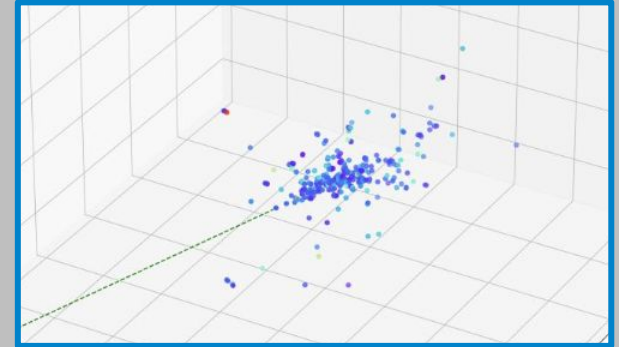


## Calorimetry Benchmarks



### ANL EIC Calorimetry Team

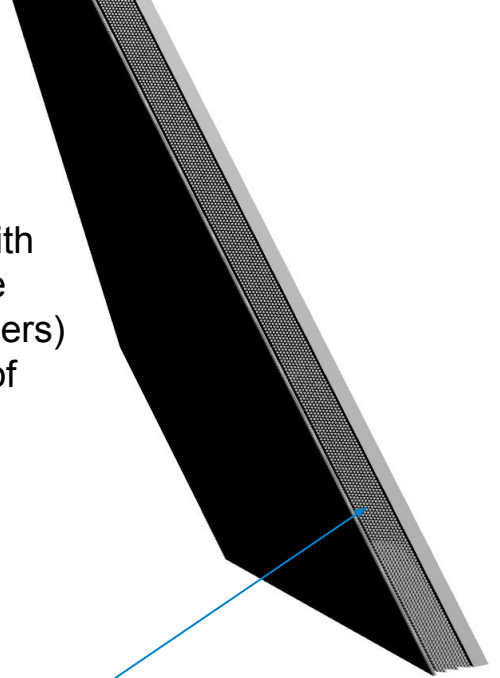
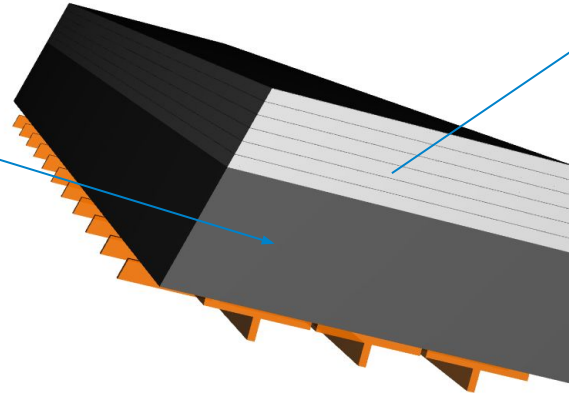
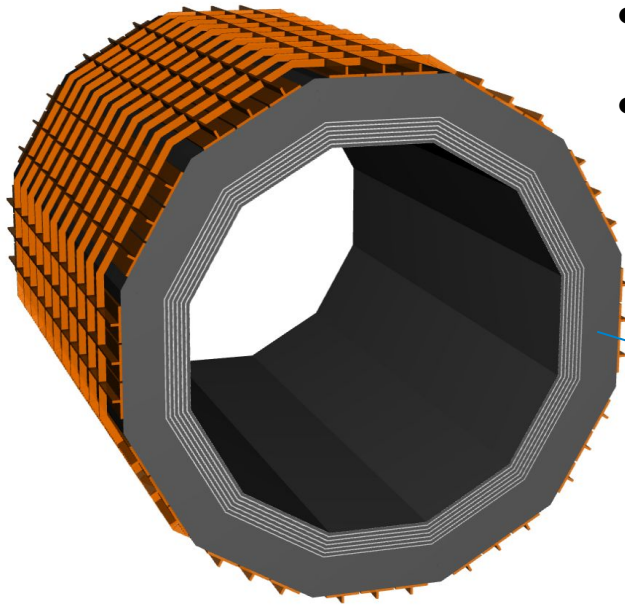
W. Armstrong, S. Joosten, J. Kim, J. Metcalfe, Z.E. Meziani, C. Peng, M. Scott, M. Žurek

# energy resolution studies

Maria Zurek

# ScFi Calorimeter

- 6 imaging layers separated with  $13 \times 1.22 \text{ mm} = 15.86 \text{ mm}$  wide layers of ScFi (13 layers of fibers)
- $15 \times 13 \times 1.22 \text{ mm} = 237.9 \text{ mm}$  of ScFi calo in the back
- 1 mm diameter fibers in Pb

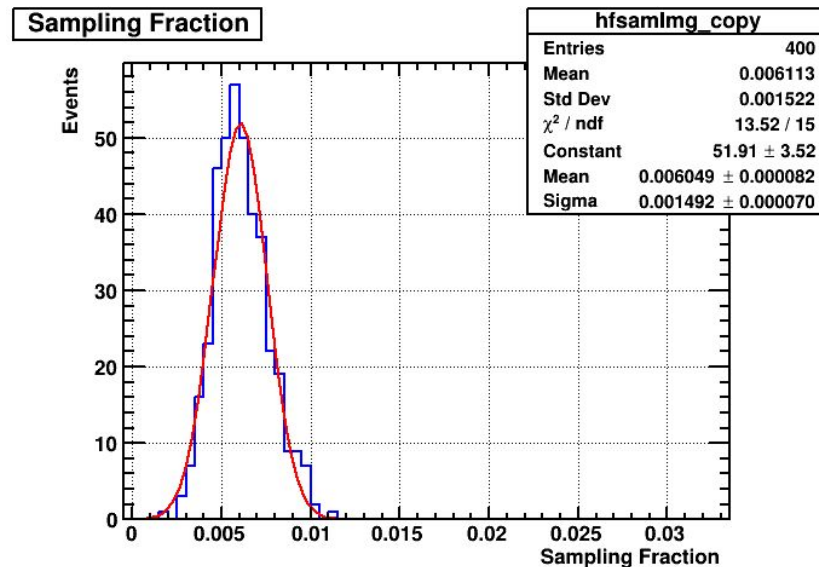
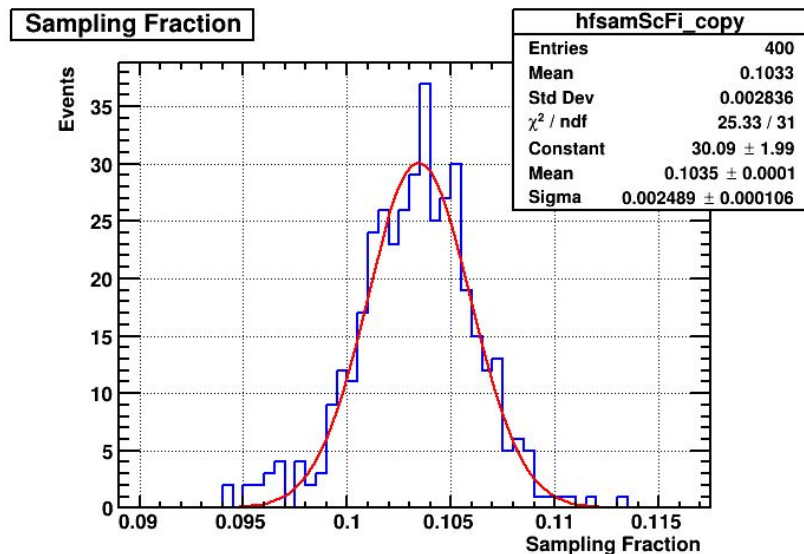


# Energy losses in ScFi and Img layers

5 GeV electrons

ScFi Layers

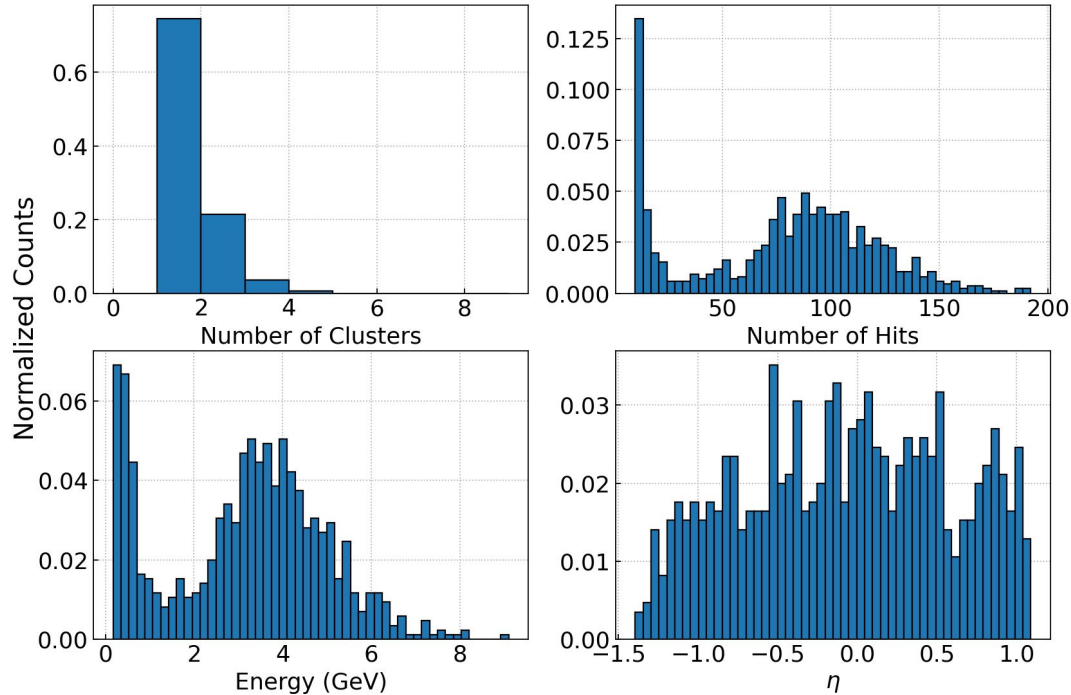
Img Layers



These numbers used as 1st order calibration constant

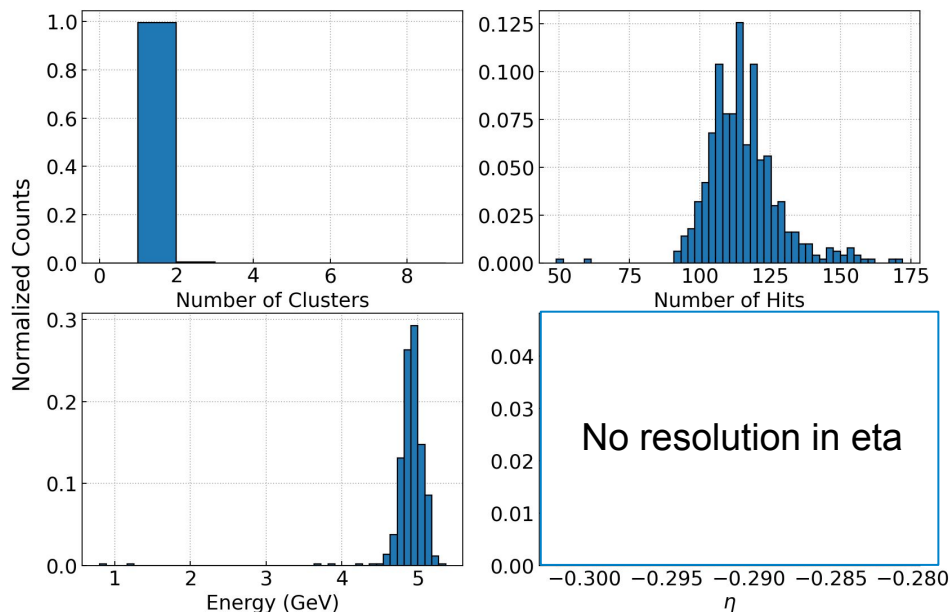
# 3D Clustering for imaging layers

- 5 GeV electrons, generated flat in theta 60-120 deg.
- Calibration correction based on Geant4 sampling fraction for 5 GeV electrons  $\sim 0.6\%$ .



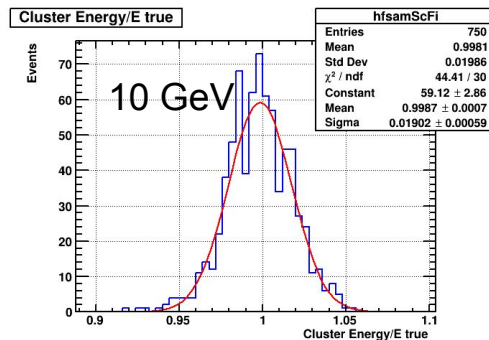
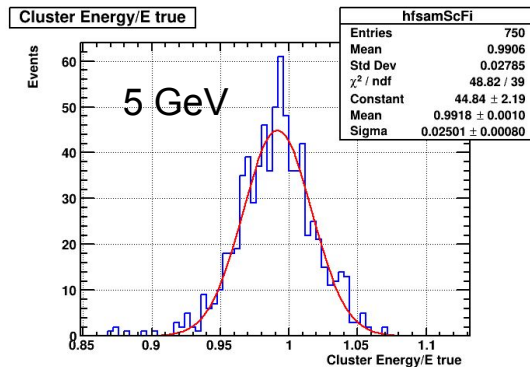
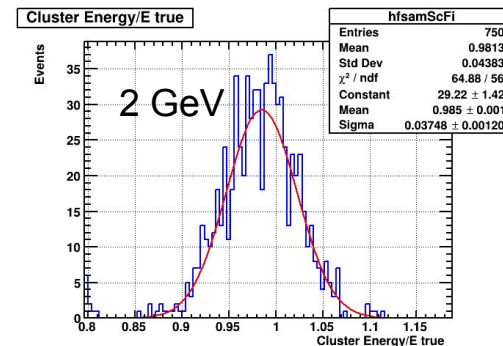
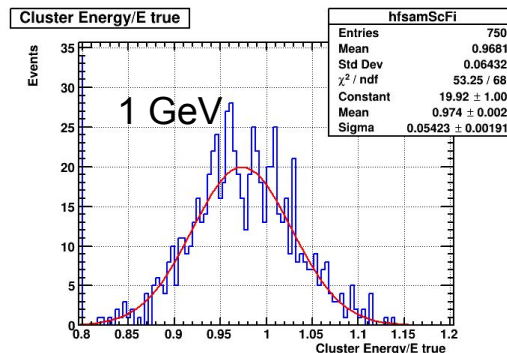
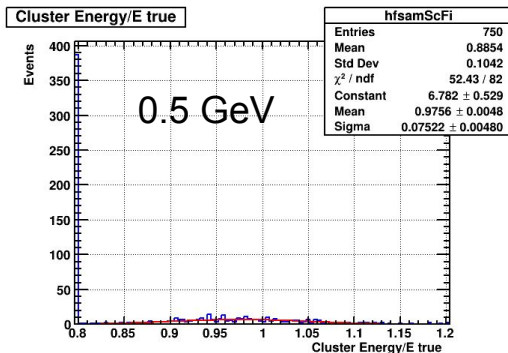
# 2D Island Clustering for ScFi layers

- 5 GeV electrons, generated flat in theta 60-120 deg.
- Calibration correction based on Geant4 sampling fraction for 5 GeV electrons ~ 10.4%.



# Energy resolution scan for ScFi layers

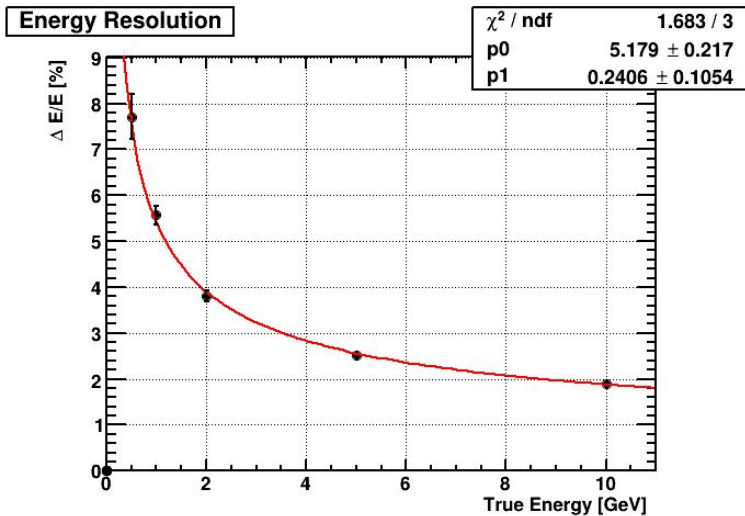
photons



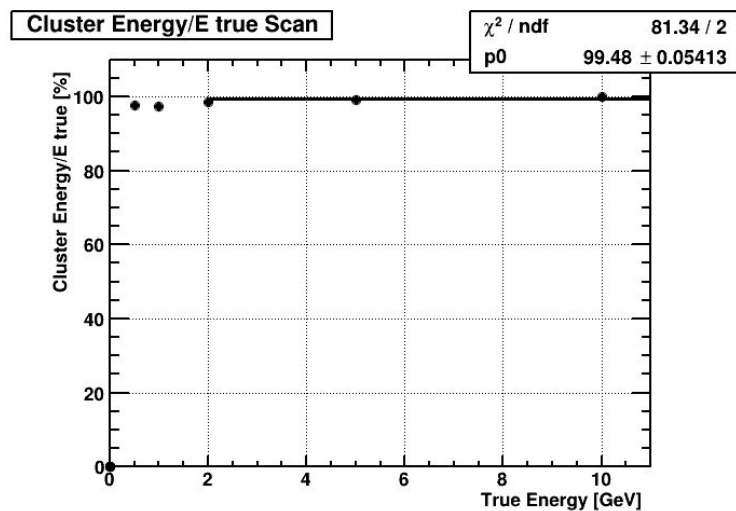
```
scfi_barrel_daq = dict(
    dynamicRangeADC=50.*MeV,
    capacityADC=32768,
    pedestalMean=400,
    pedestalSigma=10)
```

# Energy resolution scan for ScFi layers

photons



Energy resolution



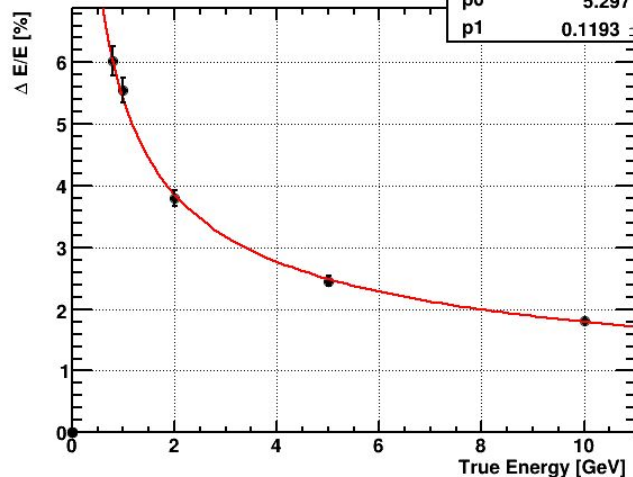
Peak position scan



# Energy resolution scan for ScFi layers

electrons

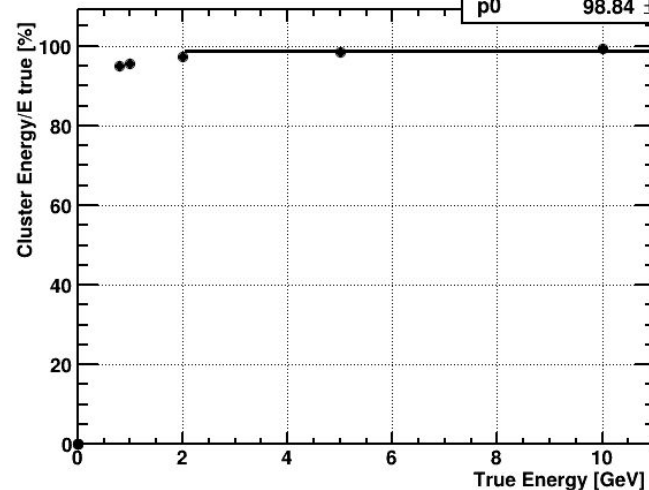
Energy Resolution



$\chi^2 / \text{ndf}$  0.8856 / 3  
p0  $5.297 \pm 0.1947$   
p1  $0.1193 \pm 0.09299$

Energy resolution

Cluster Energy/E true Scan

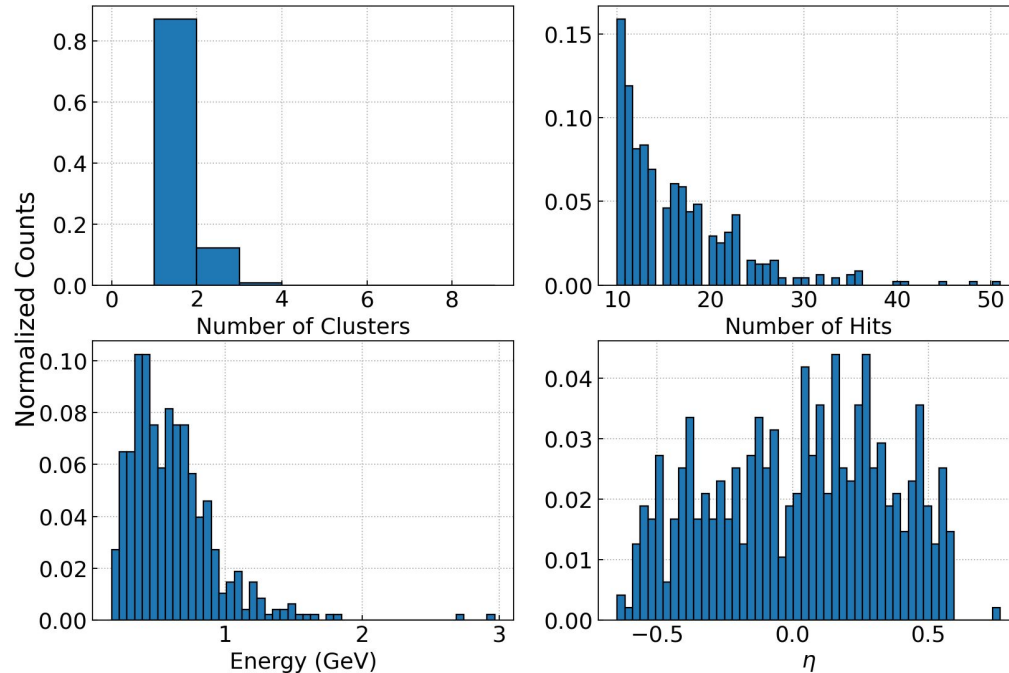


$\chi^2 / \text{ndf}$  139.6 / 2  
p0  $98.84 \pm 0.05189$

Peak position scan

# Imaging layer clusters

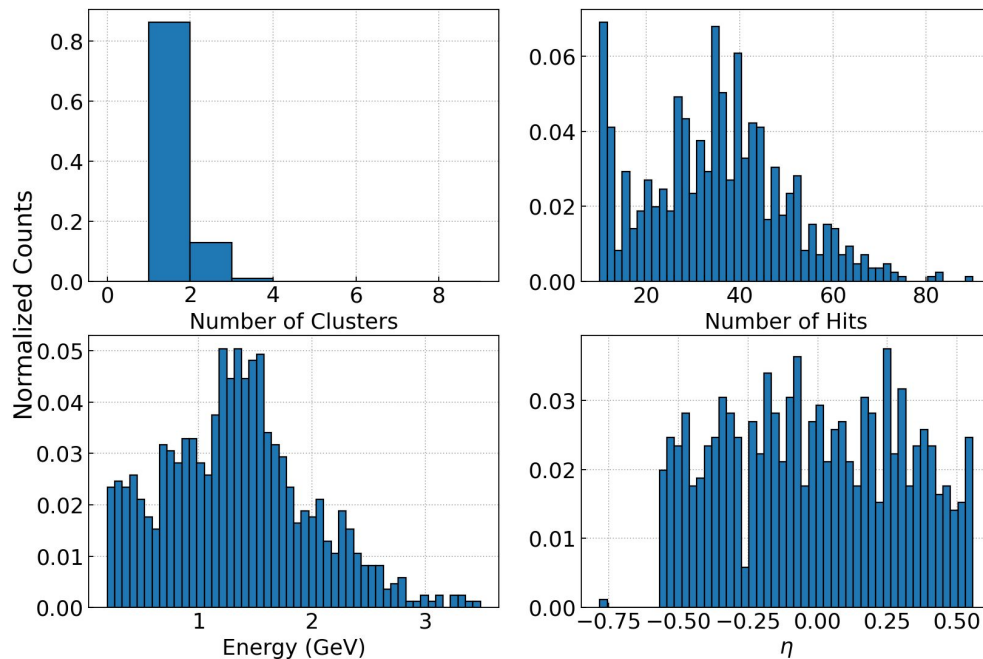
electrons, 1 GeV



```
imcaldaq = dict(  
    dynamicRangeADC=3*MeV,  
    capacityADC=32767,  
    pedestalMean=400,  
    pedestalSigma=50) #  
50/32767*3 MeV ~ 5 keV
```

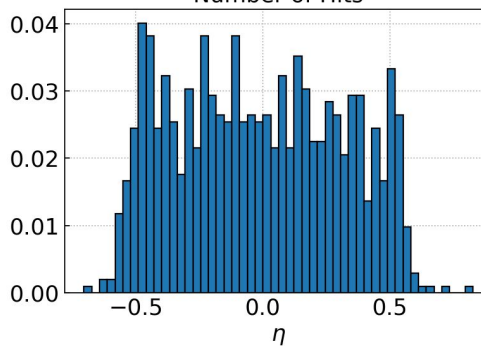
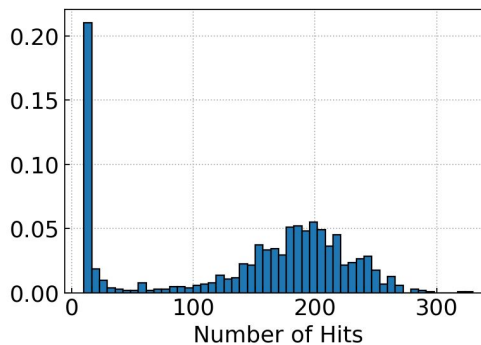
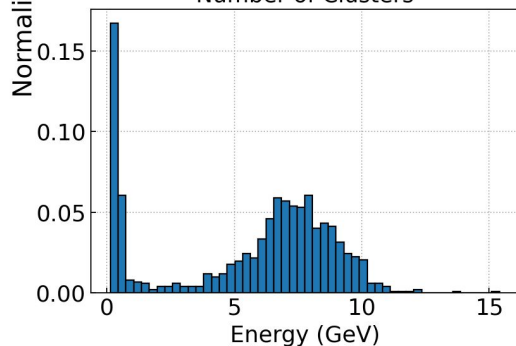
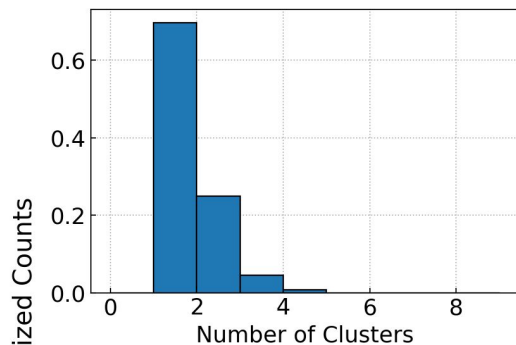
# Imaging layer clusters

electrons, 2 GeV



# Imaging layer clusters

electrons, 10 GeV

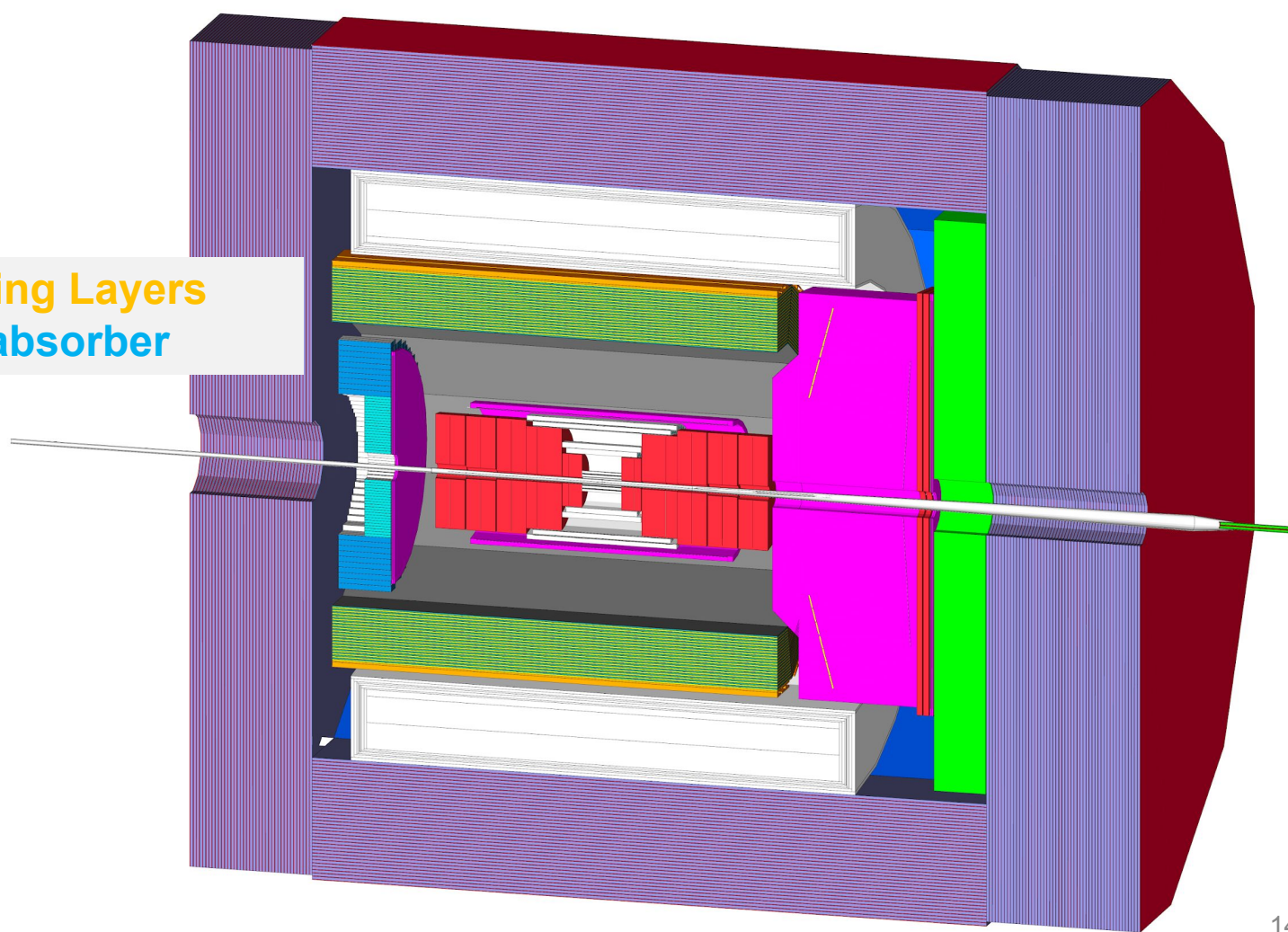


```
imcaldaq = dict(  
    dynamicRangeADC=3*MeV,  
    capacityADC=32767,  
    pedestalMean=400,  
    pedestalSigma=50)  
# 50/32767*3 MeV ~ 5 keV
```

# pion-electron separation studies

Chao Peng  
Marshall Scott

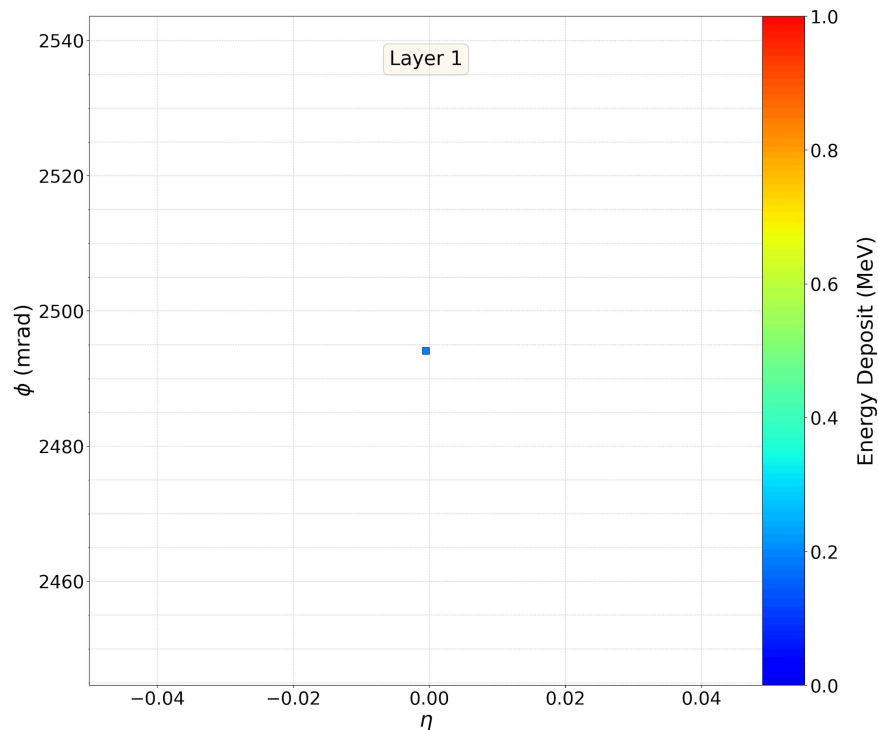
20 Imaging Layers  
~1.0  $X_0$  absorber  
layers



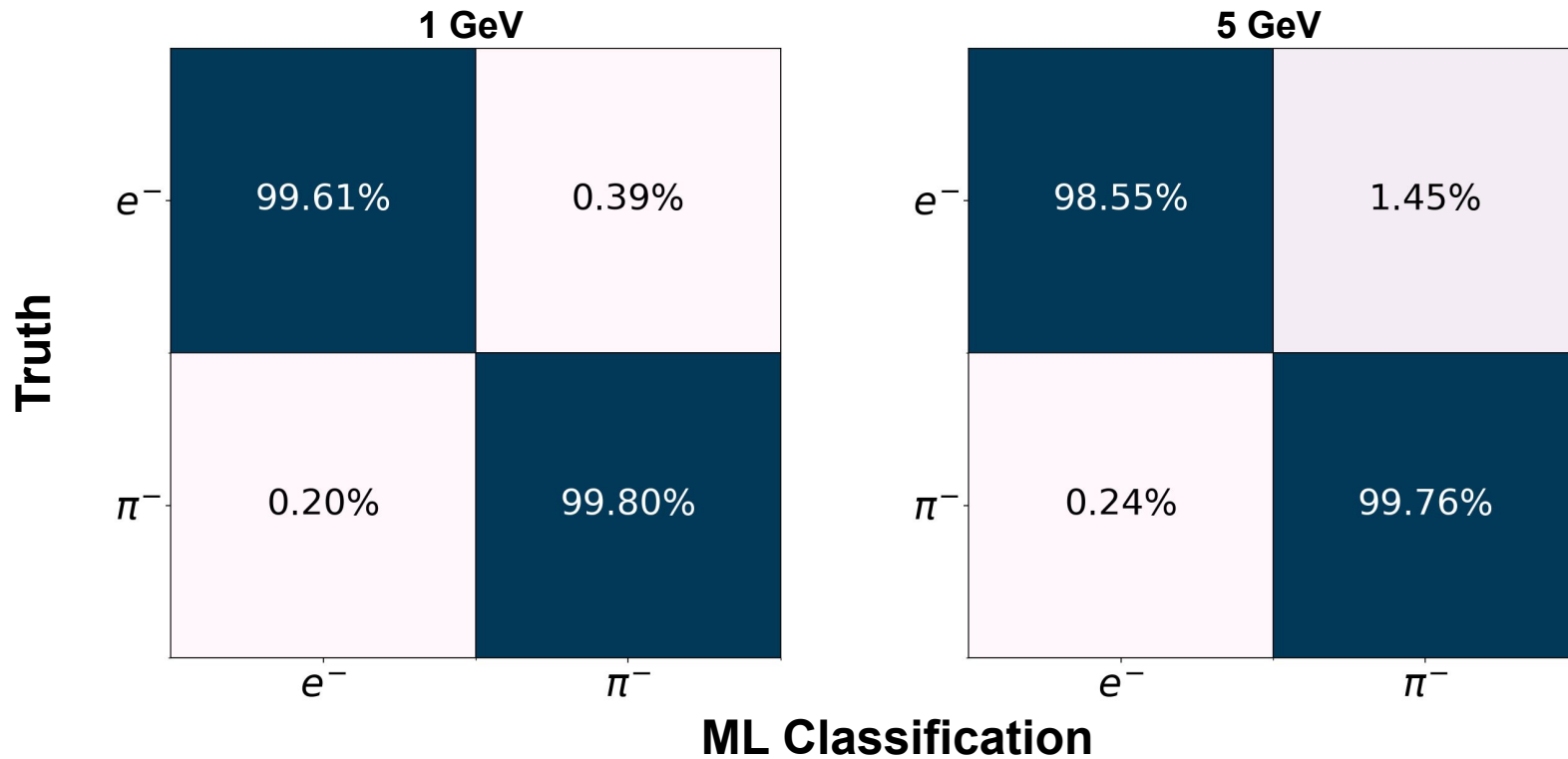
## ML Classification

Data Shape:  $20 \times 20 \times 3$   
Layers Hits Features  $(E, \eta, \phi)$

- Grid size for hits is  $[\eta: 0.001, \phi: 0.001 \text{ rad}]$
- Raw hits within the same grid is merged (energy sum)
- Sorted by energy
  - Drop lowest energies ones if there were more than 20 hits
- Feature values normalized to  $[0, 1]$
- Padded with zero
  - Fill  $(0, 0, 0)$  if less than 20 hits

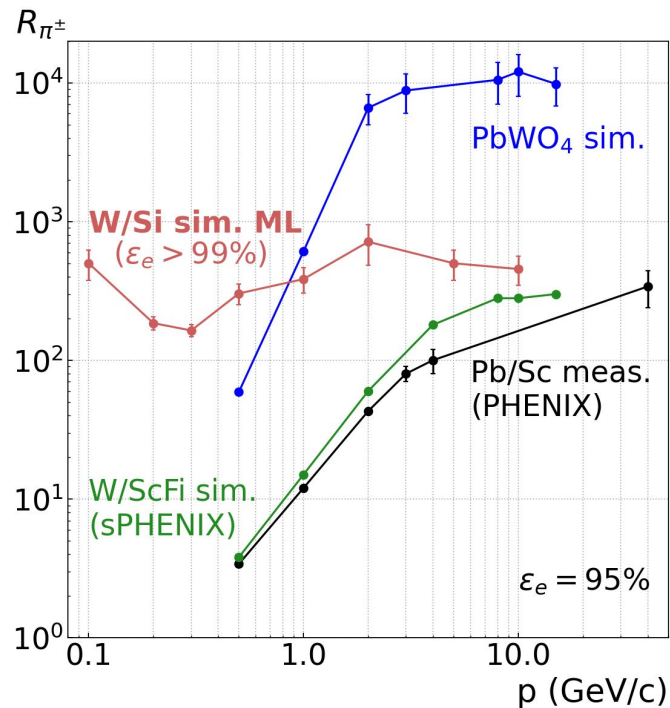
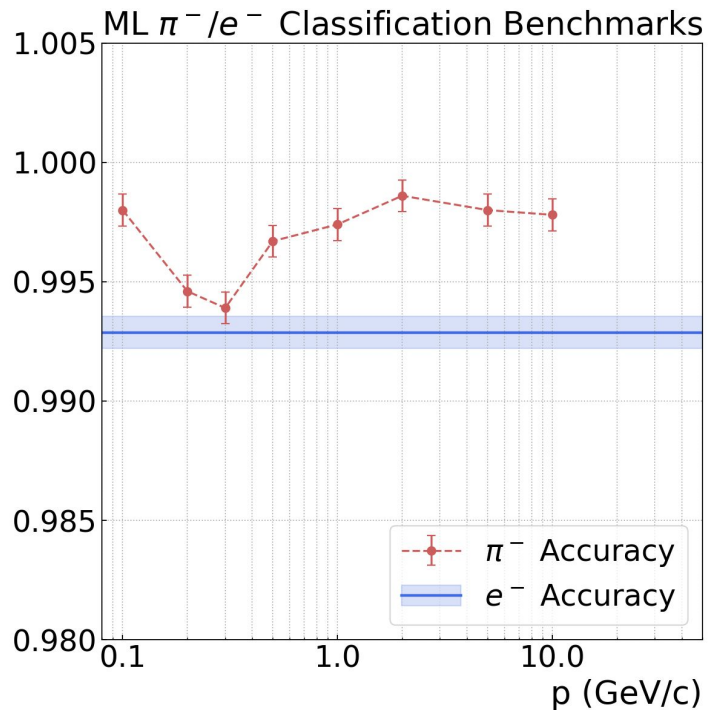


100k events per point

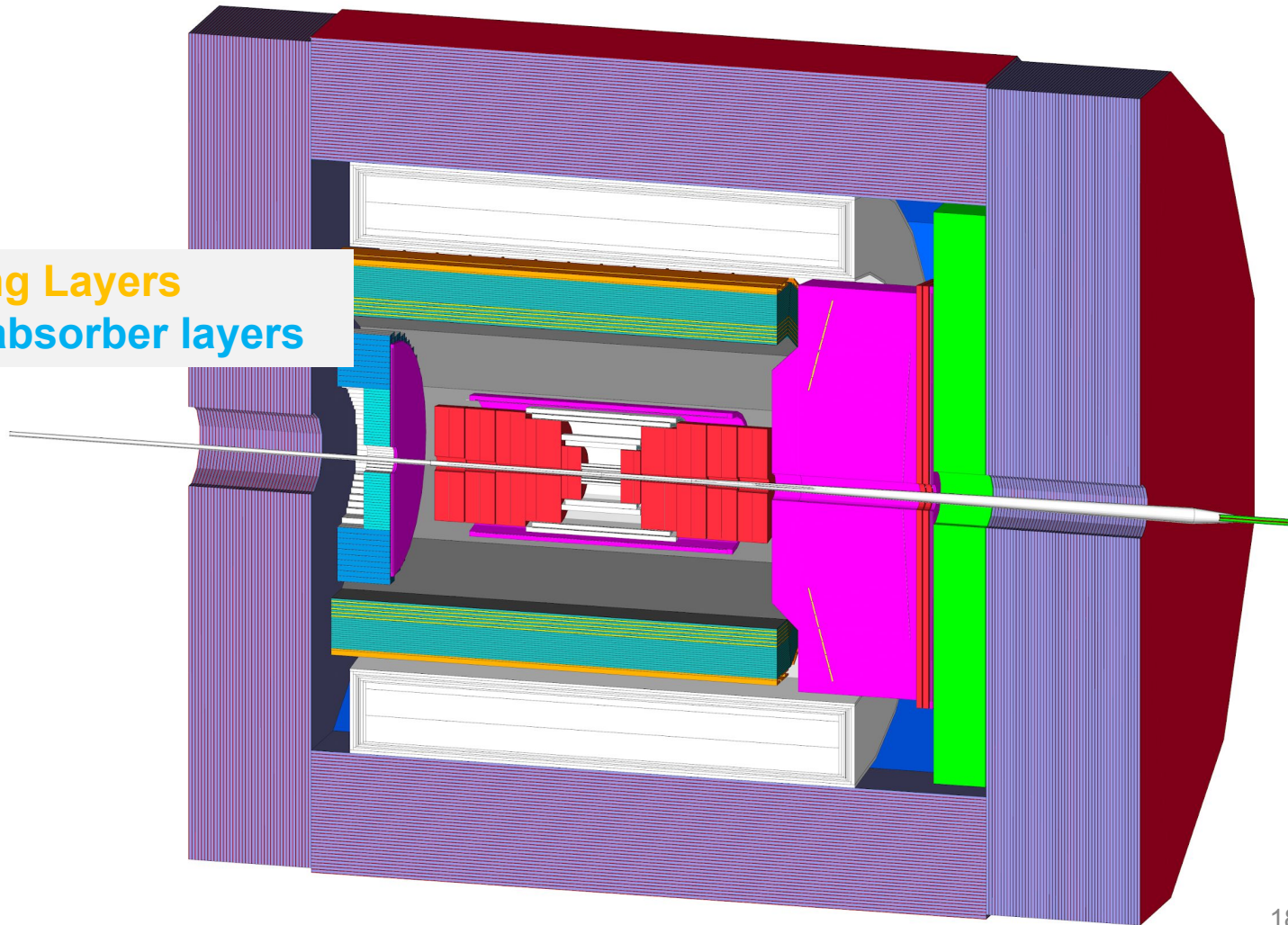




## ML Results

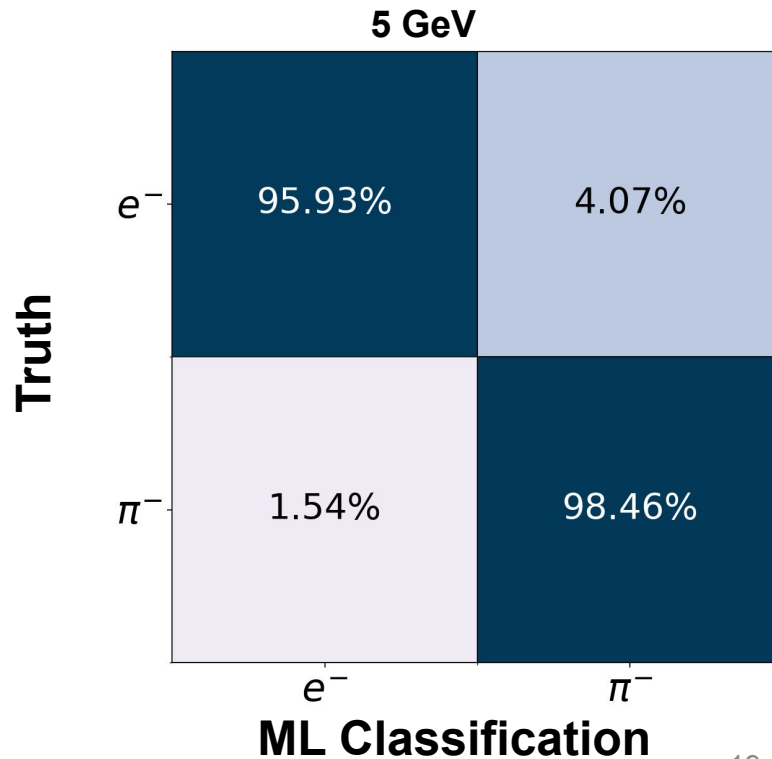
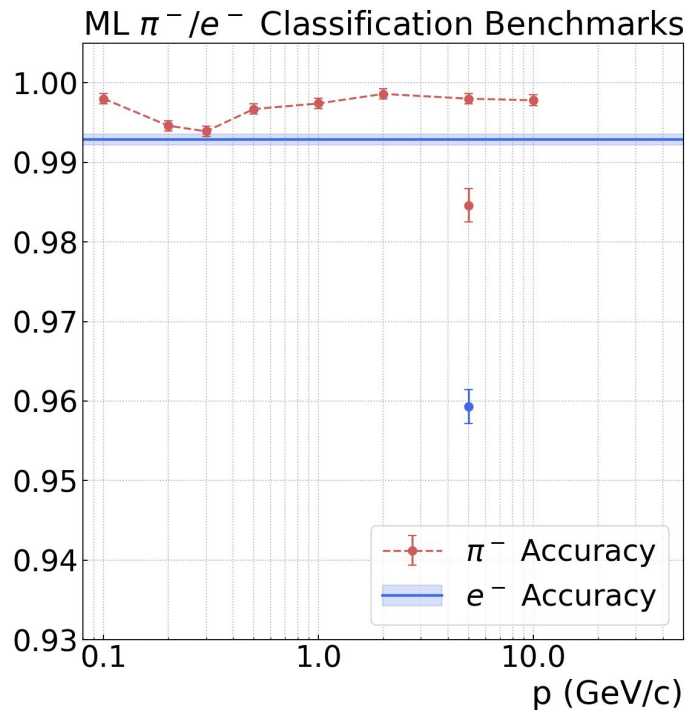


6 Imaging Layers  
~1.0  $X_0$  absorber layers

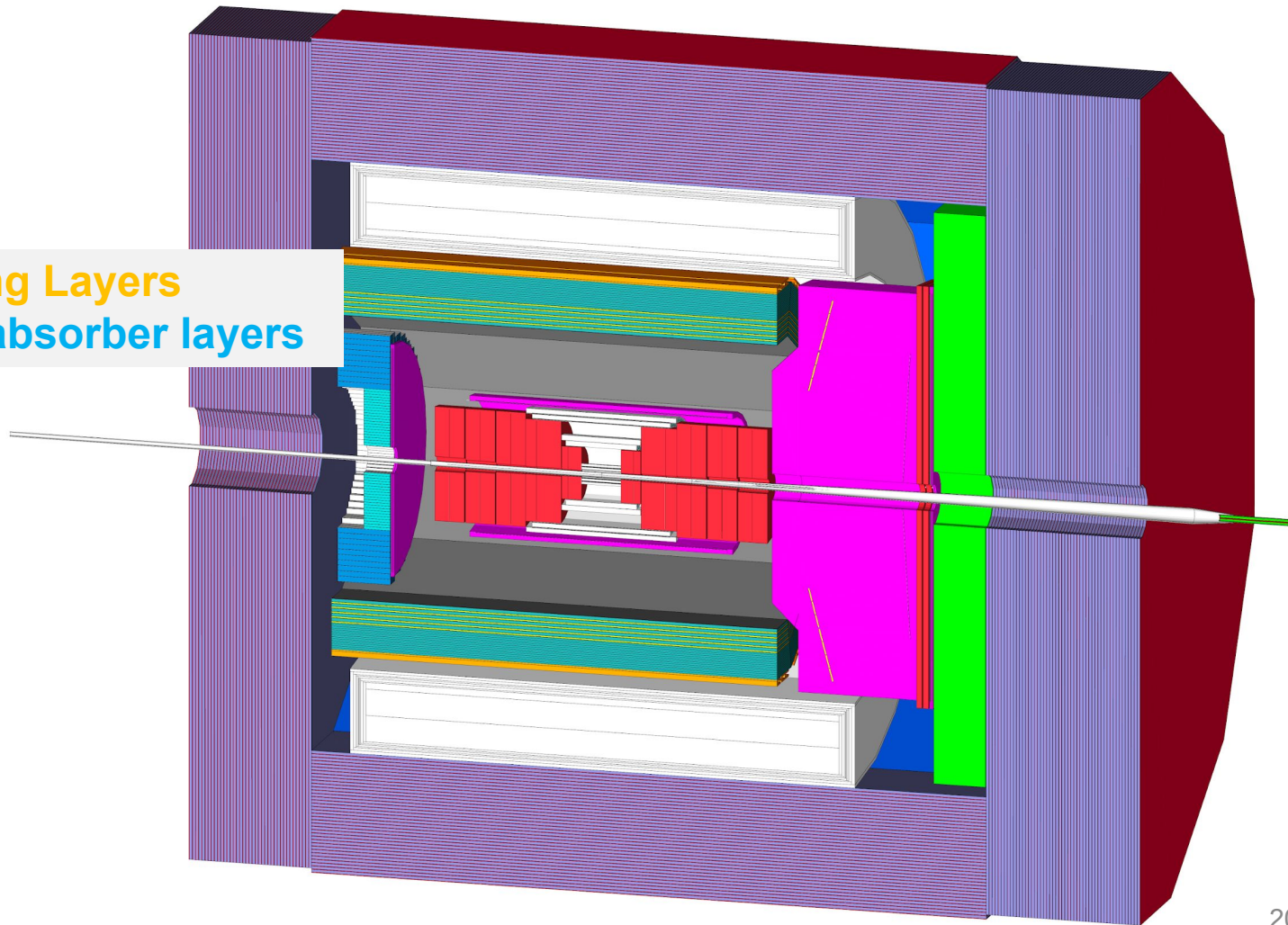


# ML Results

10k events per point

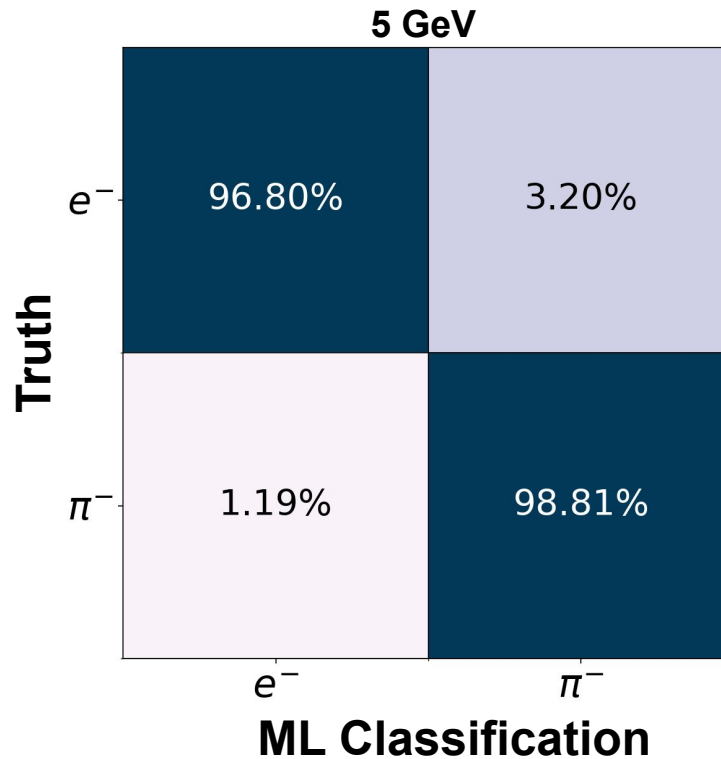
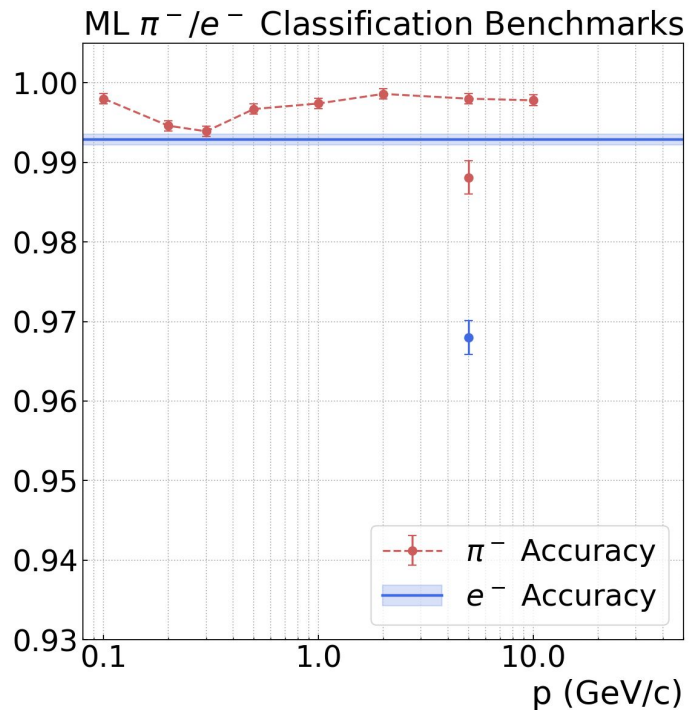


6 Imaging Layers  
~1.5  $X_0$  absorber layers



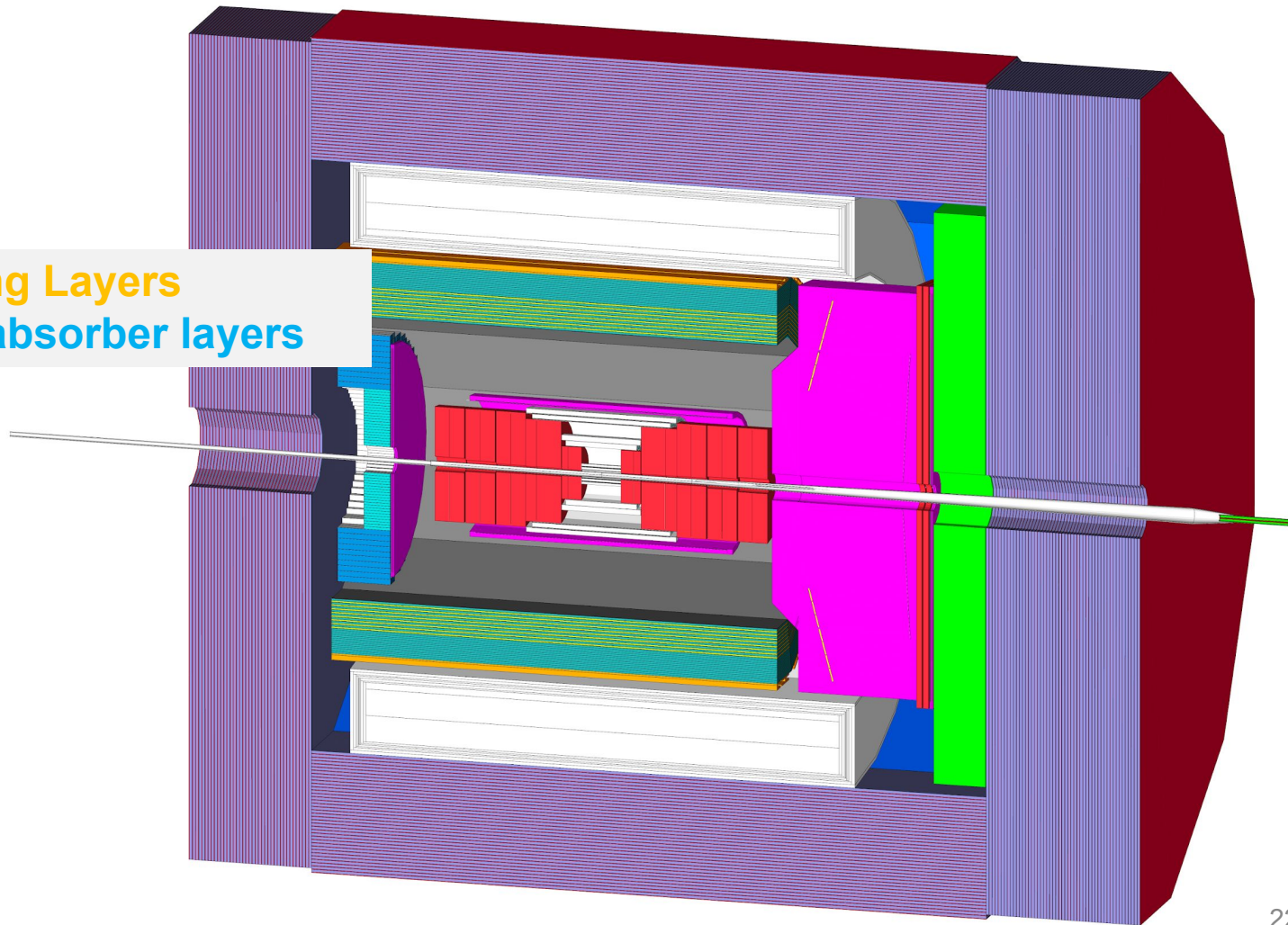
# ML Results

10k events per point



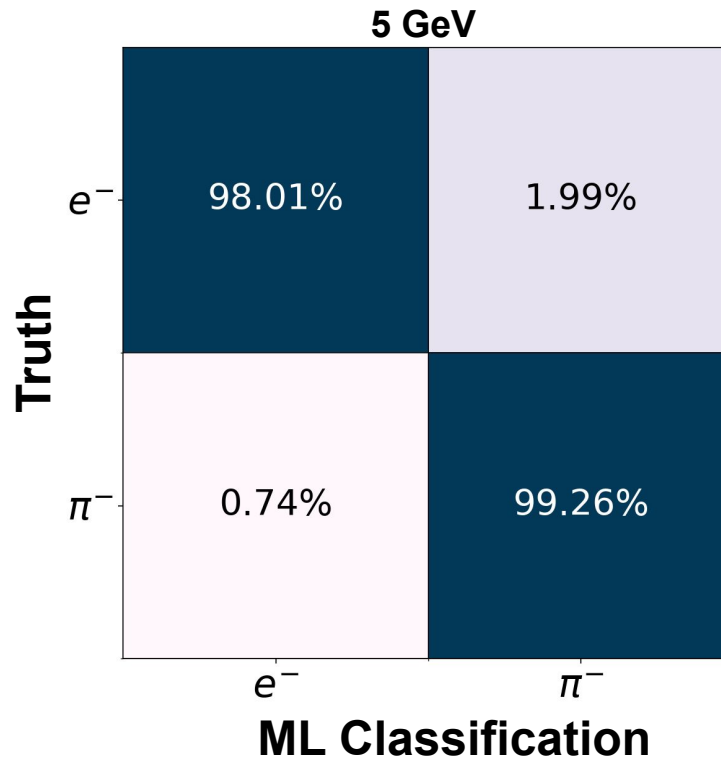
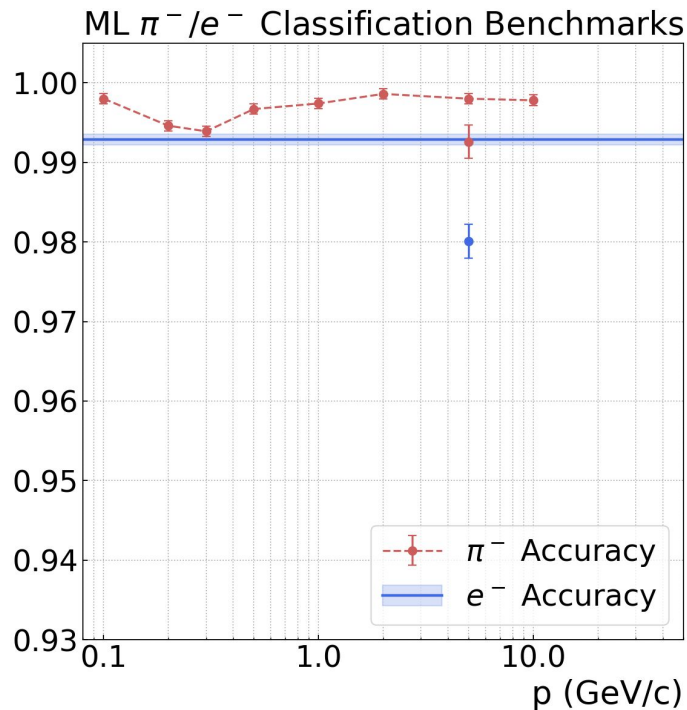


9 Imaging Layers  
~1.0  $X_0$  absorber layers



# ML Results

10k events per point



# Doing

- Cut pions by E/p, only train ML classification for the events that are difficult to be identified
- Add ScFi information into the data
  - No eta information, but phi, E are there
- Test 9 layers with  $1.5 X_0$
- More data points

Marshall works on e/pi separation based on E/p



# spatial resolution studies

Jihee Kim

Using only imaging layers

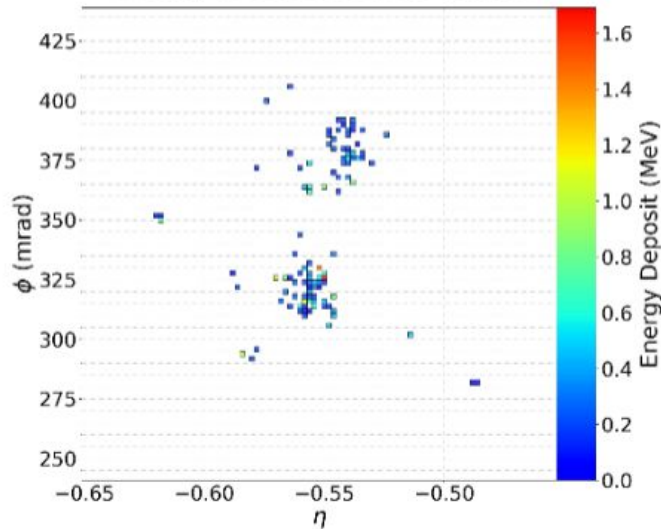
# EVENT DISPLAY

## 5 GeV $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ events with 2 clusters

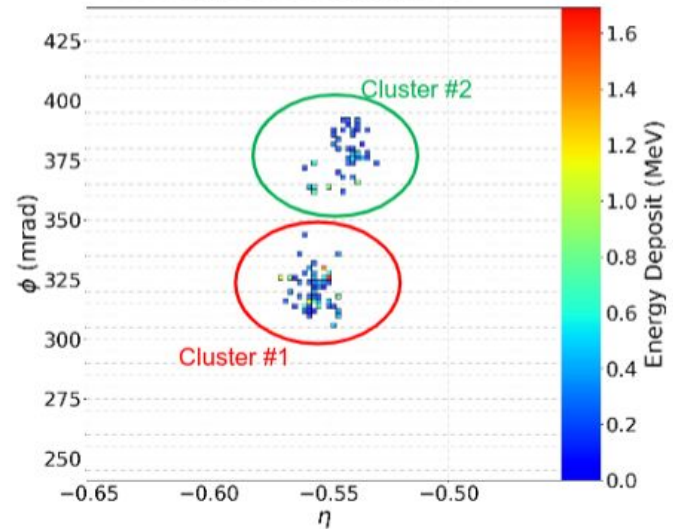
$E_{\text{cluster \#1}} = 3.23 \text{ GeV}$   
 $E_{\text{cluster \#2}} = 1.94 \text{ GeV}$   
Total  $E_{\text{rec}} = 5.17 \text{ GeV}$

$E_{\text{cluster \#1}} / E_{\text{cluster \#2}} = 1.67$

Using reconstructed hits



Using clustering hits

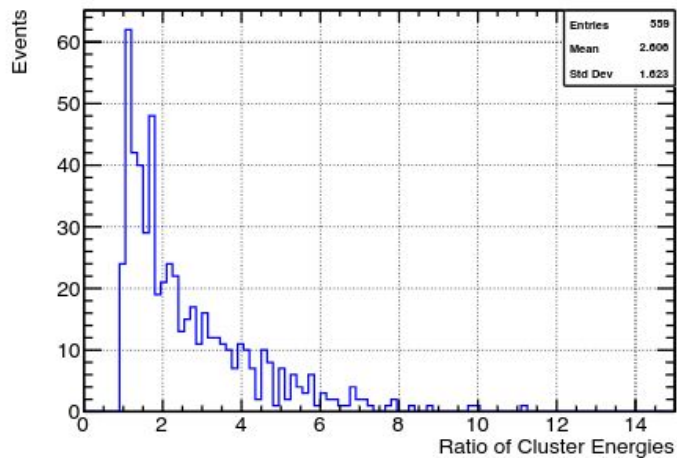


Using only imaging layers

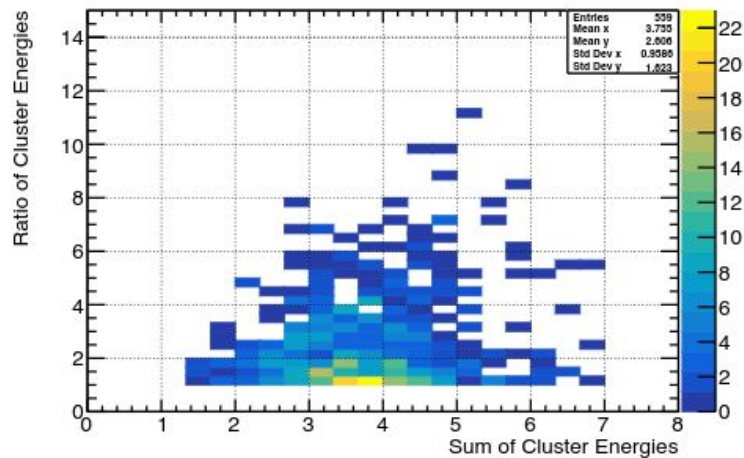
# ENERGY DISTRIBUTION

5 GeV  $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  events with 2 clusters

Ratio of cluster energies ( $E_{cl\#1}/E_{cl\#2}$ )



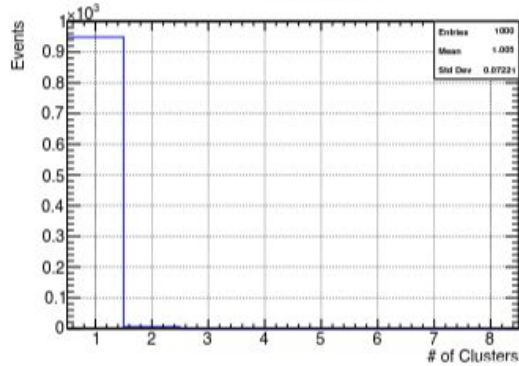
$(E_{cl\#1}/E_{cl\#2})$  vs  $\sum E_{cluster}$



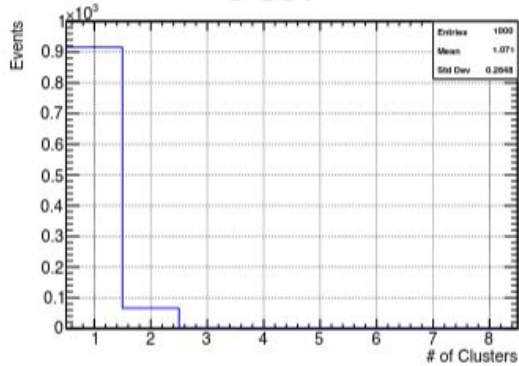
# NUMBER OF CLUSTERS

## One Photon( $\gamma$ )

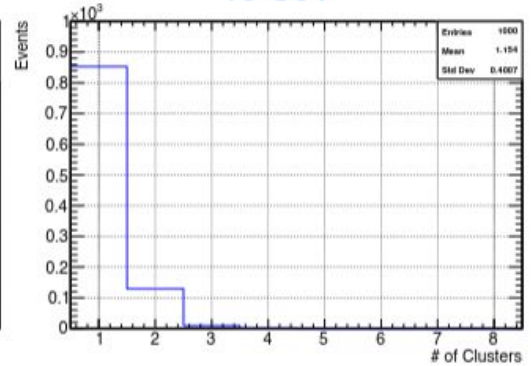
2 GeV



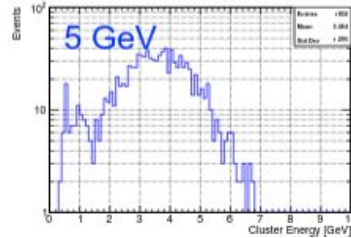
5 GeV



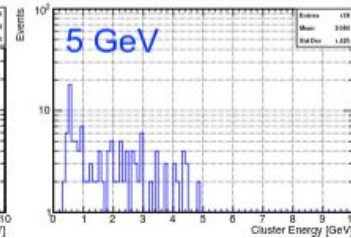
10 GeV



All Cluster energy



Cluster energy  
When events have  
more than one cluster



# Backup

# ScFi Calorimeter - Option 2

```
<material name="TungstenPowder">  
  <D value="11.25" unit="g / cm3"/>  
  <fraction n="0.954" ref="W"/>  
  <fraction n="0.040" ref="Ni"/>  
  <fraction n="0.006" ref="Fe"/>  
</material>
```

- 6 imaging layers separated with 13\*1 mm wide layers of ScFi (13 layers of fibers)
- 15\*13\*1 mm of ScFi calo in the back
- 0.46 mm diameter fibers in W powder

