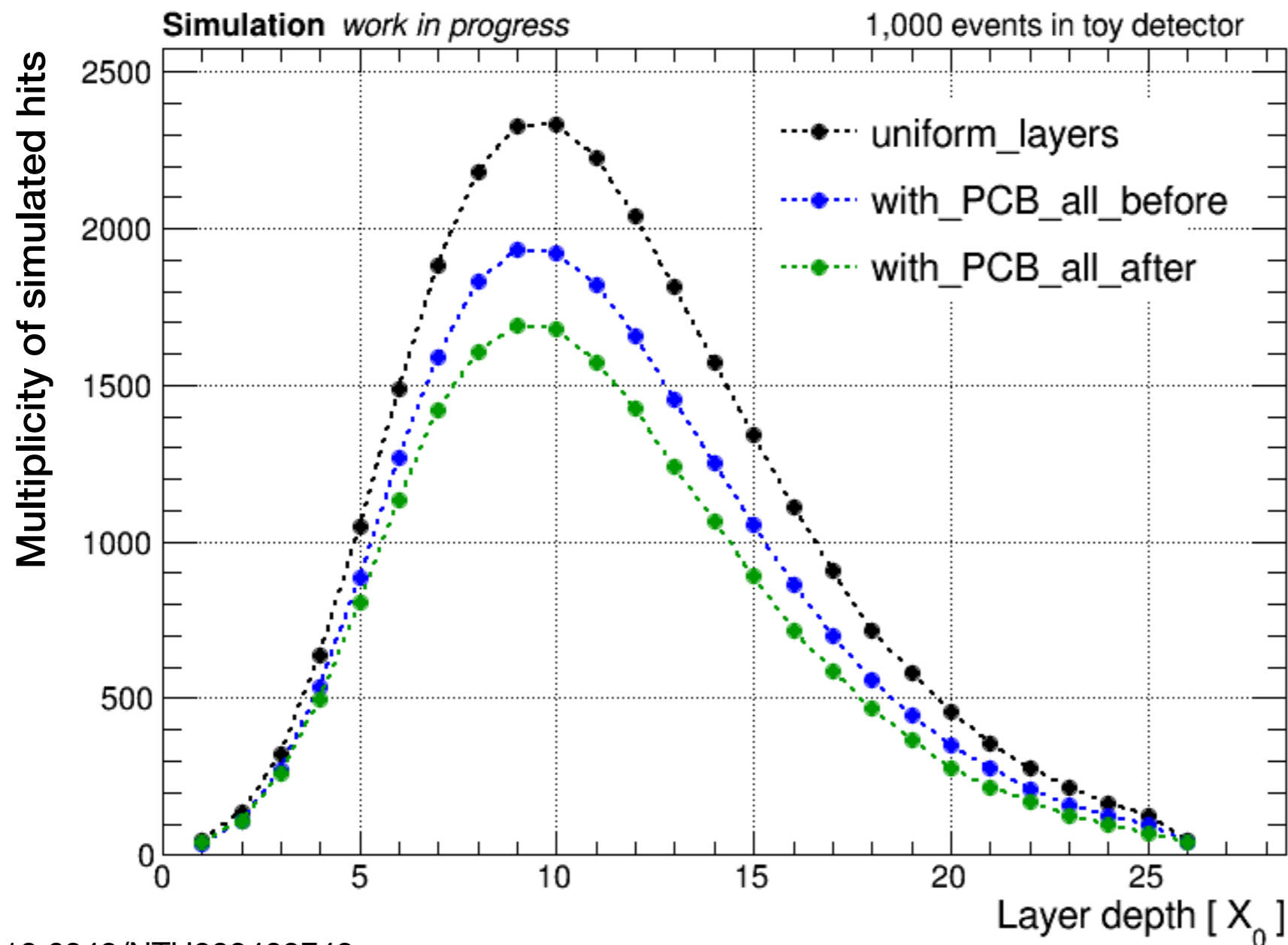
Scheme (b)



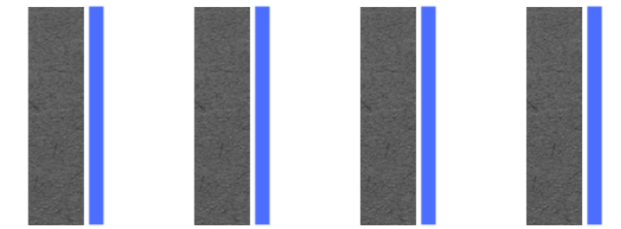


# Effect of Adding PCB Layers

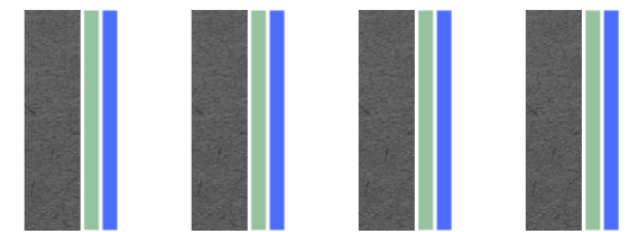
- PCB layers have shielding effects



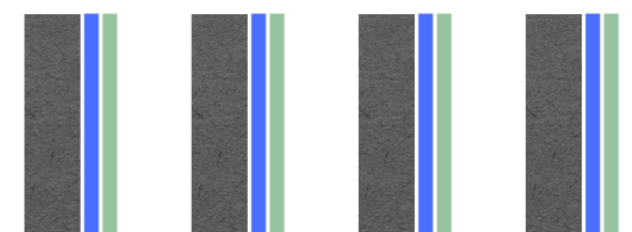
No PCB layers



All PCB before Si

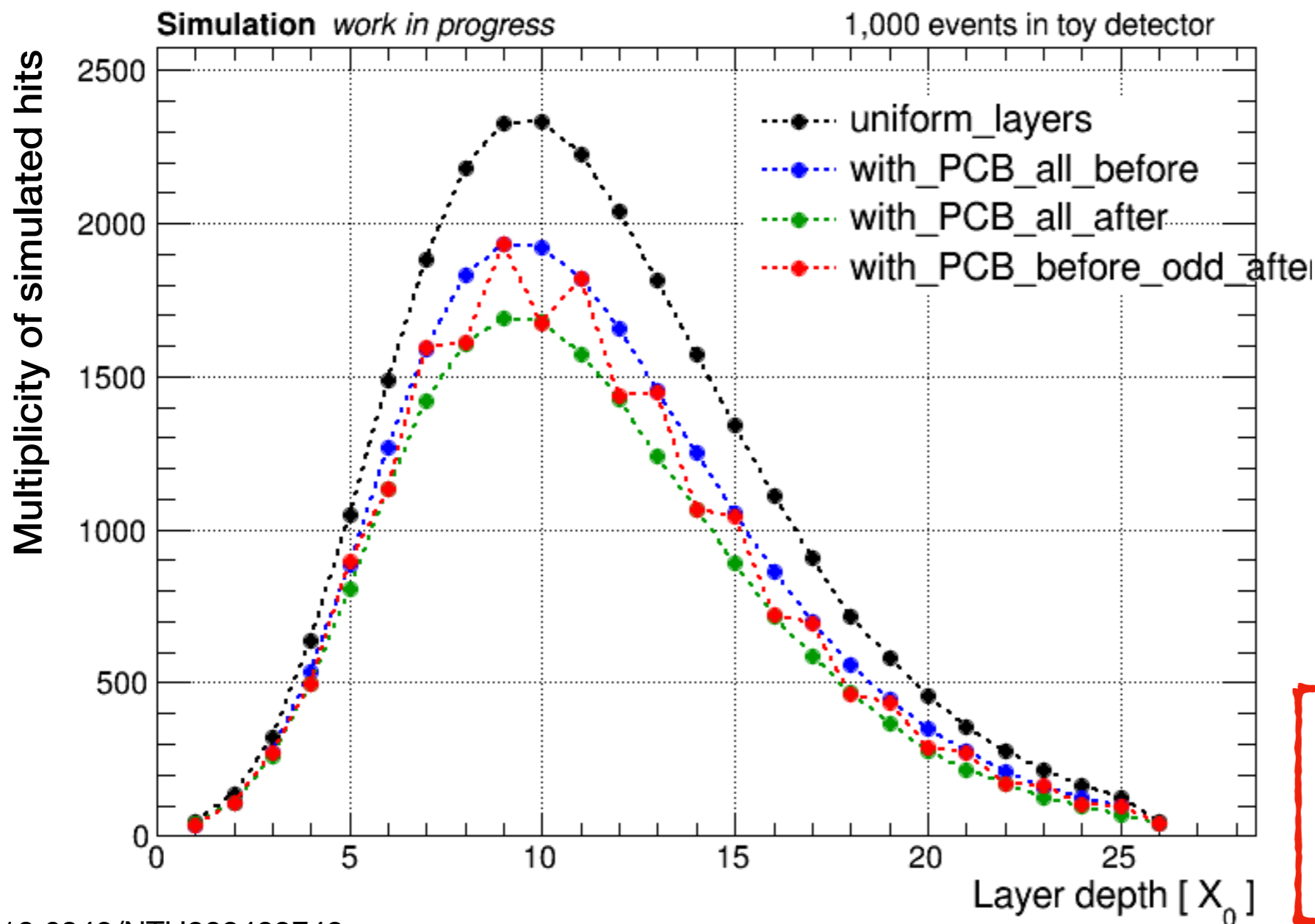


All PCB after Si

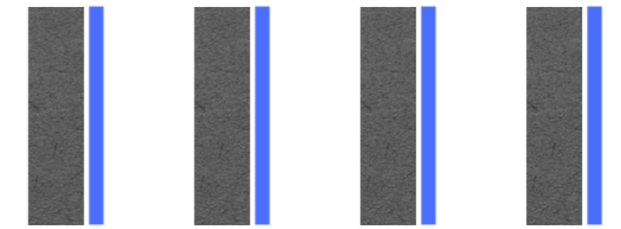


# Effect of Adding PCB Layers

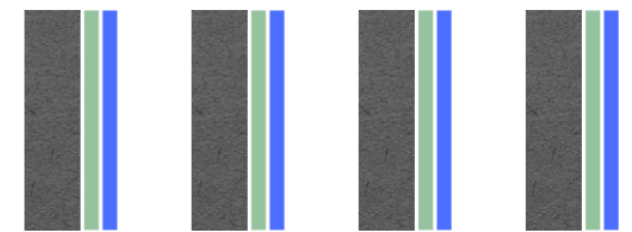
- PCB layers have shielding effects
- Zigzag pattern appears in alternating PCB placement!



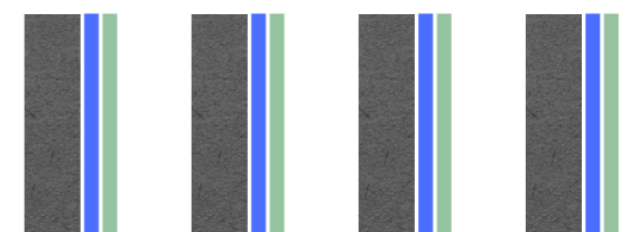
No PCB layers



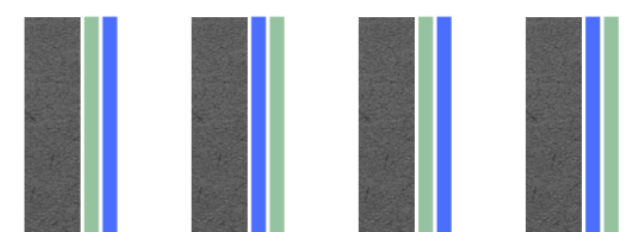
All PCB before Si



All PCB after Si



Alternating manner



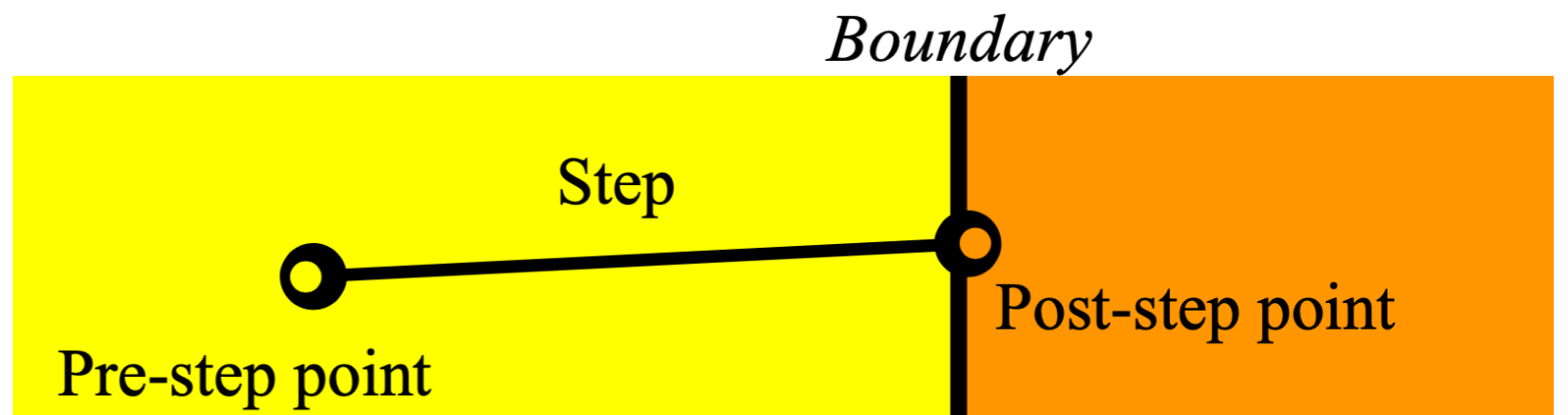
# Flag Backward Hits in Geant4 Simulation

## GEometry ANd Tracking 4



- A platform for the simulation of the particle passage through matter using Monte Carlo method.
- Based on C++ with a modern object-oriented design.
- Geant4 includes facilities

- ▶ geometry
- ▶ tracking
- ▶ detector response
- ▶ run management
- ▶ visualization and user interface

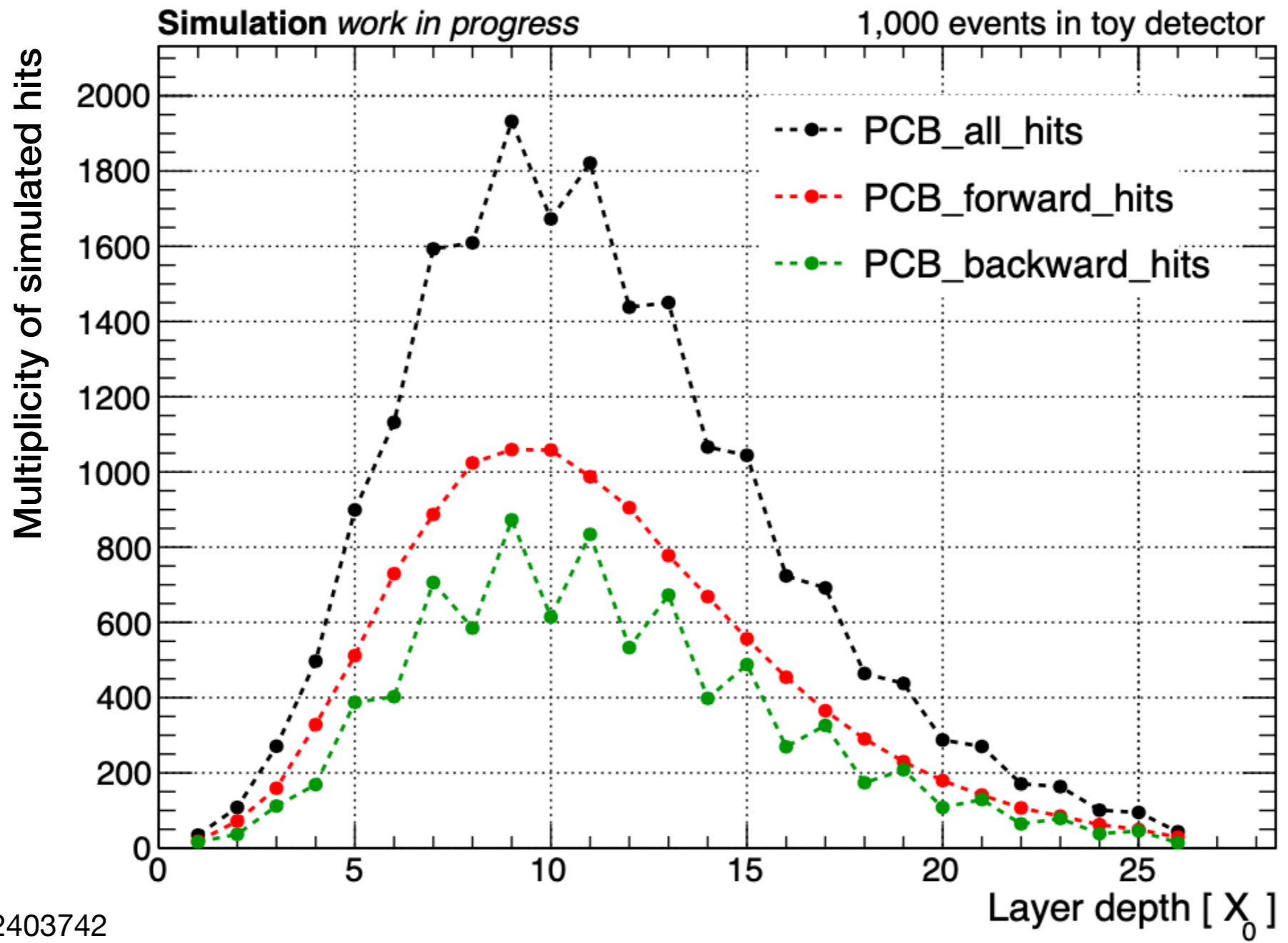
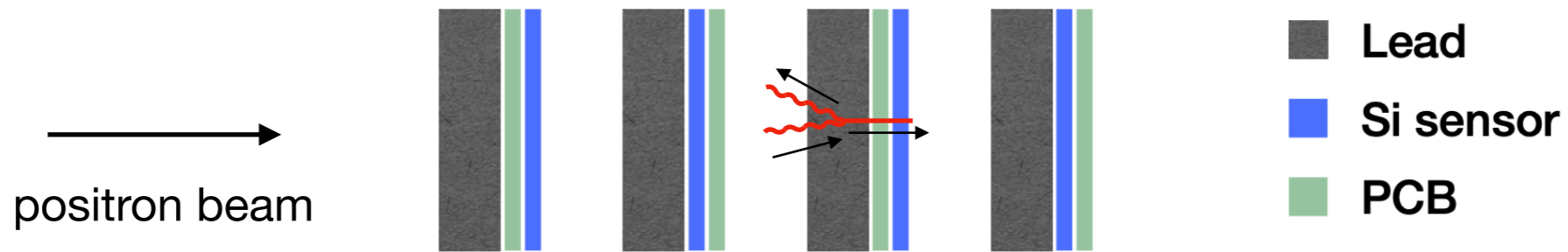


→ Add a new variable indicating hits from backward tracks!

**“Backward hits”**



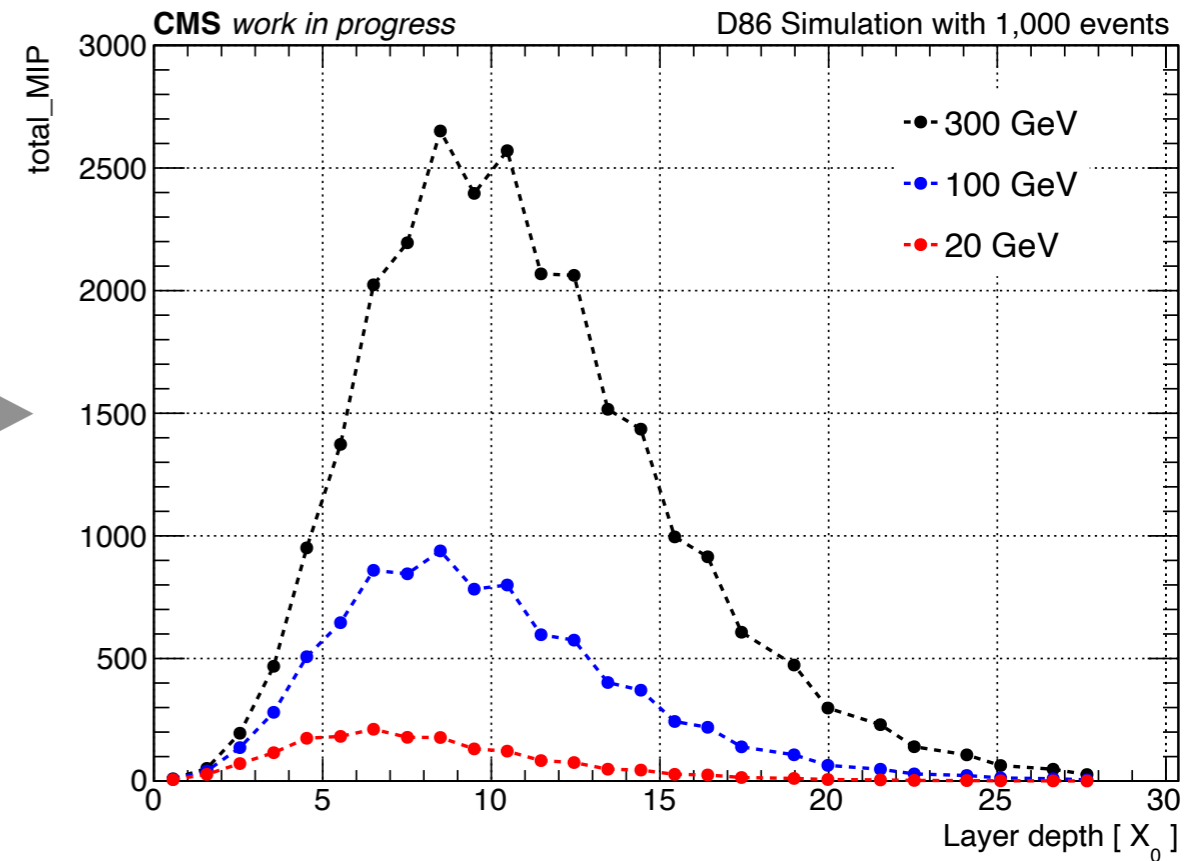
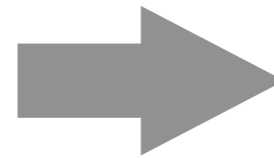
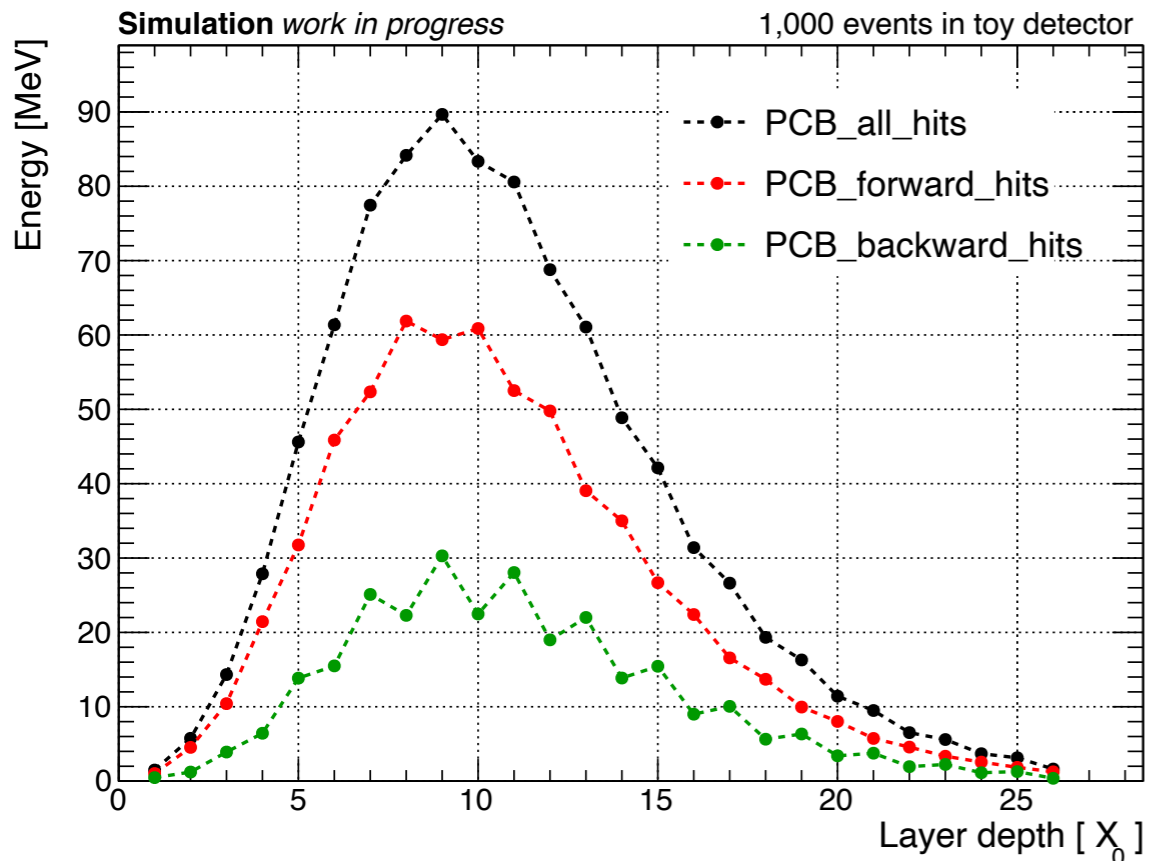
# “Backward” Compton Scattering



# Longitudinal Profile for Deposited Energy

## Toy Detectors

## D86 in CMSSW



Putting more realistic passive layers  
should evolve in the observed zigzag pattern

# HGCAL Event Reconstruction

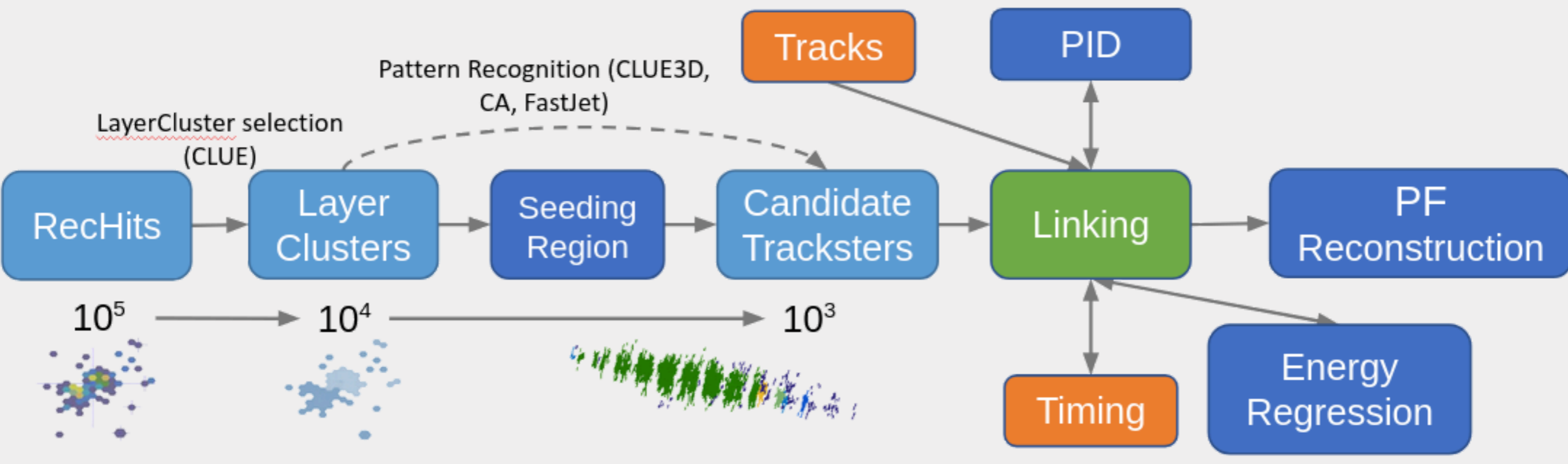
Materials from 2024 LHCC poster ([link](#))



# TICL Framework

Felice Pantaleo *et al* 2023 *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.* **2438** 012096

- The **I**terative **CL**ustering framework
  - ▶ Flexible and modular framework
  - ▶ Core algorithms are friendly to heterogeneous computing
- Initially designed for the HGCAL reconstruction, and currently being extended to potentially become the particle flow framework for phase-2

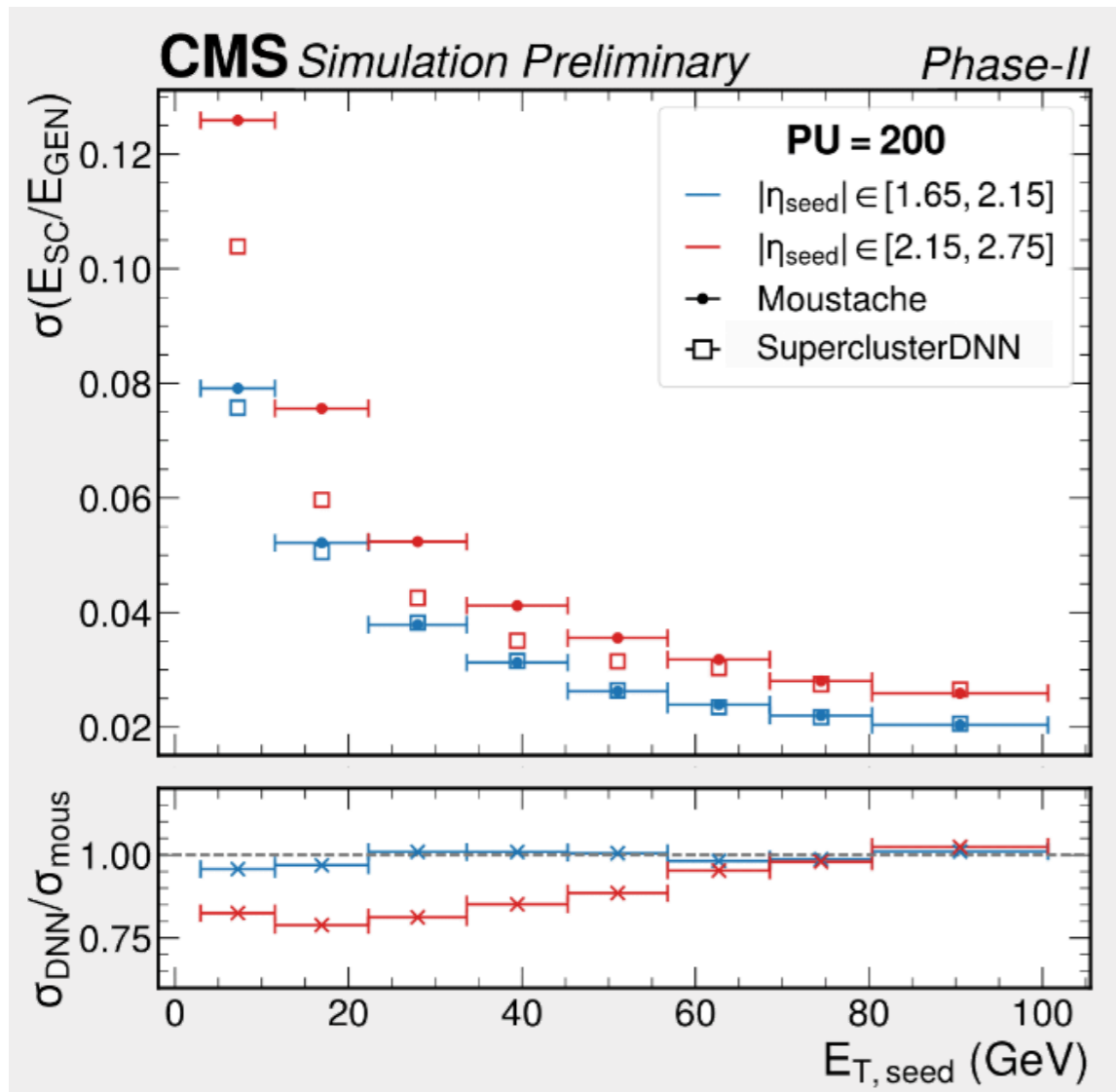


Source: Wahid Redjeb *et al*, [https://indico.cern.ch/event/1474681/?view=standard\\_numbered#22-the-cms-phase-2-high-granul](https://indico.cern.ch/event/1474681/?view=standard_numbered#22-the-cms-phase-2-high-granul)

# Improved Linking Algorithms in TICL v5a

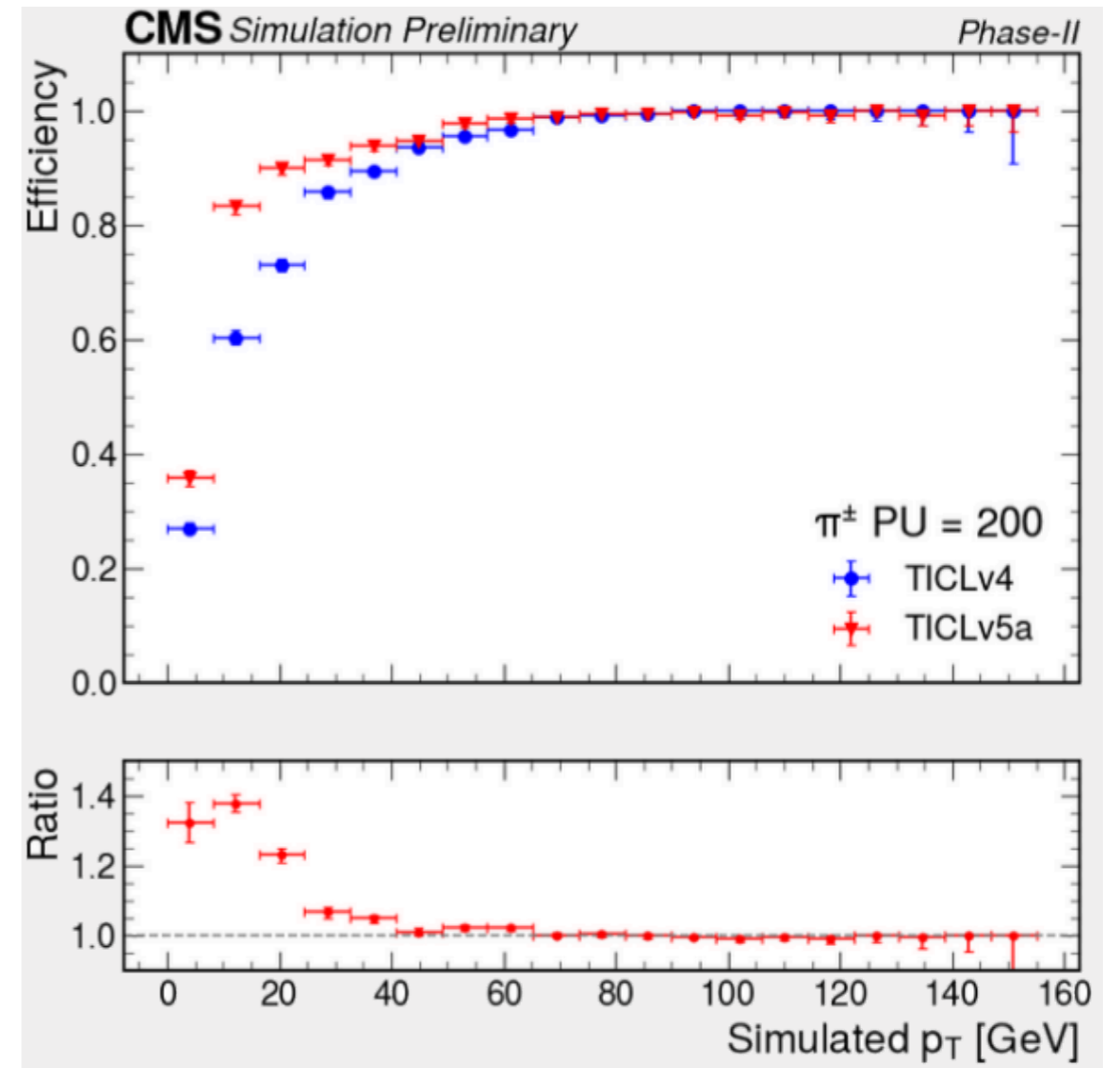
## E/Gamma Super Clustering

- DNN-based algorithm
- To retain/reject tracksters within the seed window



## Hadronic Shower Fragmentation

- Geometrical alignment compatibility
- Maximize energy collection by taking “un-tracksterized” layer clusters



Source: Wahid Redjeb et al, [https://indico.cern.ch/event/1474681/?view=standard\\_numbered#22-the-cms-phase-2-high-granul](https://indico.cern.ch/event/1474681/?view=standard_numbered#22-the-cms-phase-2-high-granul)

# Particle Flow Interpretation

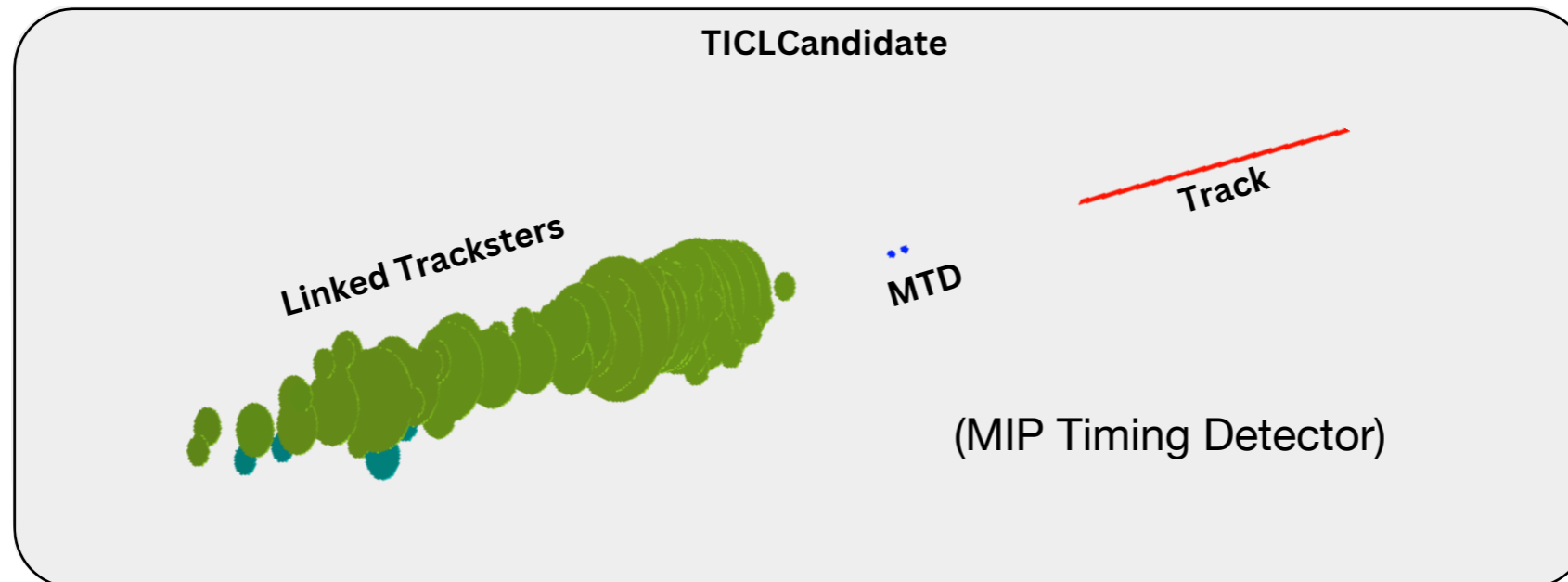
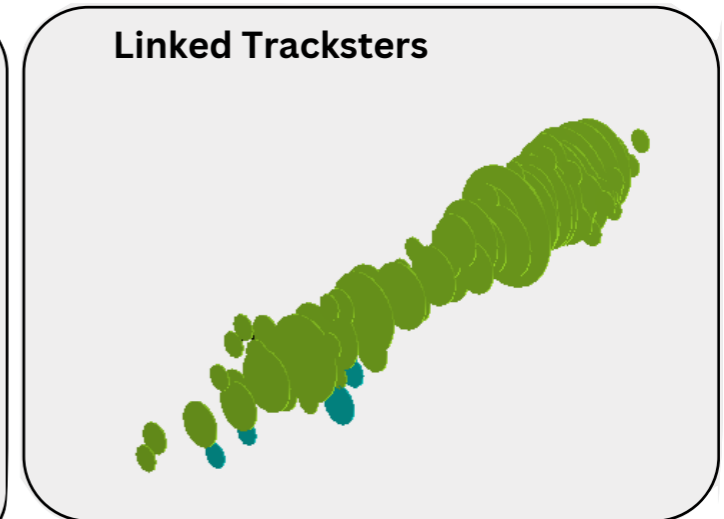
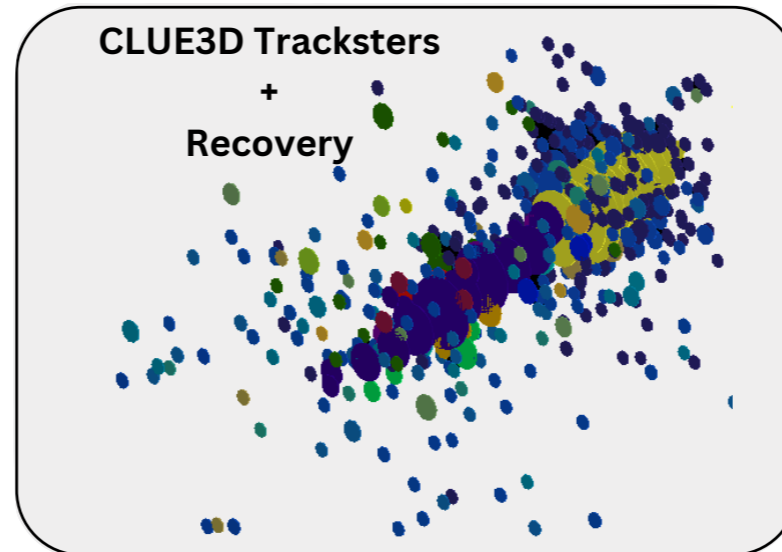
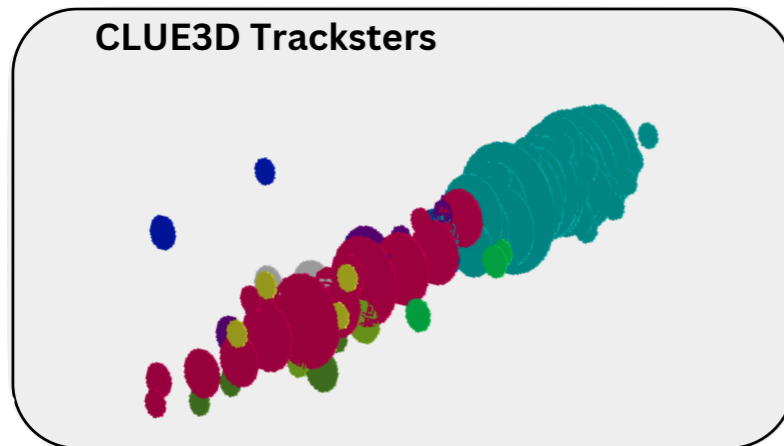
## TICL candidate building

- Link track and linked-tracksters

1. HGCal and ETL time compatibility

2. Additional trackster merging

- Apply energy regression and PID on final Trackster collection

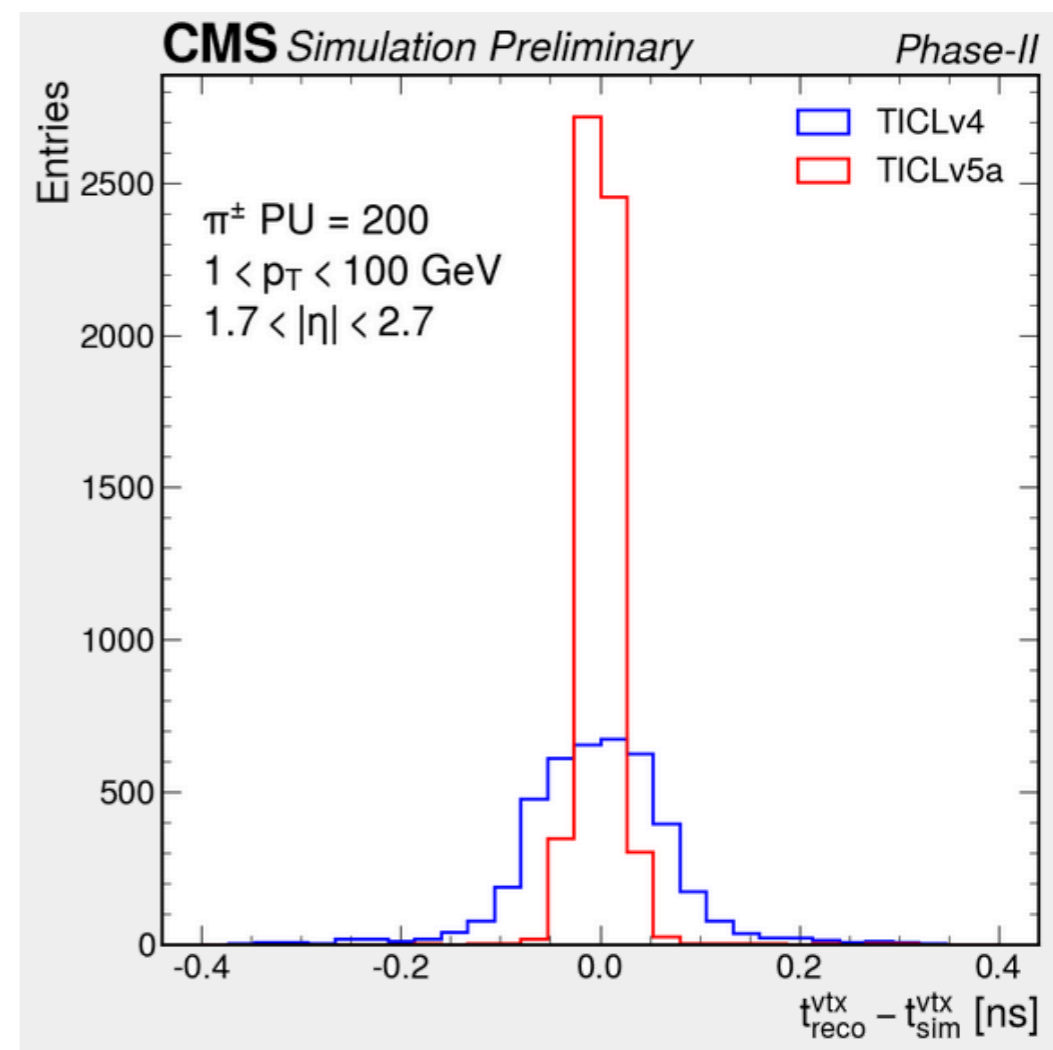
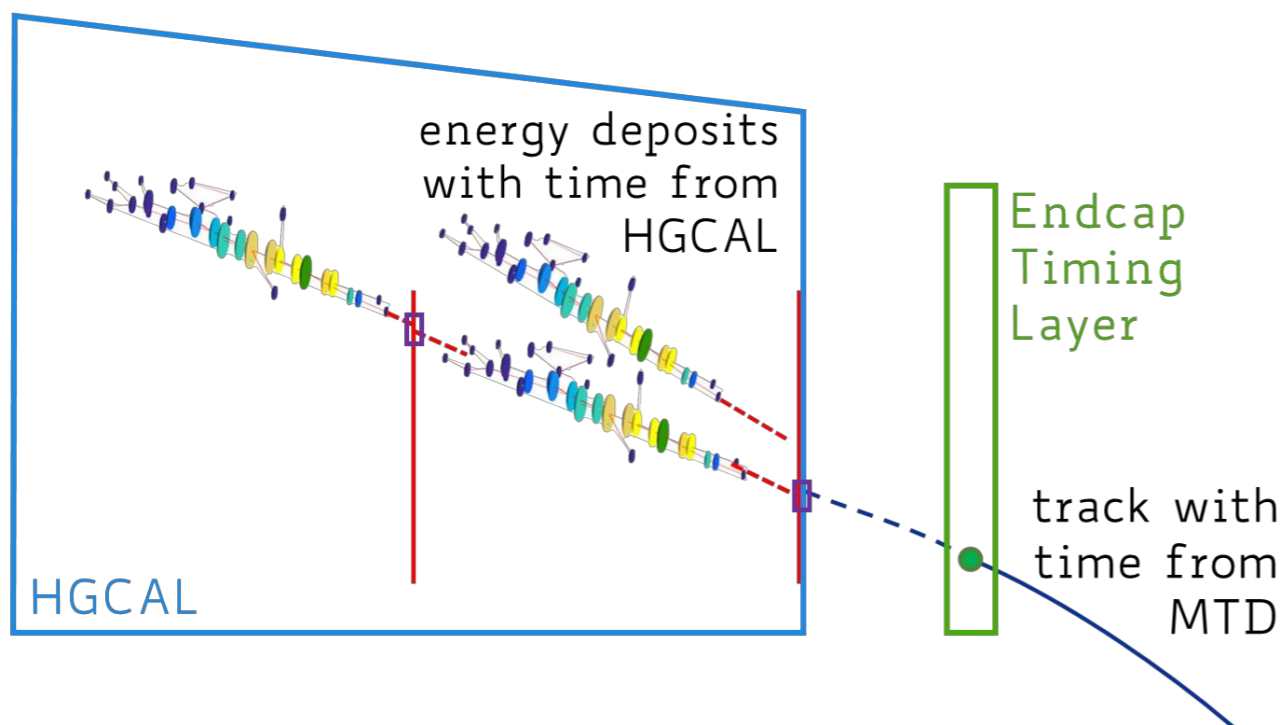


Source: Wahid Redjeb et al, [https://indico.cern.ch/event/1474681/?view=standard\\_numbered#22-the-cms-phase-2-high-granul](https://indico.cern.ch/event/1474681/?view=standard_numbered#22-the-cms-phase-2-high-granul)



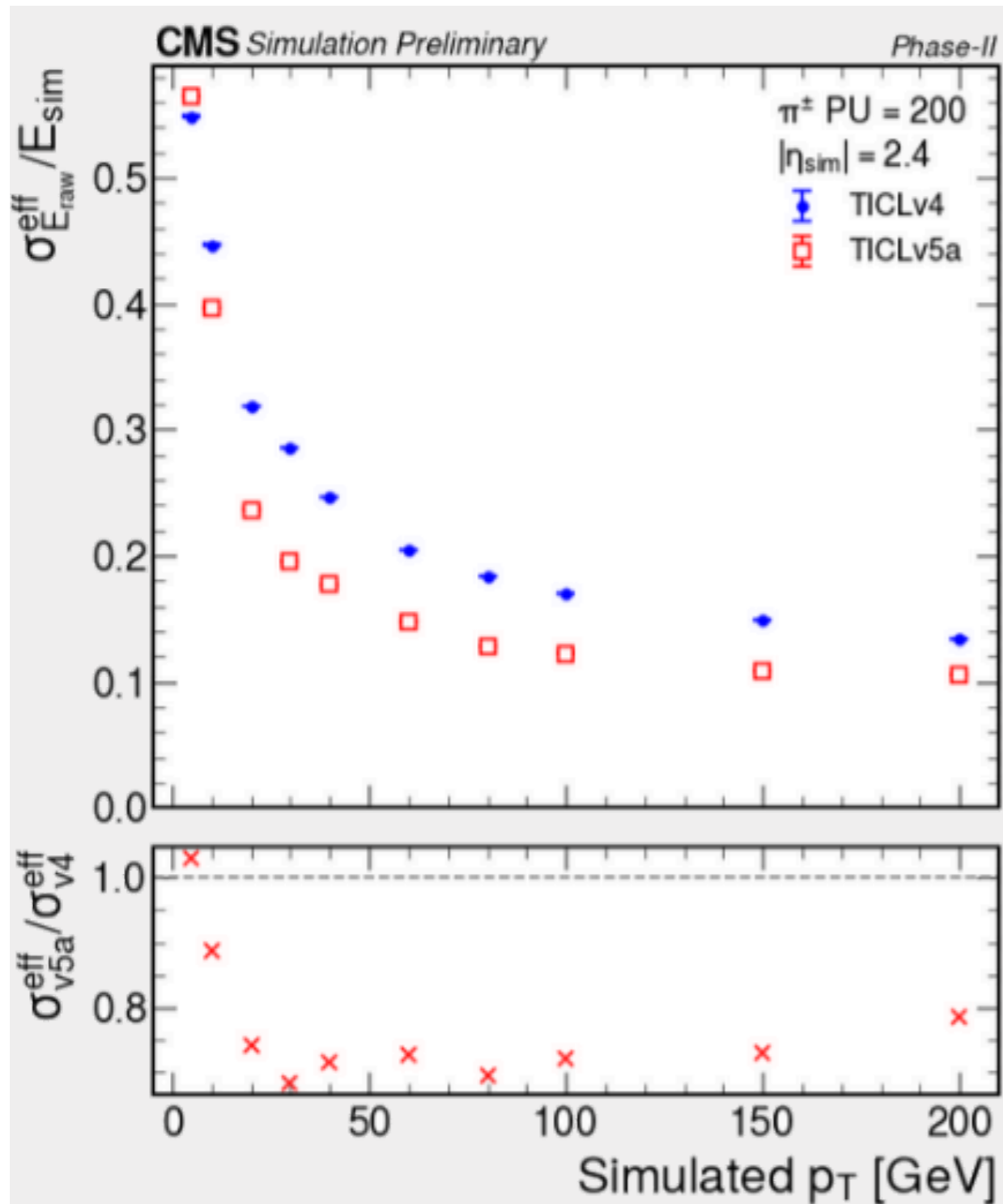
# Timing Information

- Hits: Time of arrival (ToA) measured with a time-to-digital converter
- Layer cluster: average of the hits time weighted with time resolution
- Trackster: project layer clusters onto trackster barycenter plane
- TICL candidates
  - ▶ Trackster time propagated back to **the point closest to the beam spot**
  - ▶ Improvement from usage of HGICAL local time and propagation along the trajectory of track



Source: Aurora Perego et al, [https://indico.cern.ch/event/1474681/?view=standard\\_numbered#23-use-of-time-information-in](https://indico.cern.ch/event/1474681/?view=standard_numbered#23-use-of-time-information-in)

# Improved Energy Resolution



- Latest TICL development brought improvement in every step of the chain
  - Better EGamma performance with the improved SuperClustering
  - Better Hadronic Reconstruction
  - Improved final Particle Flow Interpretation

Source: Wahid Redjeb et al, [https://indico.cern.ch/event/1474681/?view=standard\\_numbered#22-the-cms-phase-2-high-granul](https://indico.cern.ch/event/1474681/?view=standard_numbered#22-the-cms-phase-2-high-granul)

# 2024 Raw Data Handling & Test Beam

Partial Selected Materials



# HGCAL Raw Data Handling

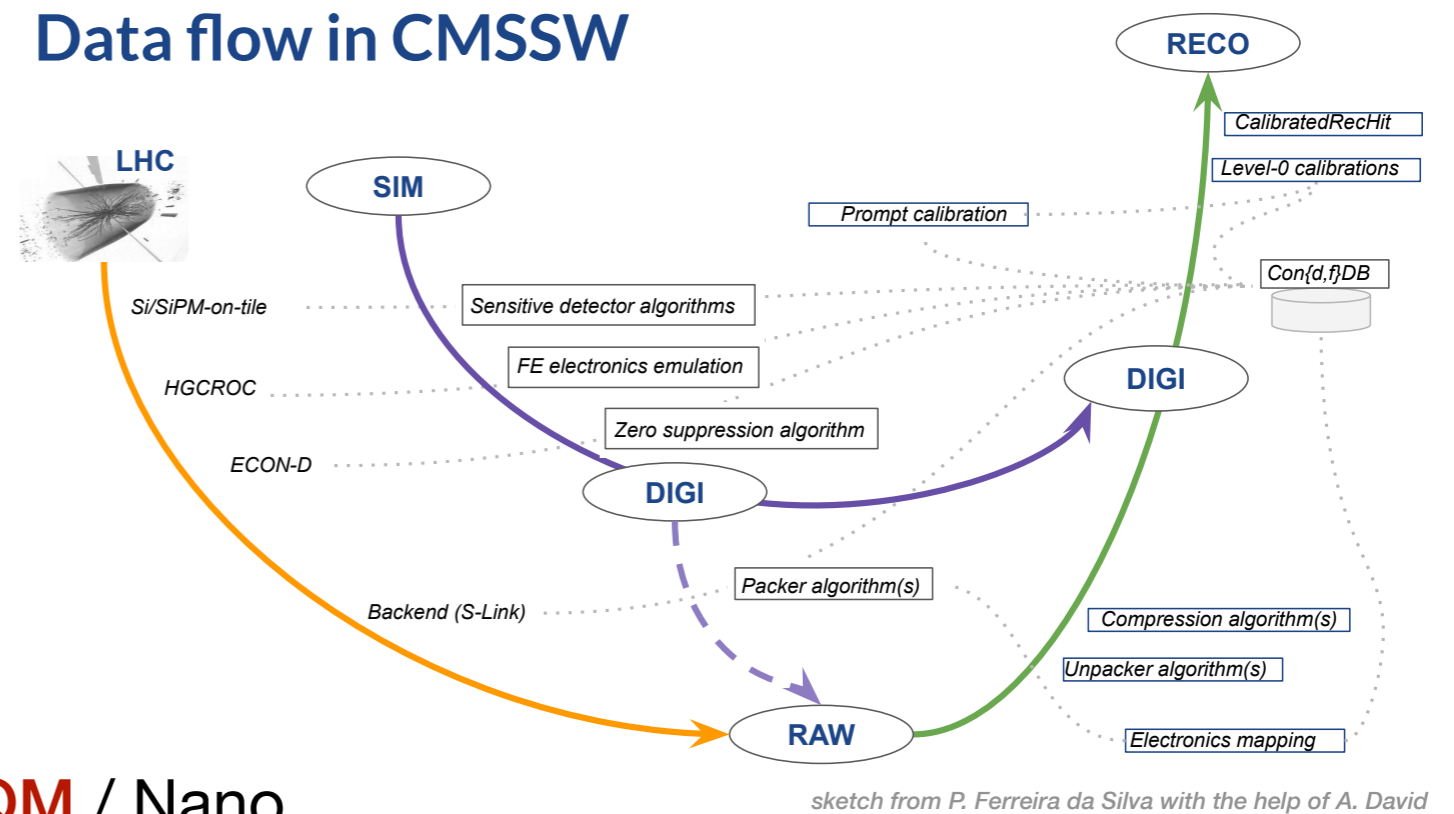
## Phase-2 upgrade of new end-cap calorimeter

- 6 million channels  $\rightarrow \mathcal{O}(700k)$  hits per event
- Heterogeneous computing
- Highly parallelization algorithms

## HGCAL Raw Data Handling

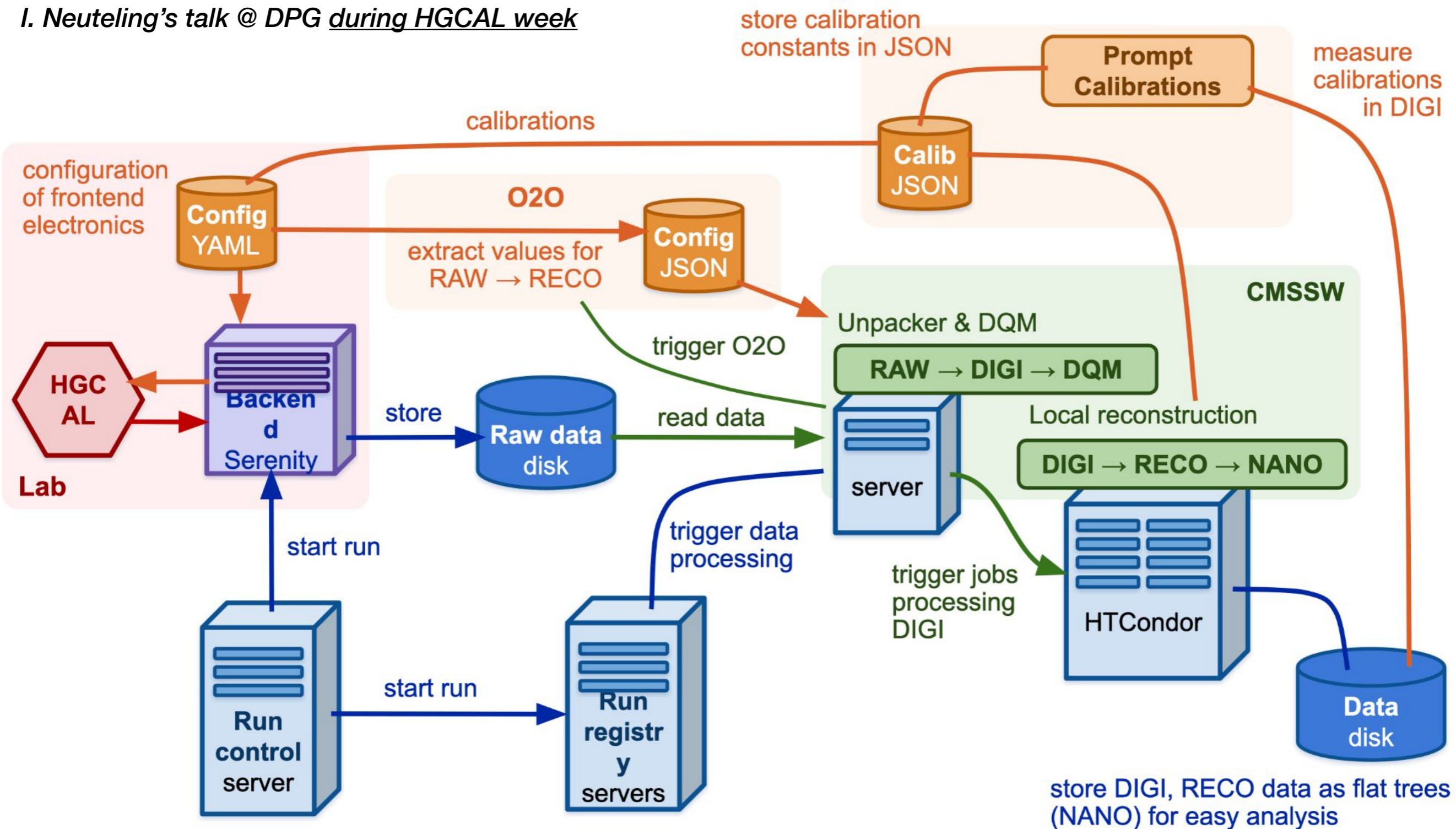
- 2022 October working group built
- 2023 Aug/Sep test-beam events
- Goal: RAW  $\rightarrow$  **DIGI**  $\rightarrow$  **RECO**  $\rightarrow$  **DQM** / Nano
  - ▶ Level-0 calibration algorithms are developed
  - ▶ Algorithms are ported to Alpaka EDPproducer for heterogeneous computing
  - ▶ HGCAL DQM service is established from scratch for the test beam activities

## Data flow in CMSSW



# 2024 Data Flow in Offline Software

I. Neuteling's talk @ DPG during HGCAL week



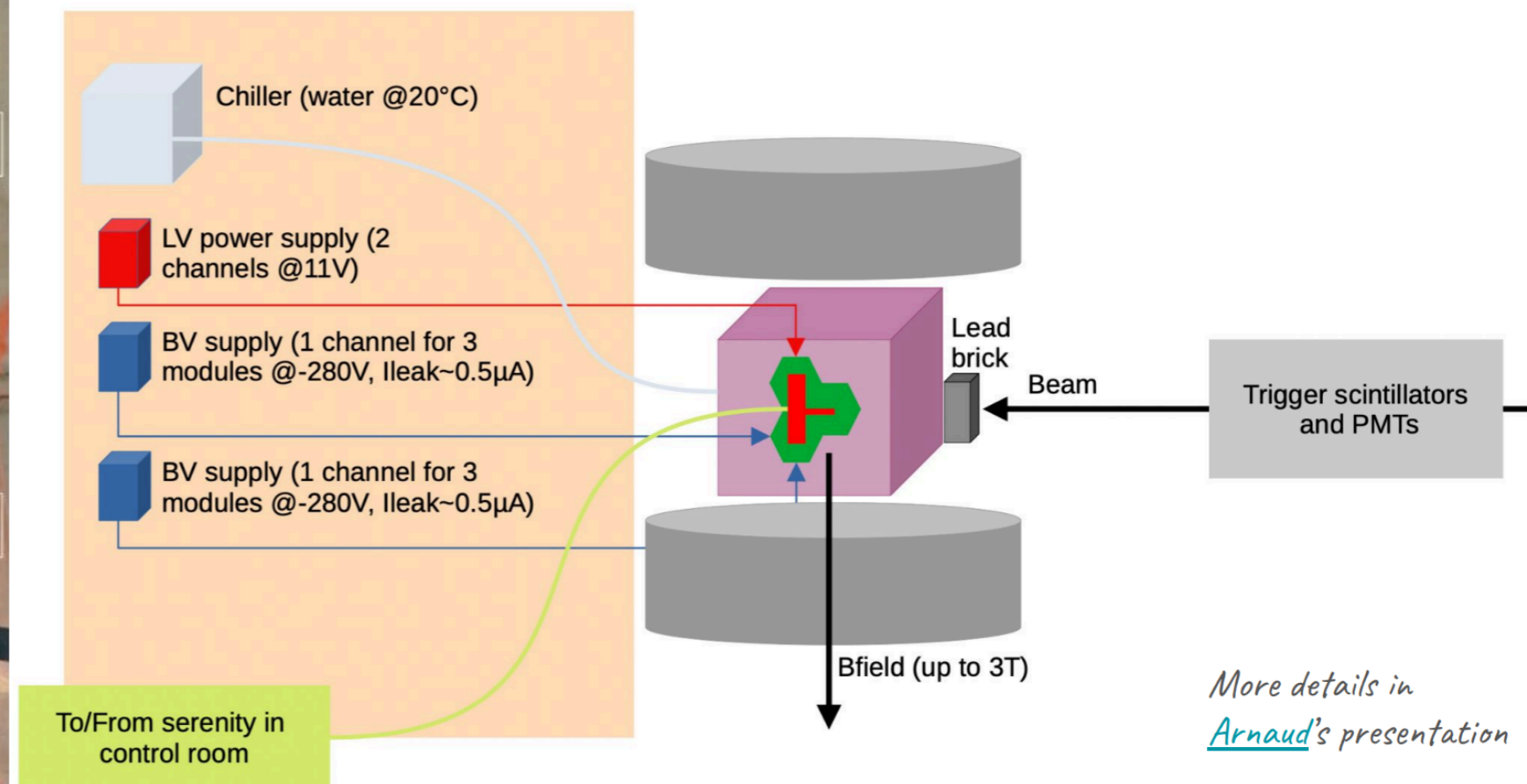
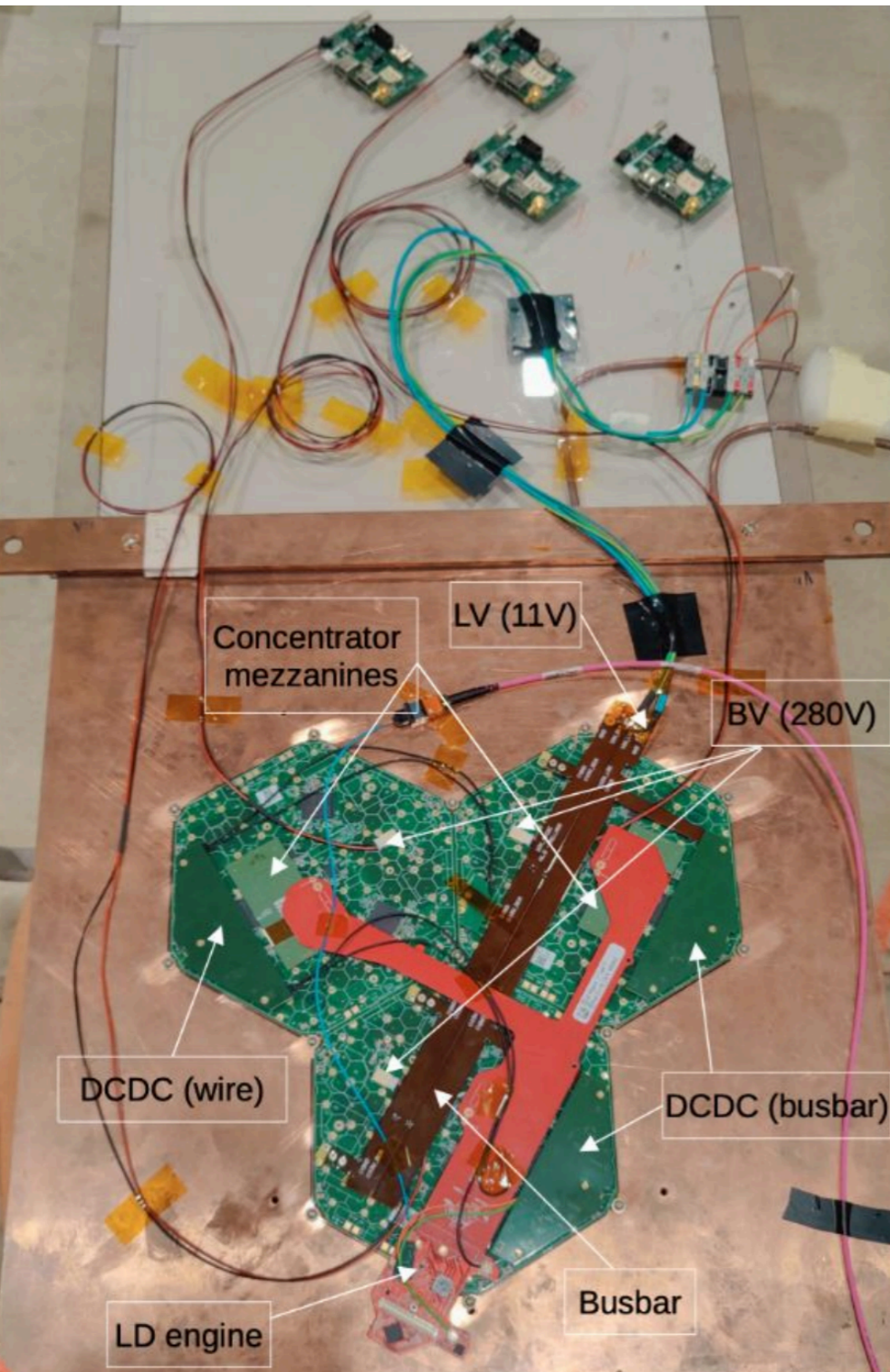


# 2024 Test Beam System

Source: HGCal DPG Presentation

## Description of the set up *Silicon V3 system*

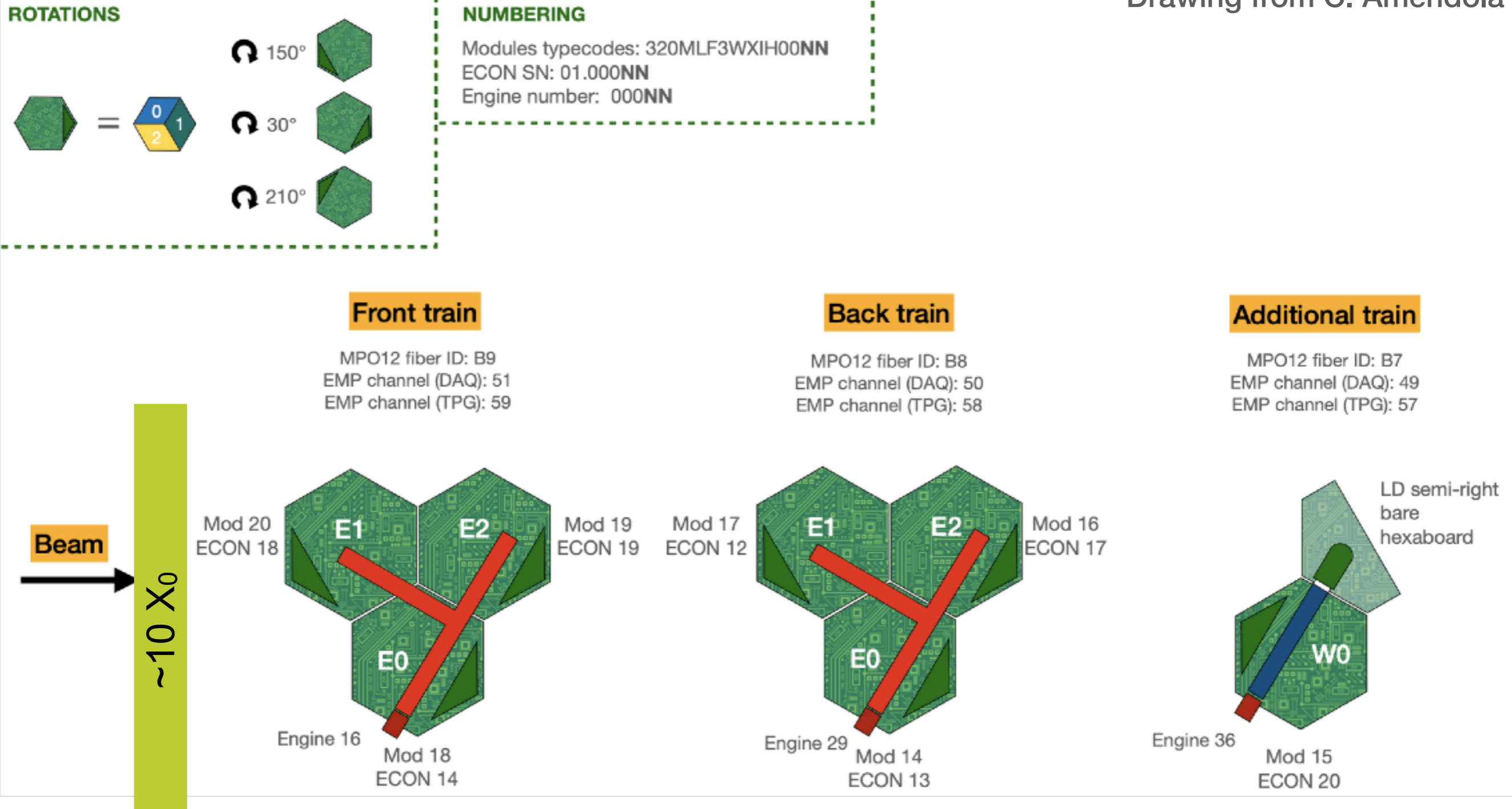
The setup consists of two identical layers, each assembled with three silicon modules (300  $\mu\text{m}$  thick sensors) featuring a T-shape wagon and LD engine. A third layer, referred to as the "Partial train," includes one full module (ROCv3B) and one Semi-Right hexaboard. The LD full modules are equipped with HGCROC3B, and the concentrator mezzanine is equipped with ECONT-Prod1 and ECOND-Prod1. Additionally, a partial concentrator mezzanine for the Semi-Right also utilizes production ECONs.





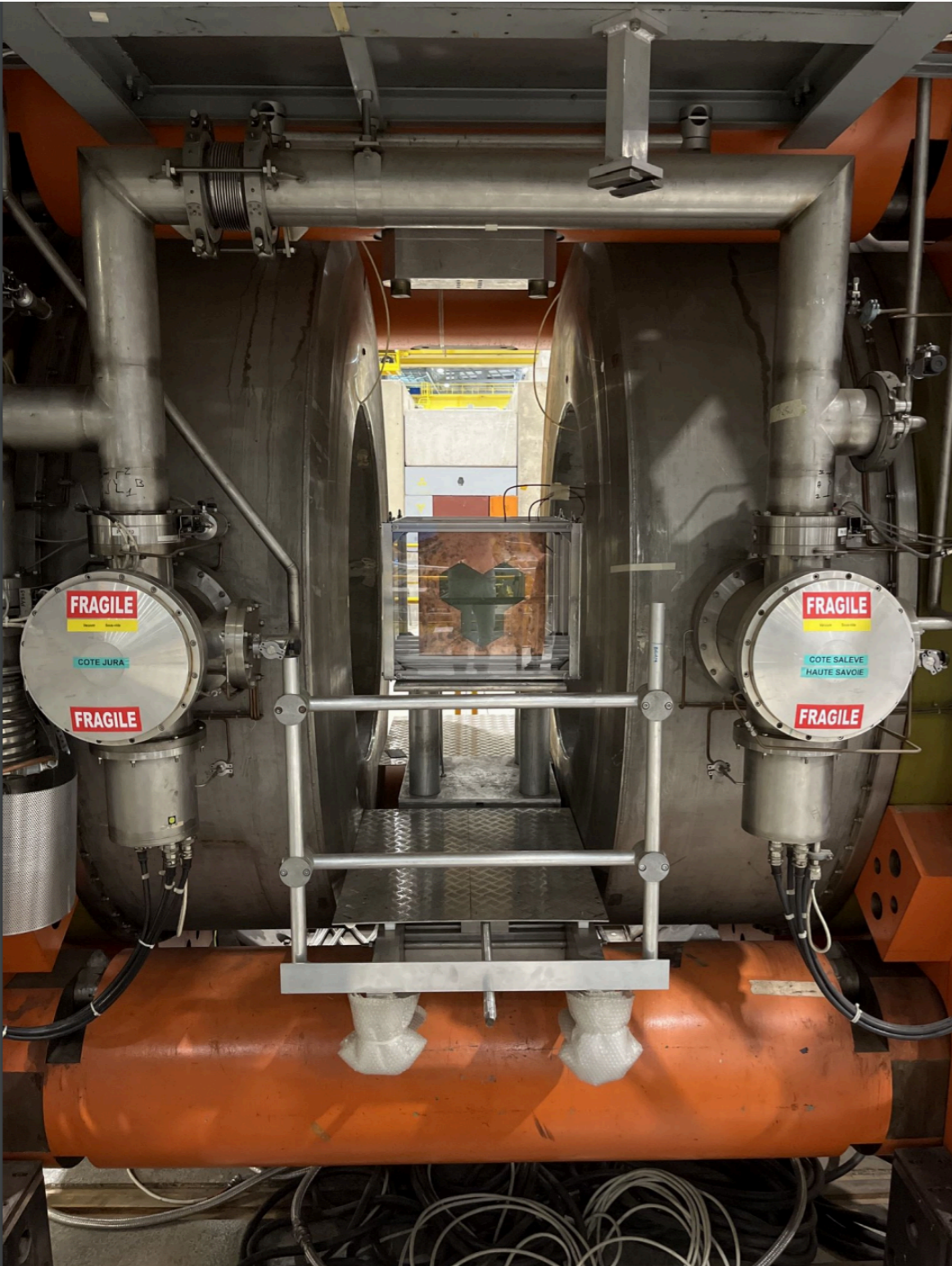
# Geometrical Layout

Drawing from C. Amendola



# Setup in Magnetic Field

Source: HGCal DPG Presentation



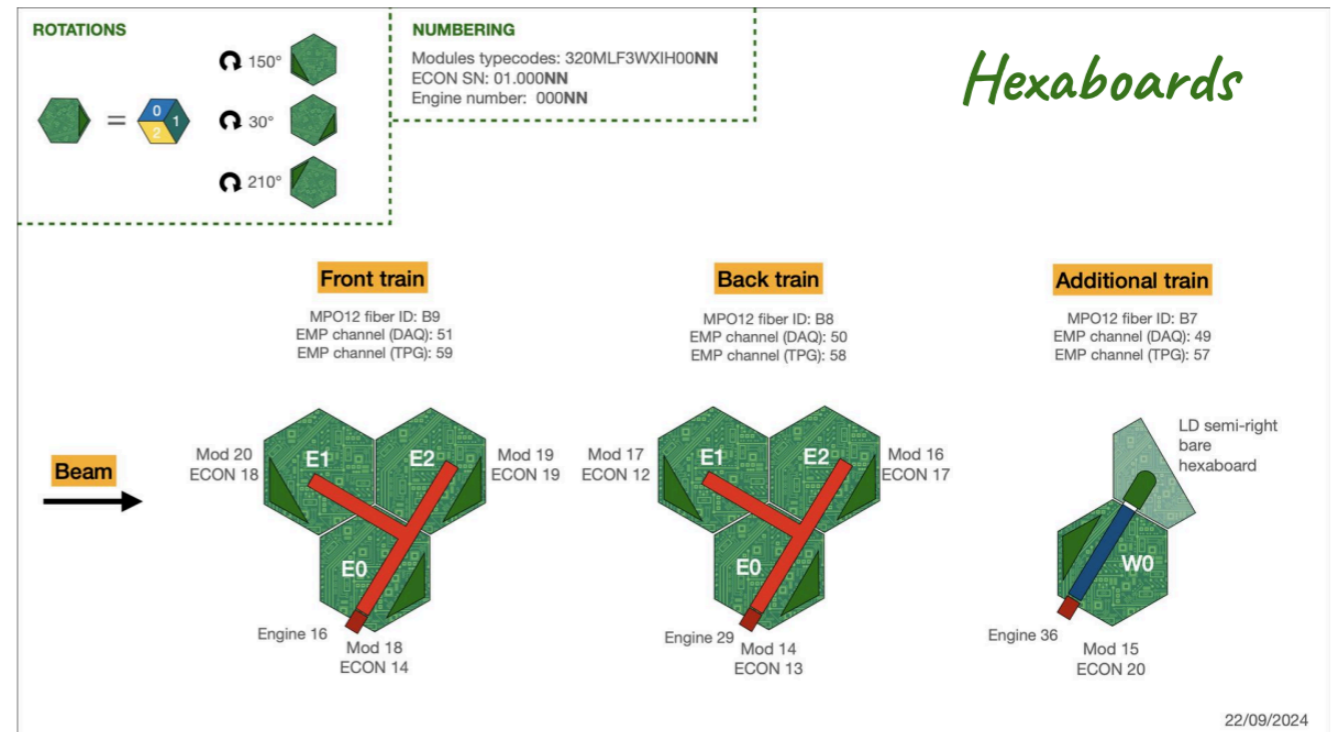
## Description of the set up *HGCal beam test in magnetic field*

### Schedule at SPS-H2 Beam Line

1/09–25/09: Magnet during 5 days and beam with modules using **ROCv3B** and **production ECONs**.

### Back-end tests:

- Serenity system with VU7P.
- DTH board.
- Software based on HERD and XDAQ.



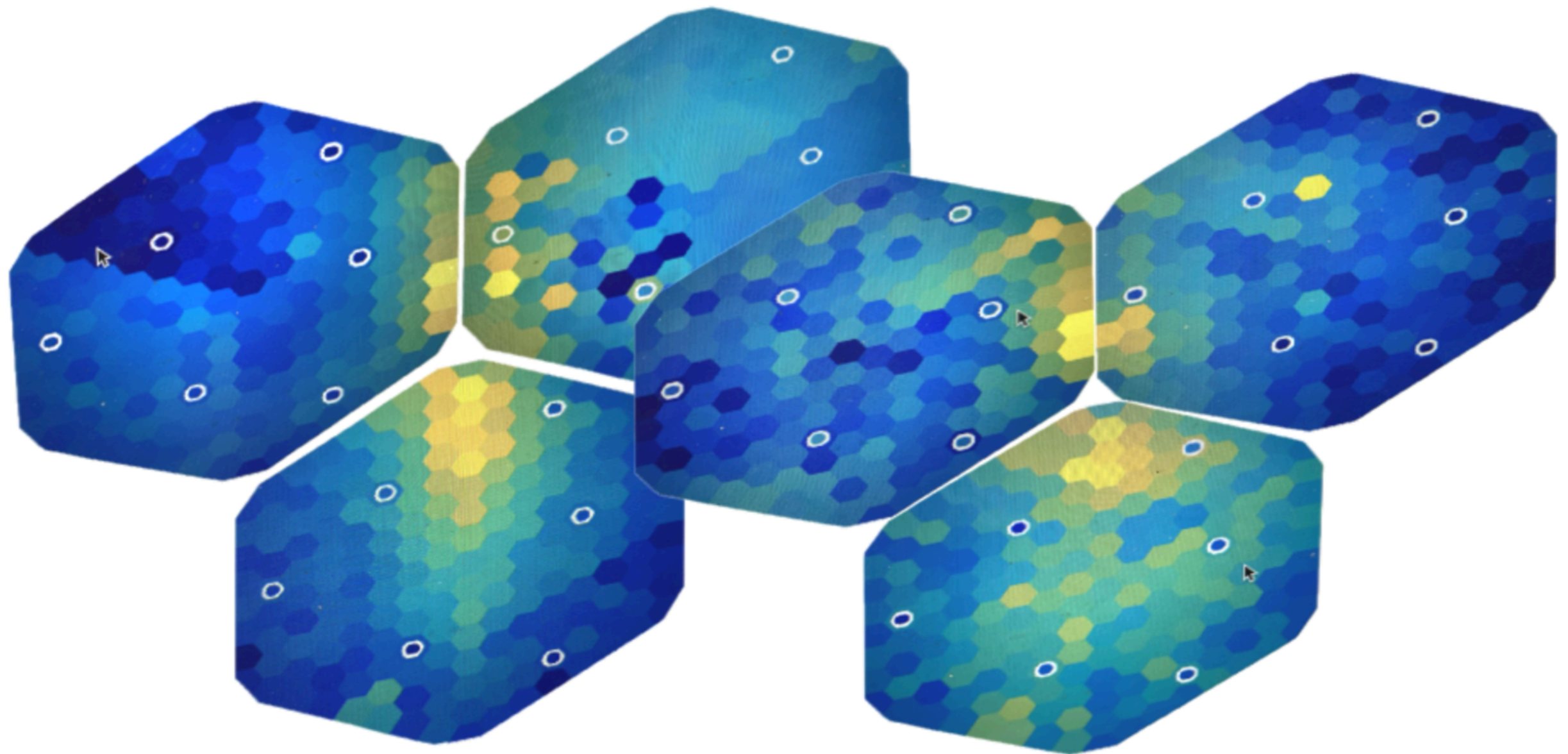


# Beam Position with Magnetic Field



Amina Zghiche 6:58 PM

run 1726942607 200GeV electrons 3T





# Evaluation of Pedestal and Noise

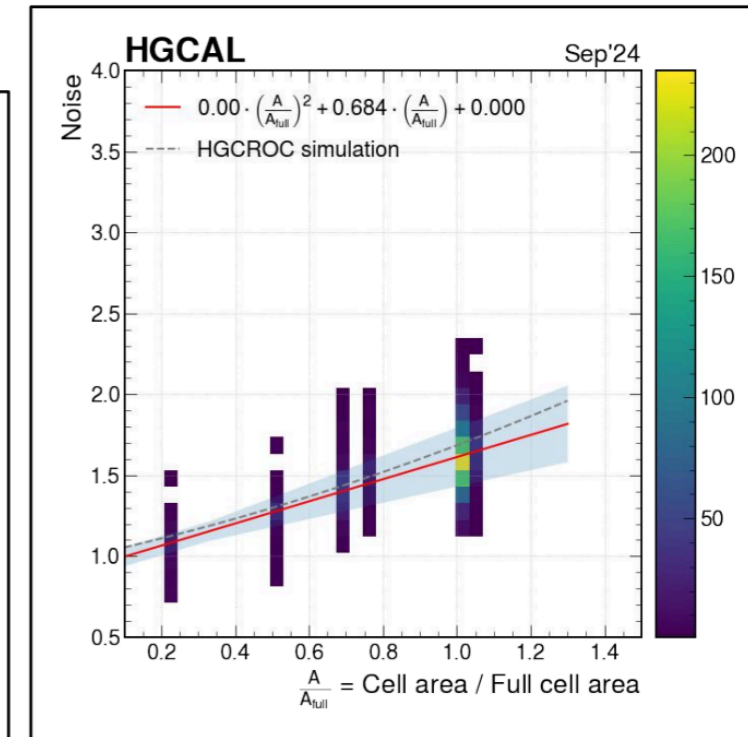
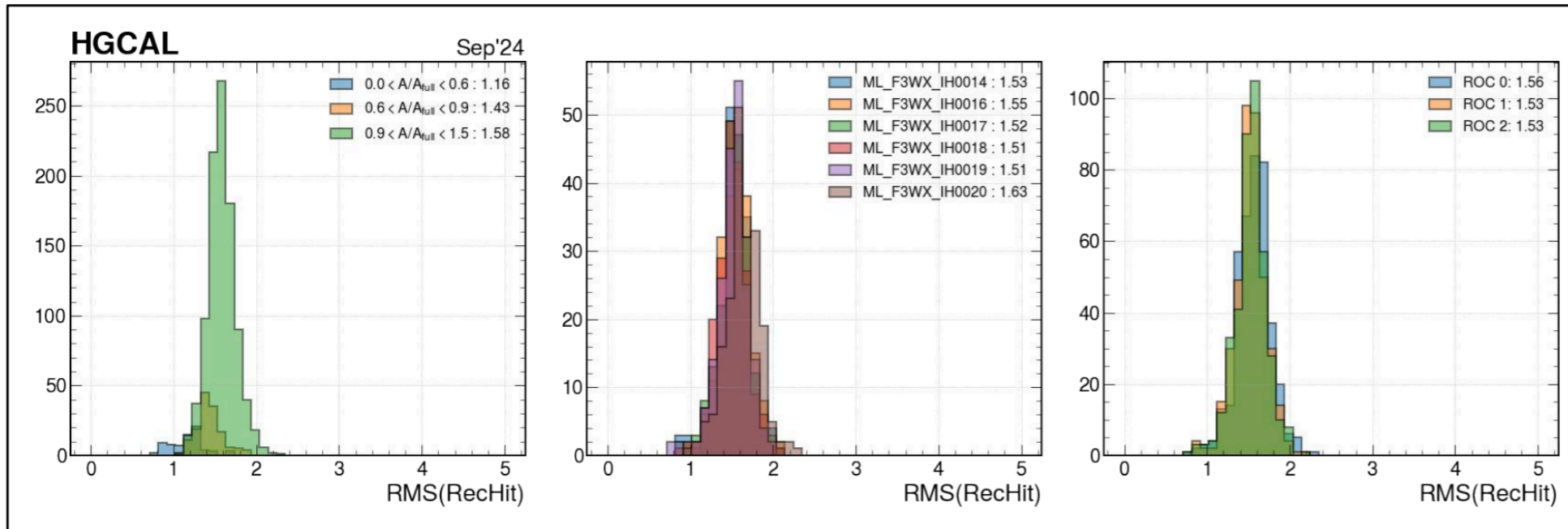
Source: HGCAL DPG Presentation



# Some Highlights: Noise Study

Source: HGICAL DPG Presentation

## Estimations



Caption: Distributions of the RMS of calibrated RecHits (in ADC units) after applying pedestal and common mode corrections. From left to right, the plots represent different Si cell areas, different modules, and different readout chips. These distributions correspond to the same run shown on slides 6 and 7.

Caption: Noise distribution as a function of cell area, normalized to the area of a full cell. A red curve shows the result of an unbinned fit to the data using a polynomial function, alongside the expected values based on HGCROC simulations.

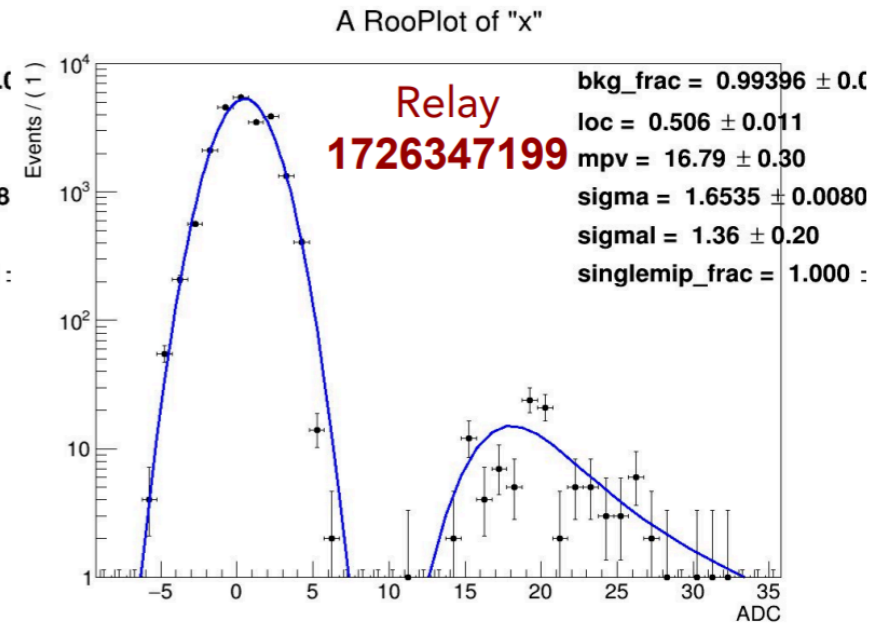
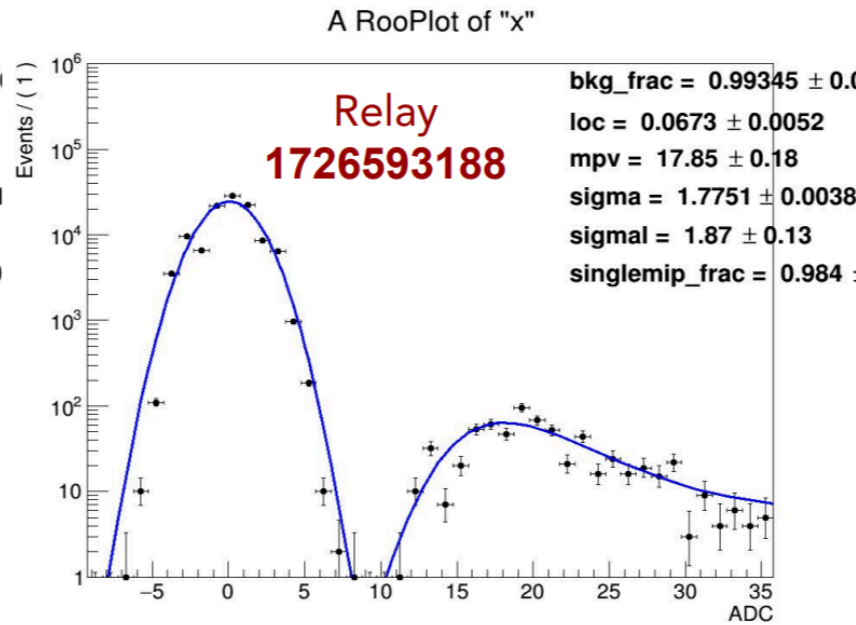
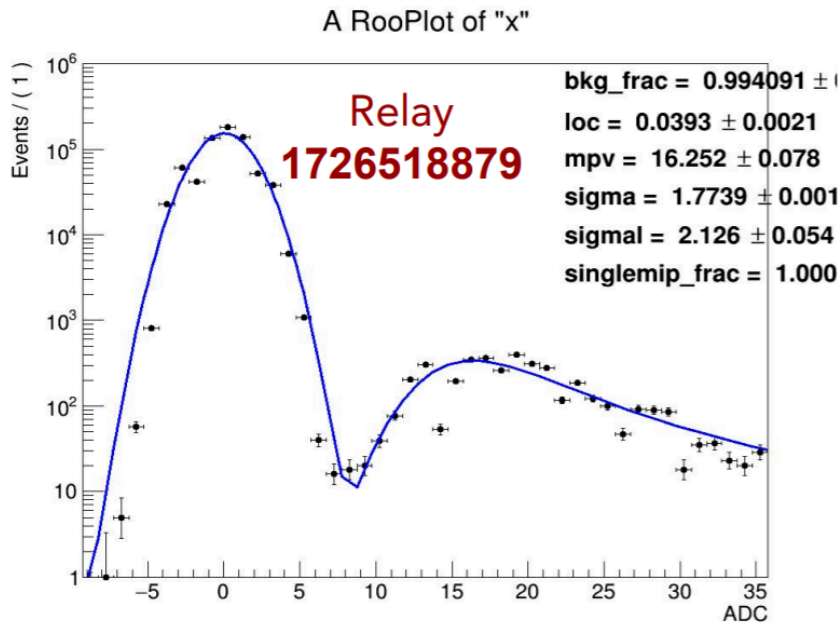


# Some Highlights: MIP Scale Study

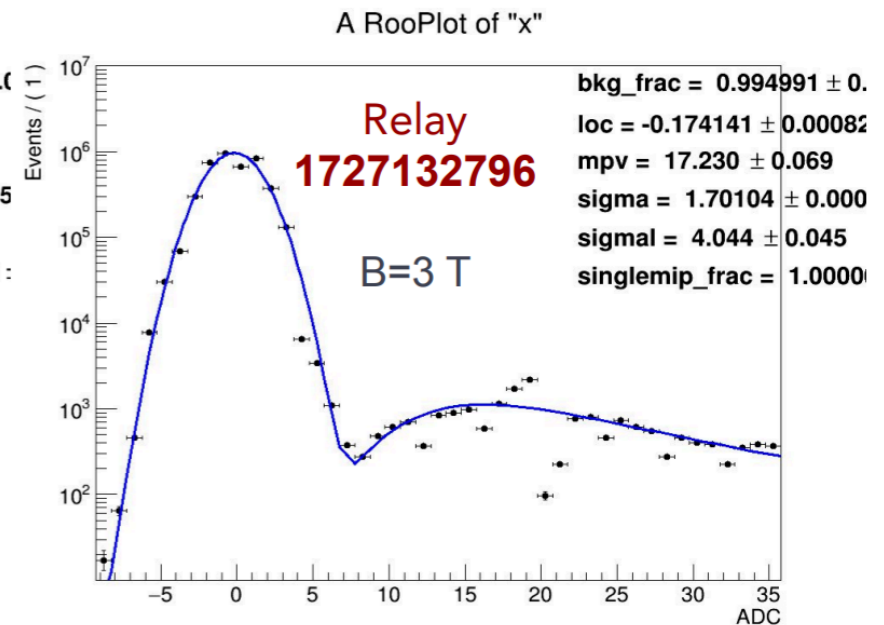
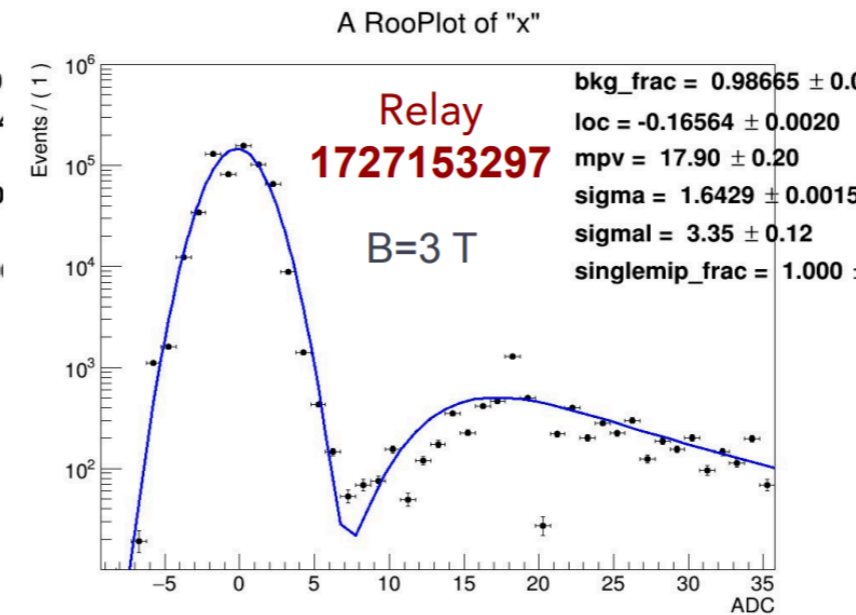
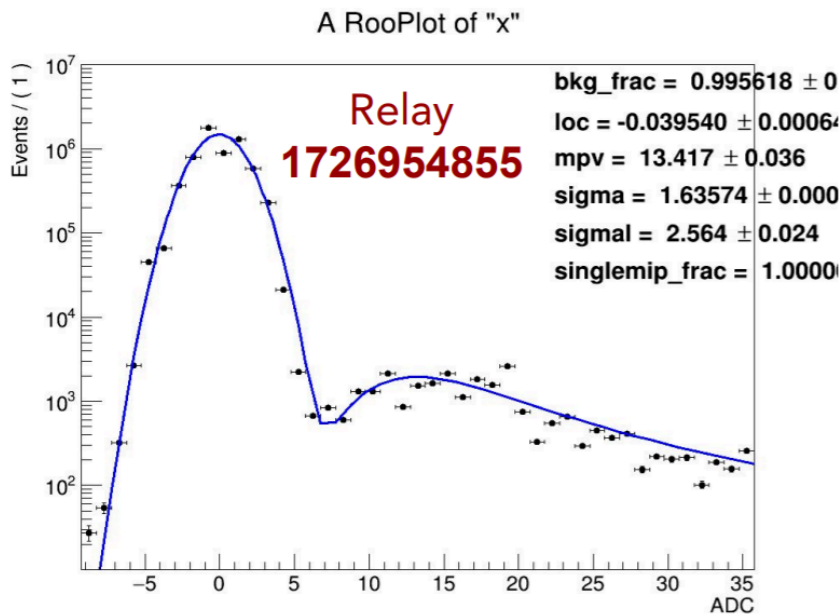
Source: HGICAL DPG Presentation

## Comparison of Channel 219 from ML-F3WX-IH0016 in different Relays

B=0 T  
and  
150  
GeV  
muons



B=0 T  
and  
250  
GeV  
muons





# Summary

# Summary

- Our Geant4 simulations reveal that the observed zigzag pattern stems from detector geometry and shielding of backward-scattered secondary particles. Understanding this energy deposition pattern will enable more efficient trigger criteria for the HGCal detector in Phase-2 operation.
- Various steps in the TICL framework have been improved, including better linking algorithms, PF interpretation, treatment in timing information, resulting in an enhancement in both time and energy resolution.
- The 2024 beam test campaign enabled us to test a full chain of sensors, DAQ and offline software. More analysis of test beam data is ongoing, quantifying the performance of pre-series HGCal components.





**Thank you for your attention**





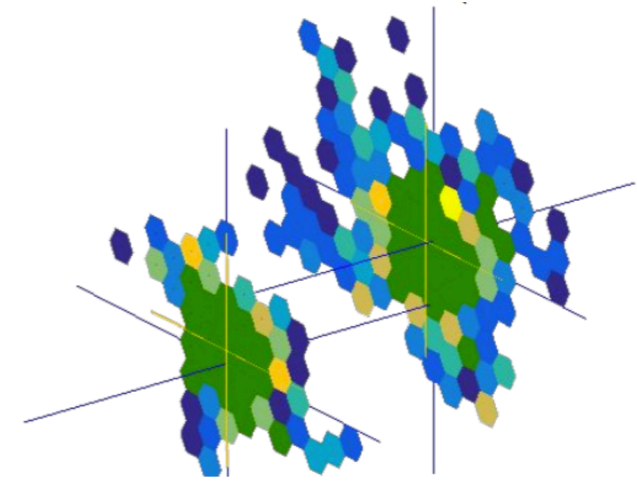
**Backup**



# HGCAL reconstruction

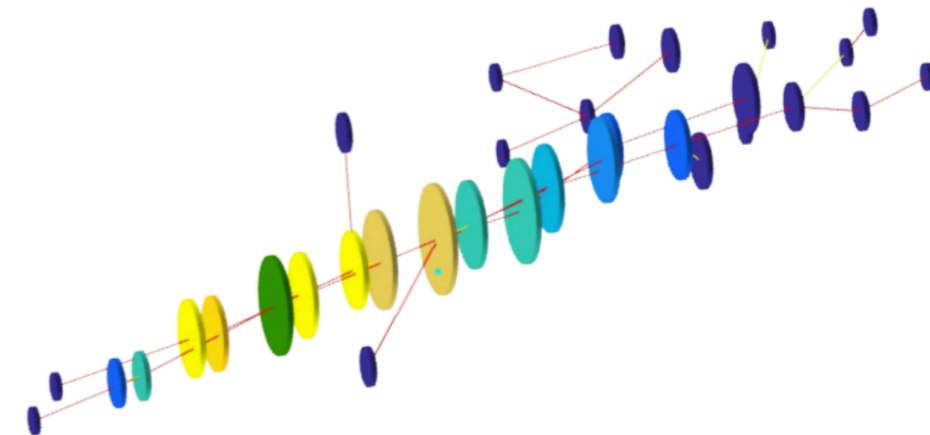
## CLUstering of Energy (CLUE) algorithm

- Developed based on Imaging Algorithm
- Input **hits** and output **2D layer clusters**
- Energy density based
- Reduce dimensionality of the problem  
( $10^5$  hits to  $10^4$  layer clusters)



## “The Iterative CLustering” (TICL) Framework

- Input **2D layer clusters** and output **3D objects / showers (TICL candidates)**
- Iterative algorithm
- Electromagnetic showers are easier to reconstruct
- Hadronic showers are reconstructed after EM showers

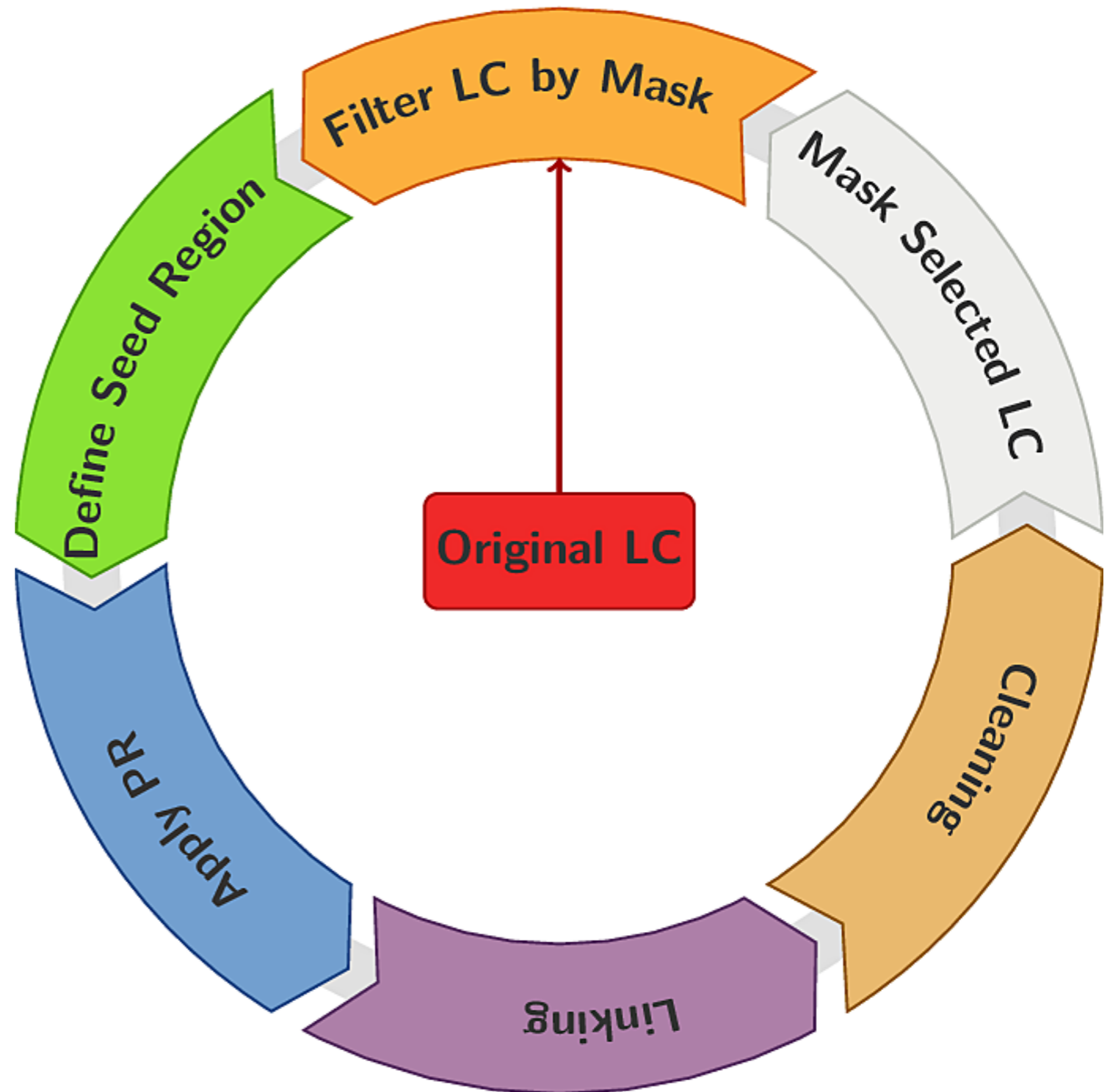


Reference: [The HGCAL website](#) and Marco Rovere's slides

# Skeleton of iteration

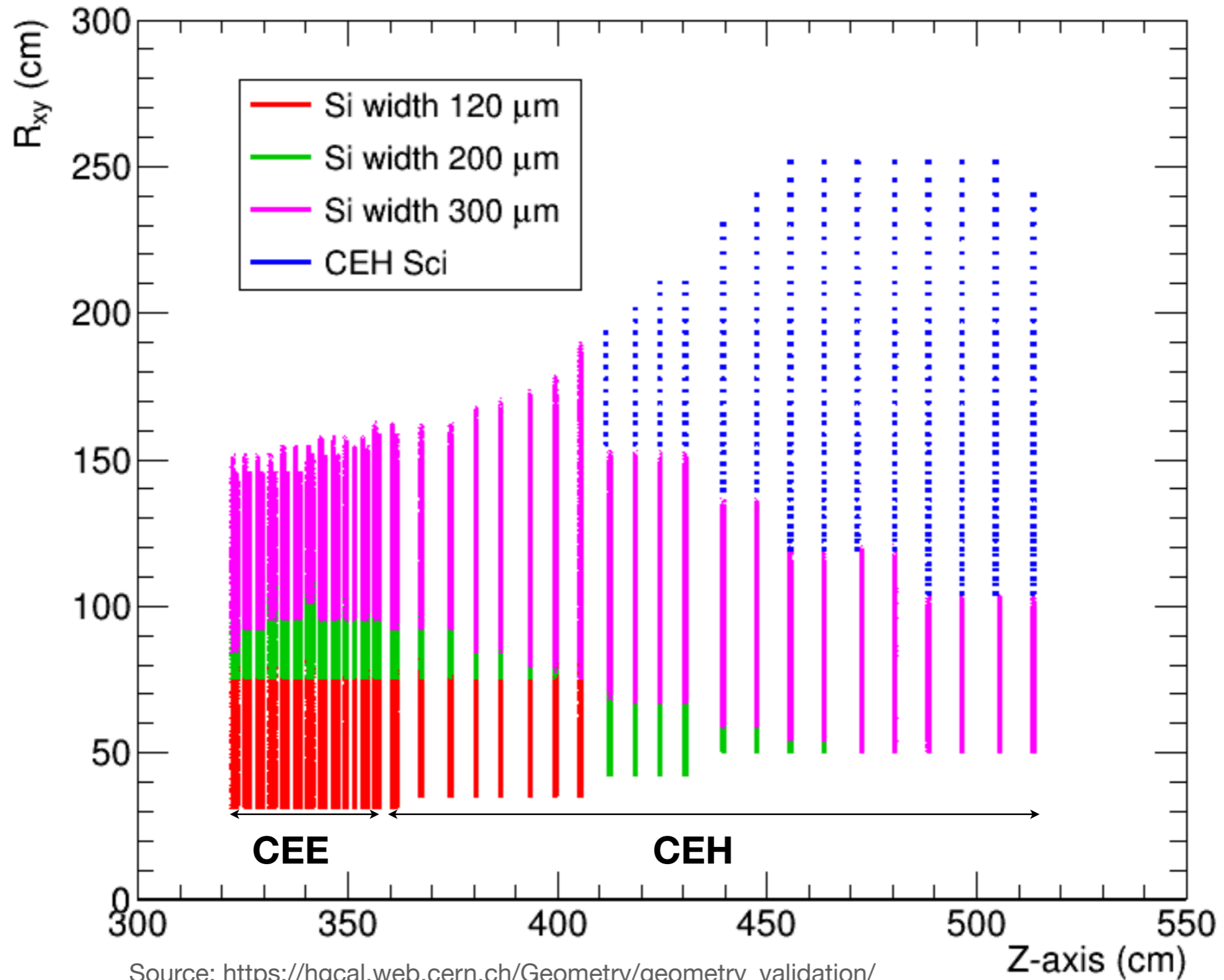
## Five-step procedure of an iteration

- Filter and mask layer clusters
- Define seeding region
- Pattern recognition
- Link the recognized patterns
- Cleaning and classification



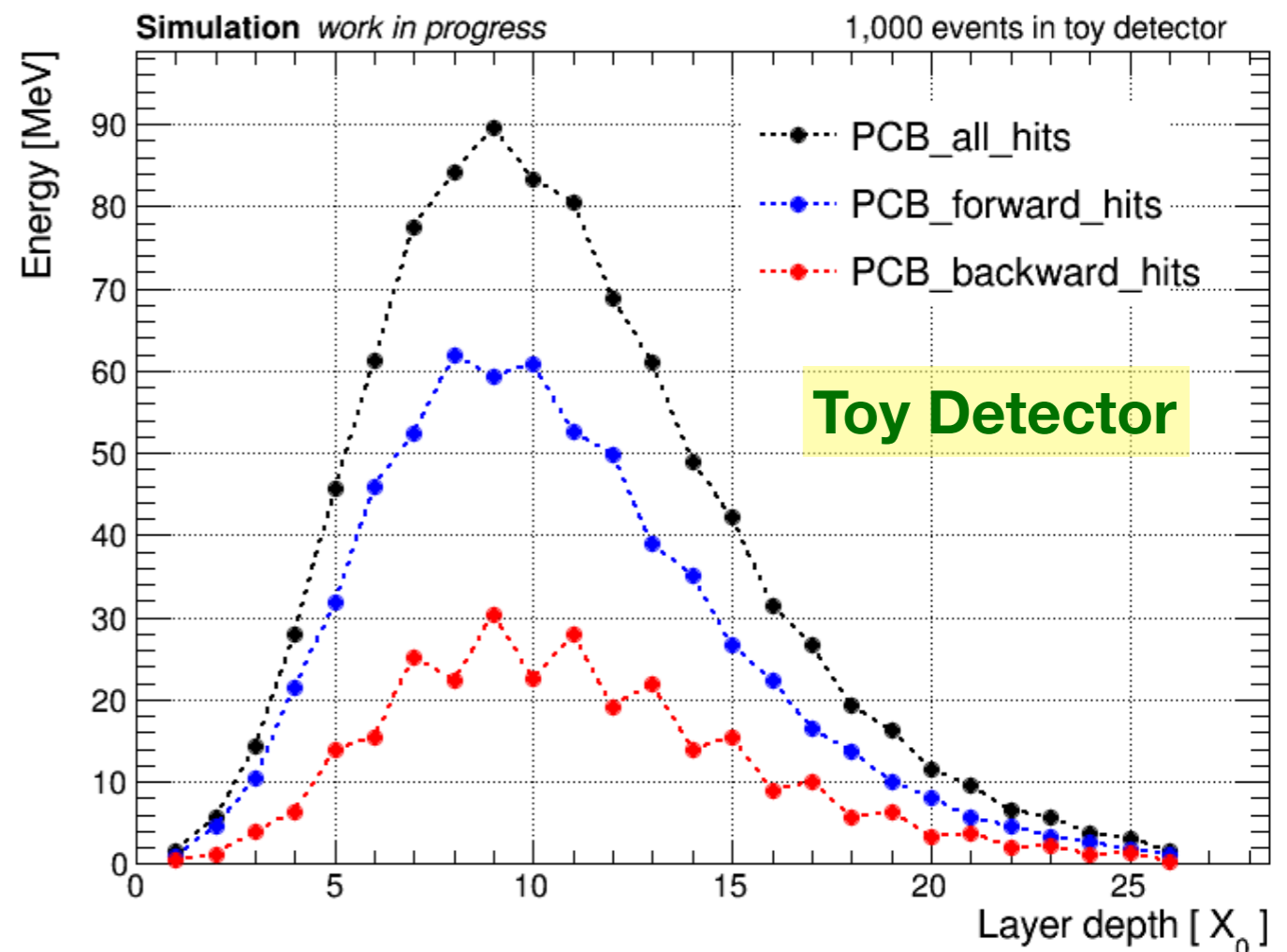


# HGCAL Muon Tomography



# Geant4 Study Summary

- Our Geant4 simulations reveal that the observed zigzag pattern stems from detector geometry and **shielding of backward-scattered secondary particles**.
- Future studies with realistic detector geometry will clarify the origin of this zigzag energy deposition pattern.
- Understanding this energy deposition pattern will enable more efficient **trigger criteria** for the HGICAL detector in Phase-2 operation.



# TICL Summary

## Latest development

- Better EGamma performance with the improved SuperClustering
- Better Hadronic Reconstruction
- Improved final Particle Flow Interpretation

## Future development

- Fine tune Hadronic Linking algorithm
- Improve combination of energy between Tracks and Tracksters
- Improve PF Interpretation combining Egamma workflow with Hadronic reconstruction
- Redesign Particle Flow Barrel reconstruction and integrate it in TICL



# Thank you for your attention



11. July. 2024

16th Patatrack Hackathon Event

Italian Pizza event @ CERN Preveessin