# Update of the attenuation algorithm and a new building pulse algorithm

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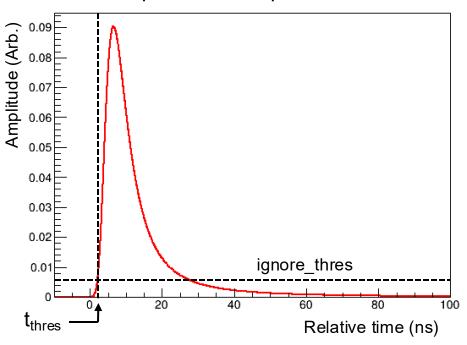
# Adding propagation time

```
src/algorithm/calorimeter/SimCalorimeterHitProcessorConfig.h
         // propagation speed of hits in the detector material
25
26
         double propagationSpeed{};
src/detector/BEMC/BEMC.cc
41
         decltype(SimCalorimeterHitProcessorConfig::propagationSpeed) EcalBarrelScFi propagationSpeed = {
42
             160 * edm4eic::unit::mm / edm4eic::unit::ns};
src/algorithm/calorimeter/SimCalorimeterHitProcessor.cc
195
              const double propaTime =
196
                  m attenuationReferencePosition
197
                       ? std::abs(m_attenuationReferencePosition.value() - ih.getPosition().z) /
198
                             m_cfg.propagationSpeed
                       : 0.;
199
              hit_accum.add(contrib.getEnergy() * attFactor, contrib.getTime() + propaTime,
200
201
                             ih.getPosition());
```

• Since the propagation time and attenuation are coupled effects, the propagation time was applied in the same condition where the attenuation had been applied (m\_attenuationReferencePosition?).

## Basic building pulse concept

### A template Landau pulse from a hit

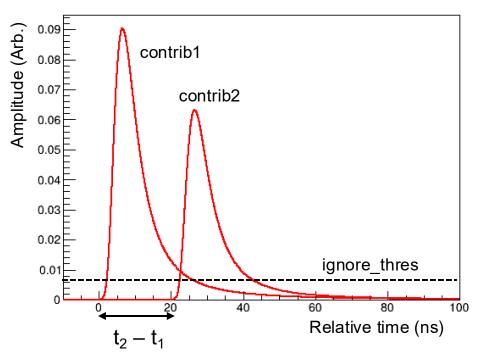


### src/algorithm/digi/SiliconPulseGenerationConfig.h

- Build pulse so that the amplitude starts rising at 0 s. → The for loop scans the amplitude at fixed time intervals (i \* timestep) up to i < max\_time\_bins. → Break the loop if i > min\_sampling\_time && amplitude < ignore\_thres.</li>
- hit->getTime() + t<sub>thres</sub> is stored as the time of the pulse.

# Applying to contributions

#### From two contributions



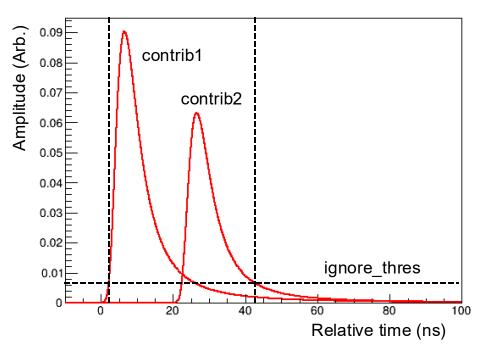
### src/algorithm/calorimeter/CalorimeterPulseGeneration.cc

```
for (const auto& sh : *simhits) {
  std::vector<edm4hep::CaloHitContribution> ordered_contribs;
 // fill the contributions in the editable form
 auto contribs = sh.getContributions();
  std::vector<edm4hep::CaloHitContribution> ordered_contribs(contribs.begin(), contribs.end());
 // sort the contributions by time
  std::sort(contribs.begin(), contribs.end(),
            [](const edm4hep::CaloHitContribution& a, const edm4hep::CaloHitContribution& b) {
              return a.getTime() < b.getTime();</pre>
           });
  auto earliest_time = contribs.front().getTime();
 auto latest_time = contribs.back().getTime();
 int max_time_index =
      std::round((earliest_time - latest_time) / m_cfg.timestep) + m_cfg.max_time_bin;
  std::vector<double> amplitudes(max_time_index, 0.);
```

- Regarding the for loop that scans the amplitudes, the loop limit should be fixed and the earliest and latest times are necessary for it. → The contributions were sorted by time for convenience. This is convenient for making a new pulse sum when some contributions are separated in time from the others.
- Create a vector for summing the amplitudes.

# **Applying to contributions**

#### From two contributions



### src/algorithm/calorimeter/CalorimeterPulseGeneration.cc

```
int min_time_index_store = std::numeric_limits<int>::max();
int max_time_index_store = 0.;

// build pulses for each contribution and combine them
for (const auto& contrib : sh.getContributions()) {
   double pulse_height = contrib.getEnergy();
   double hit_time = contrib.getTime();

// convert energy deposit to npe and apply poisson smearing ** if necessary **
   if (m_edep_to_npe) {
      double npe = pulse_height * m_edep_to_npe.value();
      std::poisson_distribution<> poisson(npe);
      pulse_height = poisson(m_gen);
```

- After iterating the for loop, the size of the vector will be reduced as only the elements bigger than
  ignore thres remain.
- The energy deposit is converted to the Npe if m\_edep\_to\_npe has a value. The Poisson smearing is applied accordingly. For the Poisson smearing, std::mt19937 m\_gen is declared in the header file.