

# EMCal for eID

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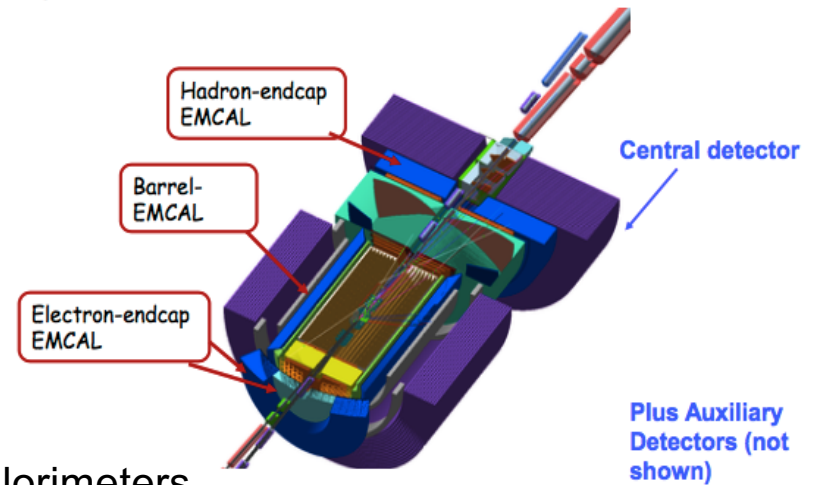
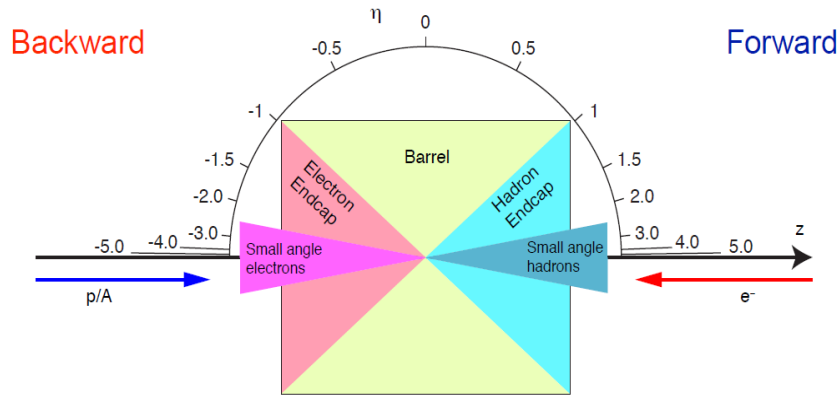
For the EIC-YR-Detector-Calorimetry Group

EIC-YR-Inclusive DIS Meeting

June 2, 2020

# EIC Calorimetry overview

- Several options including crystals, glass, W/ScFi, Shashlyk, Pb/Sc, PbGI, etc.



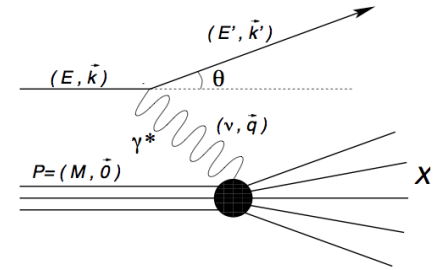
Detector Matrix for the calorimeters

$\eta$	Nomenclature	EmCal						HCal			
		Energy resolution %	Spatial resolution mm	Granularity $\text{cm}^2$	Min photon energy MeV	PID $e/\pi$ $\pi$ suppression	Technology solution	Energy resolution %	Spatial resolution mm	Granularity $\text{cm}^2$	Technology solution
-3.5 : -2	backward	$2/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1$	$3/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1$	2x2	50	100	PbWO <sub>4</sub>	$50/\sqrt{E} \oplus 10$	$50/\sqrt{E} \oplus 30$	10x10	Fe/Sc
-2 : -1	backward	$7/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1.5$	$3(6)/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1$	2.5x2.5 (4x4)	100	100	DSB:Ce glass; Shashlik; Lead glass	$50/\sqrt{E} \oplus 10$	$50/\sqrt{E} \oplus 30$	10x10	Fe/Sc
-1 : 1	barrel	$(10-12)/\sqrt{E} \oplus 2$	$3/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1$	2.5x2.5	100	100	W/ScFi	$100/\sqrt{E} \oplus 10$	$50/\sqrt{E} \oplus 30$	10x10	Fe/Sc
1 : 3.5	forward	$(10-12)/\sqrt{E} \oplus 2$	$3/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1$	2.5x2.5 (4x4)	100	100	W/ScFi Shashlyk, glass	$50/\sqrt{E} \oplus 10$	$50/\sqrt{E} \oplus 30$	10x10	Fe/Sc

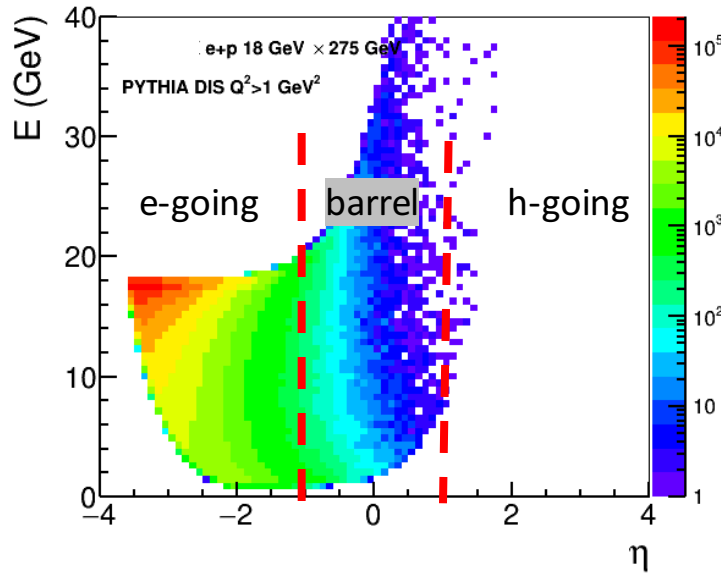
Technology selection depends on the space available  
 Several other technologies are under consideration  
 Material in front will affect the resolution

$e/\pi$ : pion suppression depends on the energy, and the energy and momentum resolutions

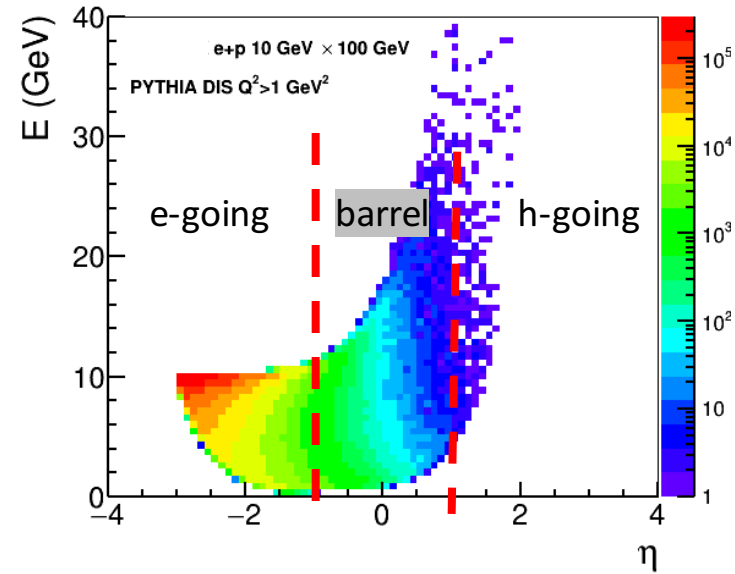
# Inclusive DIS: scattered electron



e+p 18x275 GeV

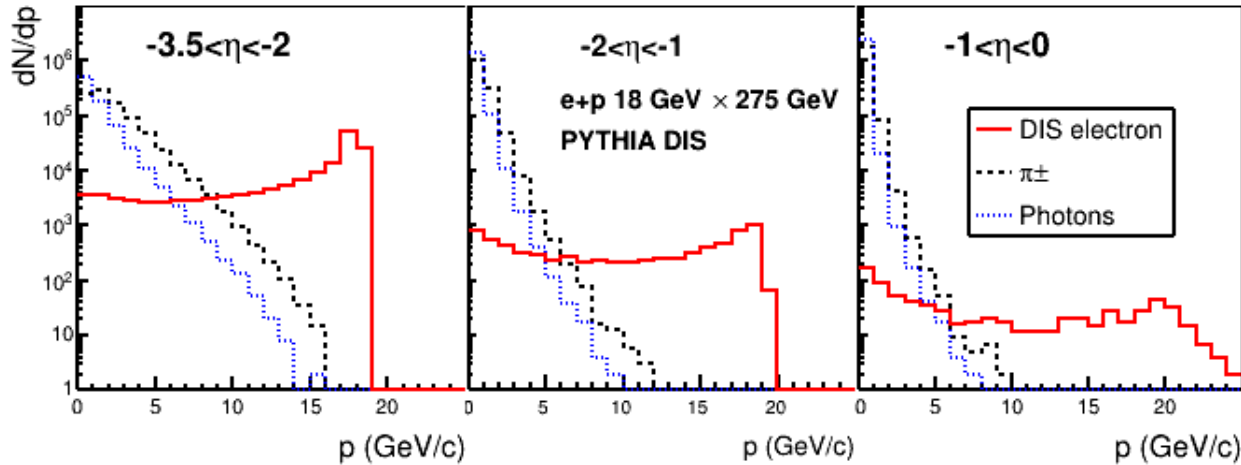
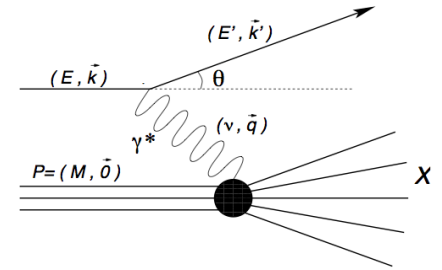


e+p 10x100 GeV

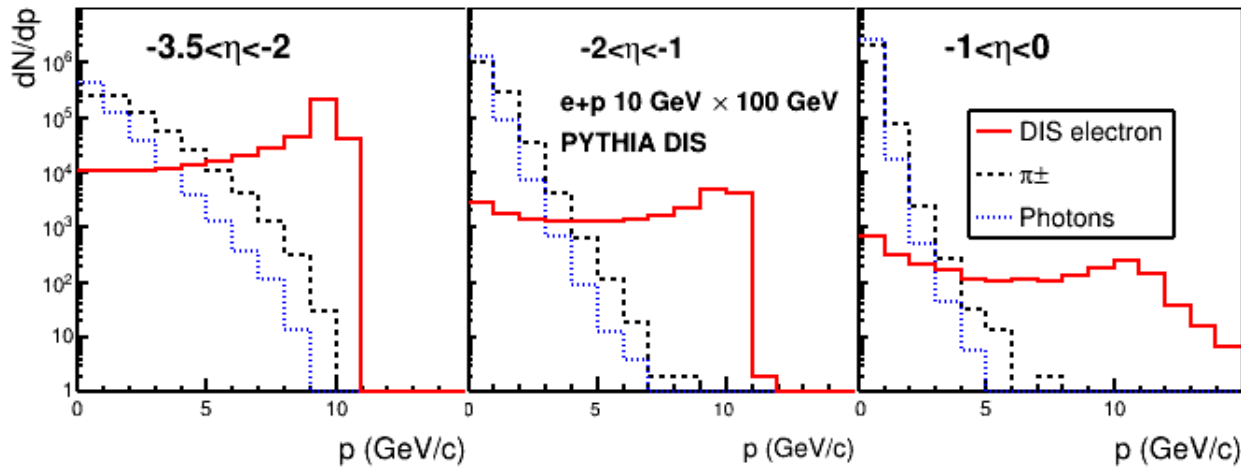


Mostly scattered in backward (e-going) and barrel  
Electron energy varies from 0 to e-beam energy in backward (e-going)  
And to higher energy in barrel and h-going region

# Inclusive DIS: background



18x275 GeV



10x100 GeV

Clean measurements at higher momenta  
Huge background at lower momenta

# Background suppression tools

## EMCal+Tracking

Different EMCal response to electrons and charged hadrons => E/p cut

Different transverse profile of hadronic and EM showers in EMCal

## HCal:

Different long. shower profile of hadronic and EM showers => energy back leak of the EMCal (strongly correlated with with the tools above)

## Other detectors:

Preshower

ToF, mRICH, etc (for lower momenta)

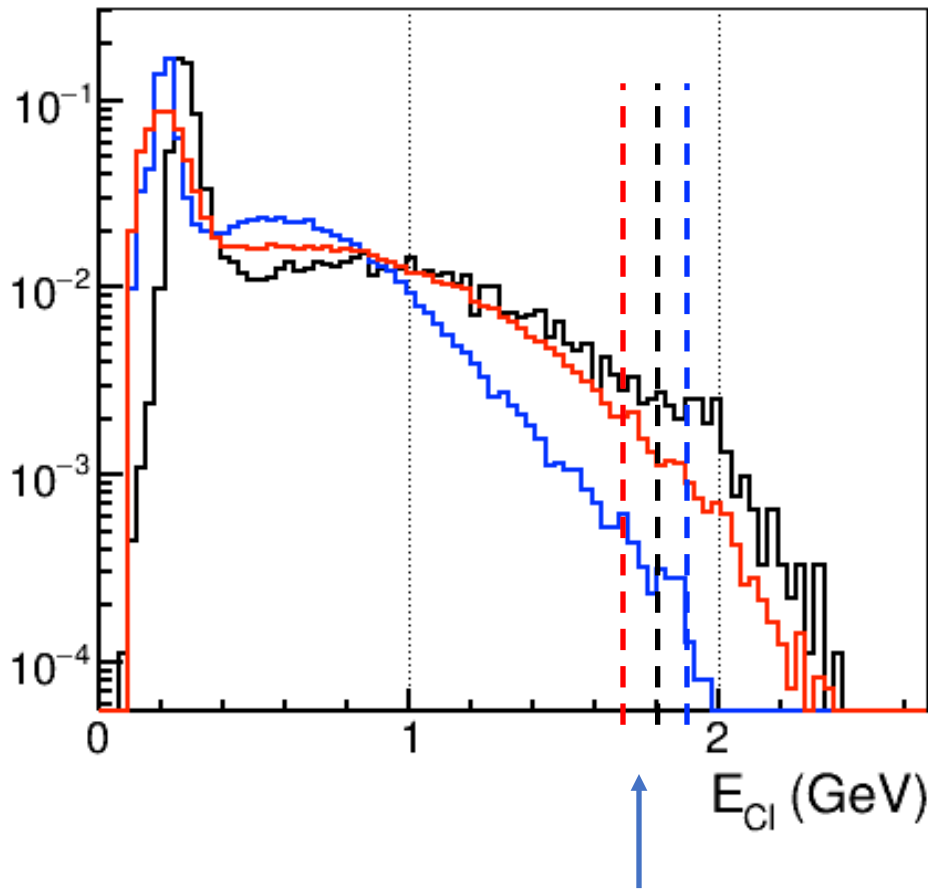
EMCal response to electrons and  
charged hadrons  $\Rightarrow$  E/p cut

# $h_{\pm}$ response in EMCal

## Ideal case:

- No material on the way to EMCal
- Perfect EMCal (no gaps/cracks)
- Gaussian response to electron

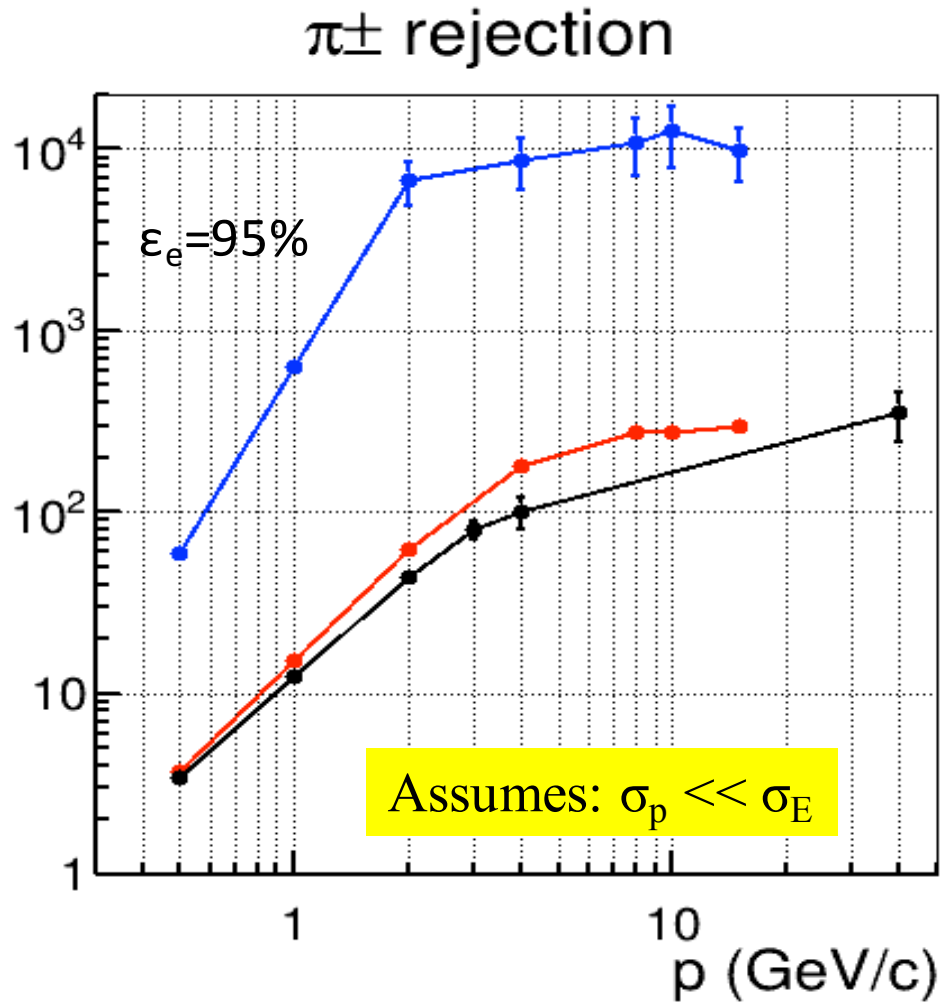
EMCal response to 2 GeV/c  $\pi^{-}$



$E/p > 1 - 1.6 \cdot \sigma_{EMC}$  to keep  $\epsilon_e = 95\%$

	<b>PbWO<sub>4</sub> Crystal (GEANT)</b>	<b>W/SciFi (sPHENIX, GEANT)</b>	<b>PbSc (PHENIX, data)</b>
Depth, $X_0$	20	$\sim 20$	18
$\frac{\sigma_E}{E}$	$\frac{2.5\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1\%$	$\frac{13\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 3\%$	$\frac{8\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 2\%$
Depth, $\lambda_1$	0.87	$\sim 0.83$	0.85
e/h	$> 2$		$< 1.3$

# $\pi^\pm$ rejection with E/p cut



## Ideal case:

- No material on the way to EMCal
- Perfect EMCal (no gaps/cracks)
- Gaussian response to electron

	<b>PbWO<sub>4</sub> Crystal (GEANT)</b>	<b>W/SciFi (sPHENIX, GEANT)</b>	<b>PbSc (PHENIX, data)</b>
Depth, $X_0$	20	~20	18
$\frac{\sigma_E}{E}$	$\frac{2.5\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1\%$	$\frac{13\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 3\%$	$\frac{8\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 2\%$
Depth, $\lambda_1$	0.87	~0.83	0.85
e/h	>2		<1.3

$E/p > 1 - 1.6 \cdot \sigma_{EMC}$  to keep  $\epsilon_e = 95\%$



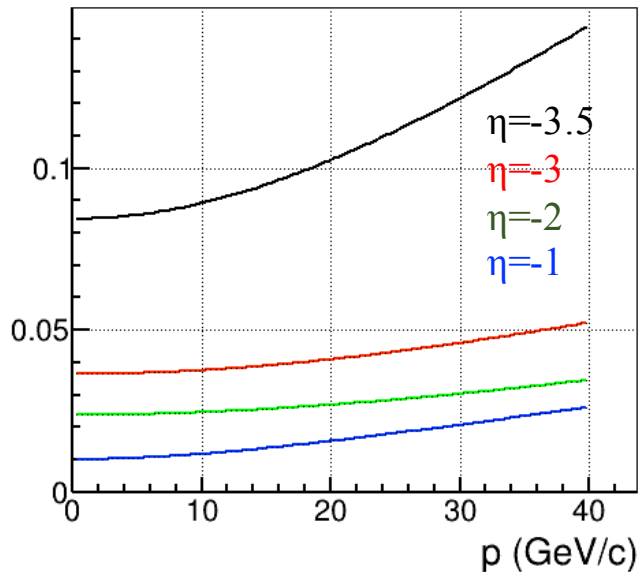
# Including momentum resolution

PbWO<sub>4</sub> Crystal (GEANT)

$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{2.5\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1\%$$

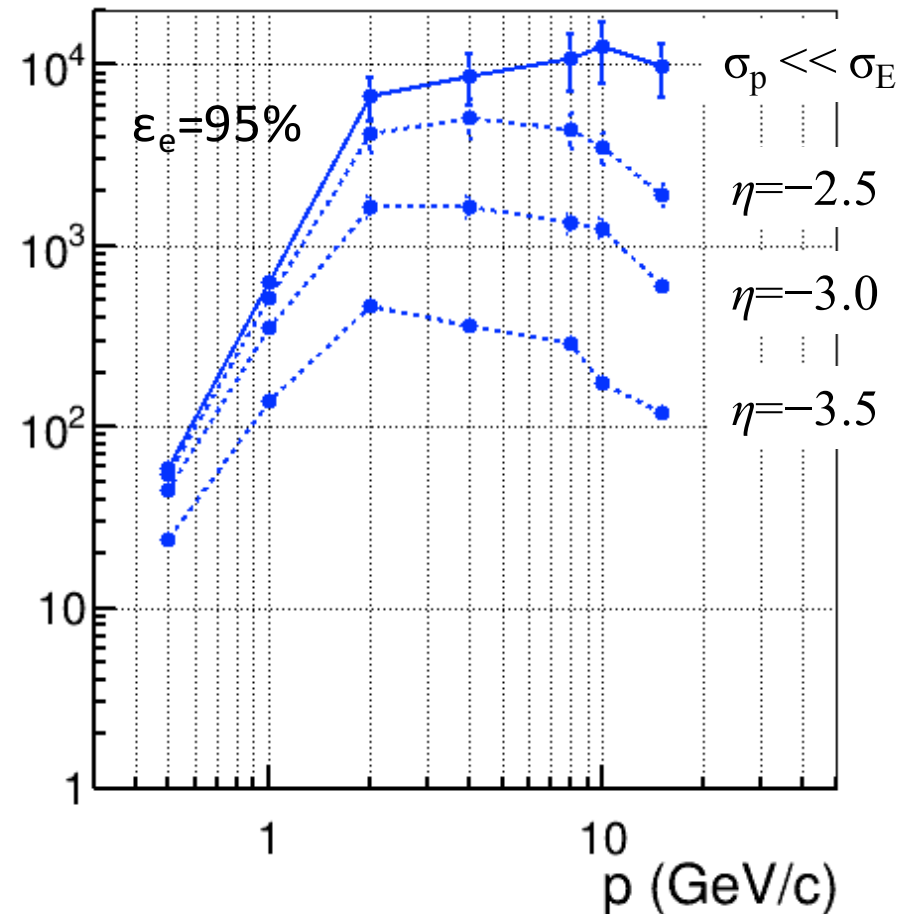
BaBar-based Tracking model:  
TPC (barrel), Si +GEM (forw)  
(Fun4All-GEANT4 simulation)

$\Delta p/p$  vs  $p$  (GeV/c)



$$E/p > 1 - 1.6 \cdot \sqrt{\sigma_{EMC}^2 + \sigma_p^2} \text{ to keep } \varepsilon_e = 95\%$$

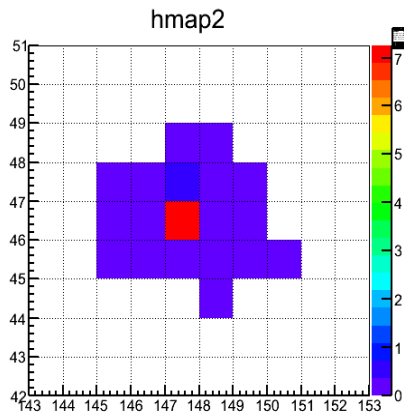
$\pi^\pm$  rejection



# Transverse profile of hadronic and EM showers in EMCal

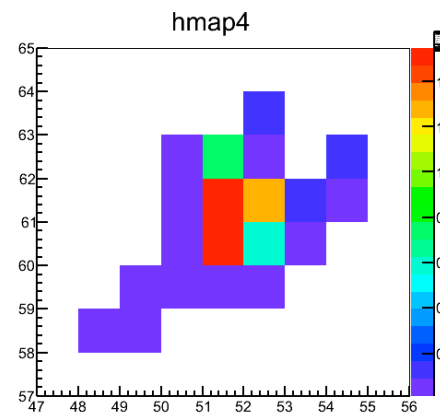
# Evaluating shower profile

Electron

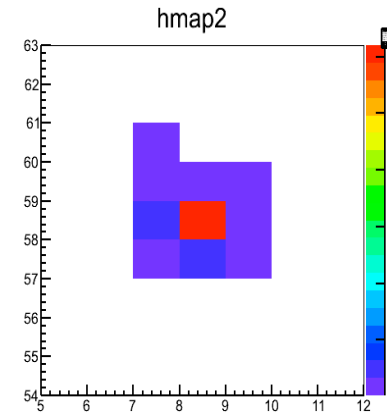


Well defined  
shower shape

$\pi^-$



Broader shape



Very similar to  
electron shower  
shape

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(E_i^{meas} - E_i^{pred})^2}{\sigma_i^2}$$

$E_i^{meas}$  – measured energy in a tower

$E_i^{pred} = E(x_i - x_{CG}, y_i - y_{CG})$  – predicted energy in a tower from electron shower parameterization

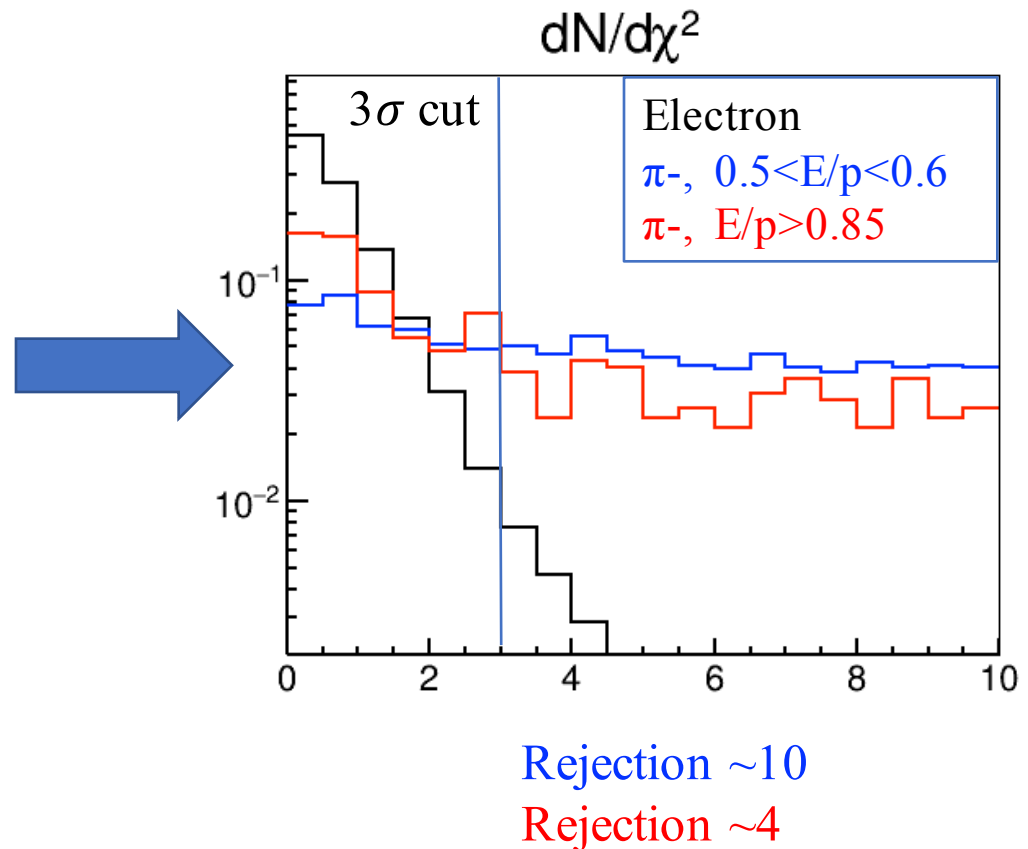
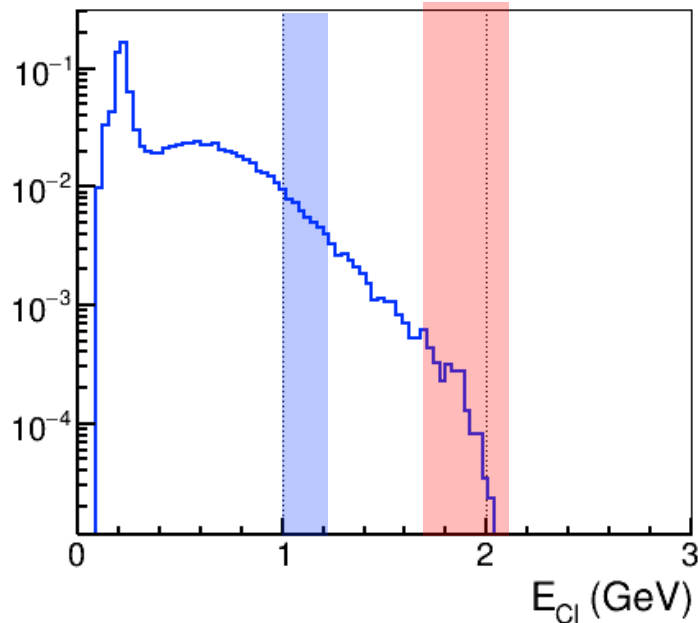
$\sigma_i = \sigma(x_i - x_{CG}, y_i - y_{CG})$  – fluctuations in a tower from electron shower parameterization

# Profile $\chi^2$ : electron vs $\pi^-$

PbWO<sub>4</sub> Crystal (GEANT)

$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{2.5\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1\%$$

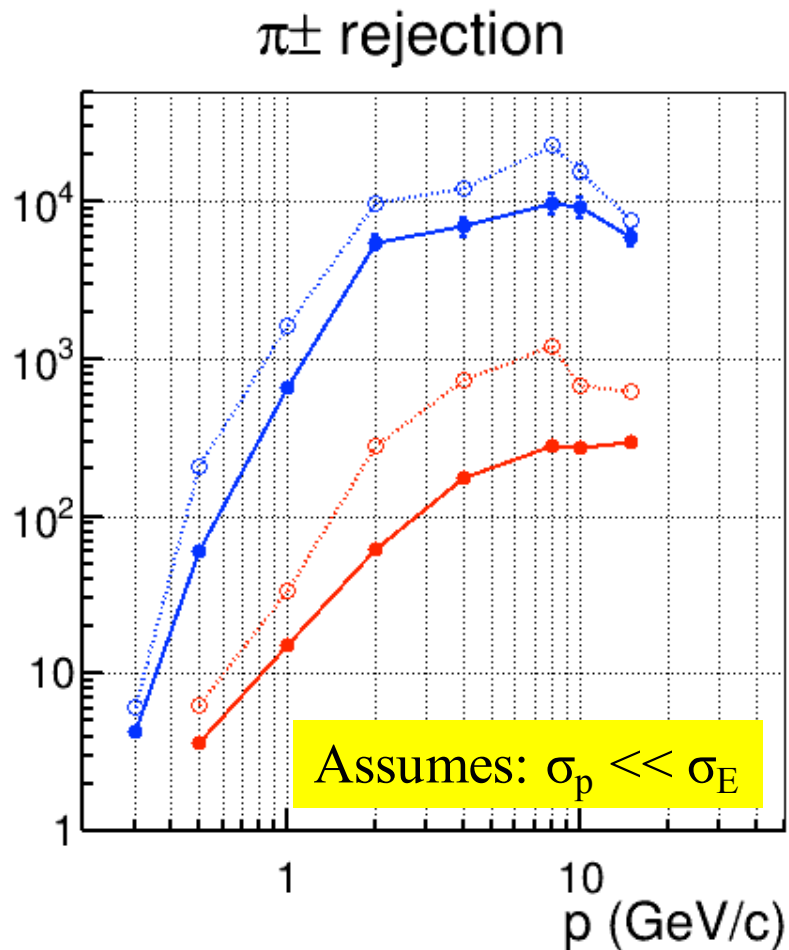
EMCal response to 2 GeV/c  $\pi^-$



# $\pi^\pm$ rejection: E/p and profile

## Ideal case:

- No material on the way to EMCal
- Perfect EMCal (no gaps/cracks)
- Gaussian response to electron



Solid: E/p,  $\epsilon_e=95\%$

Dashed: E/p+Prof,  $\epsilon_e=92\%$

	<b>PbWO<sub>4</sub> Crystal (GEANT)</b>	<b>W/SciFi (sPHENIX, GEANT)</b>
Depth, $X_0$	20	$\sim 20$
$\frac{\sigma_E}{E}$	$\frac{2.5\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1\%$	$\frac{13\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 3\%$
Depth, $\lambda_1$	0.87	$\sim 0.83$
e/h	$> 2$	

So, profile cut provides additional hadron suppression factor of 2-4

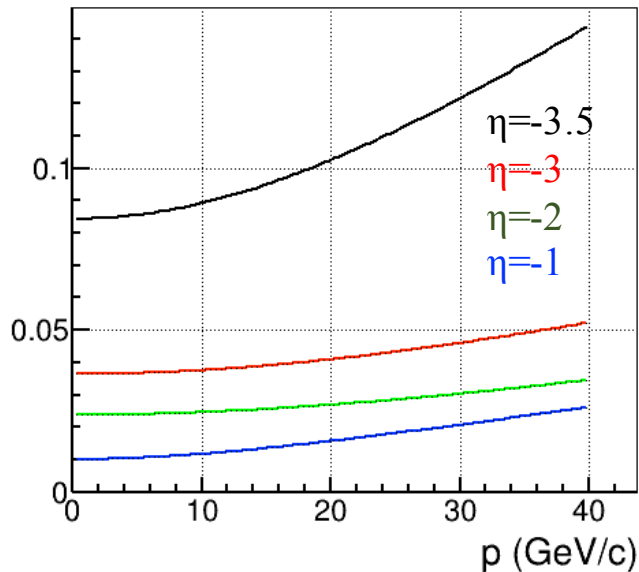
# Including momentum resolution

PbWO<sub>4</sub> Crystal (GEANT)

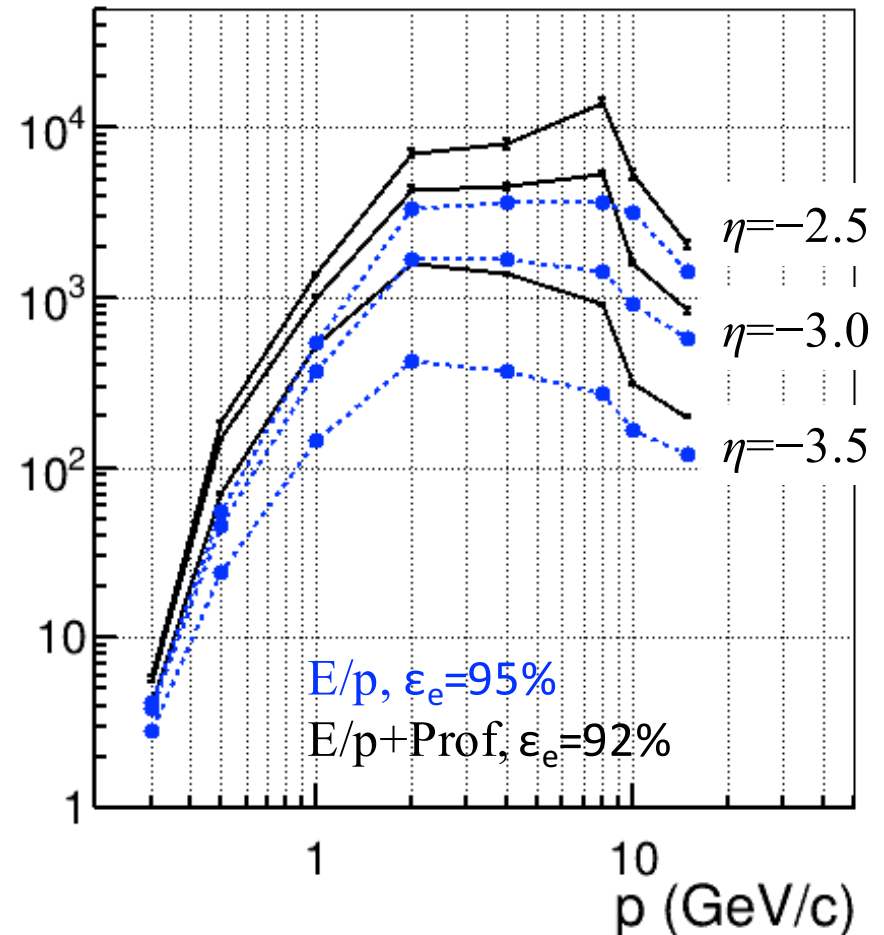
$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{2.5\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1\%$$

BaBar-based Tracking model:  
 TPC (barrel), Si +GEM (forw)  
 (Fun4All-GEANT4 simulation)

$\Delta p/p$  vs  $p$  (GeV/c)



$\pi^\pm$  rejection



So, profile cut provides  
 additional hadron suppression  
 factor of 3-4

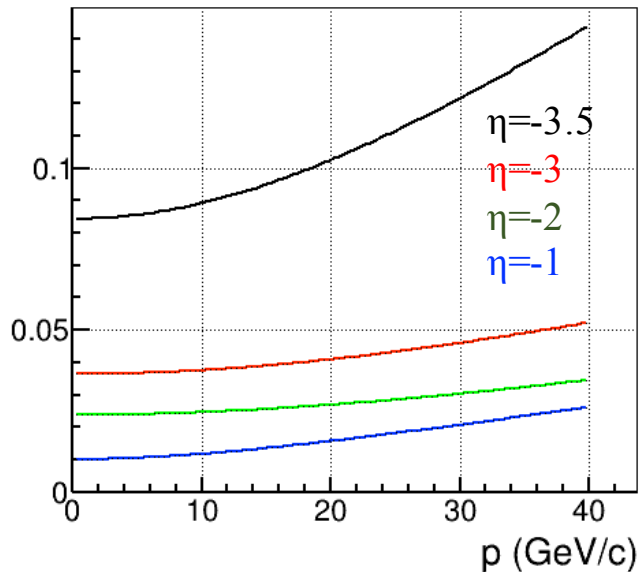
# DIS: Hadronic Background Suppression

PbWO<sub>4</sub> Crystal (GEANT)

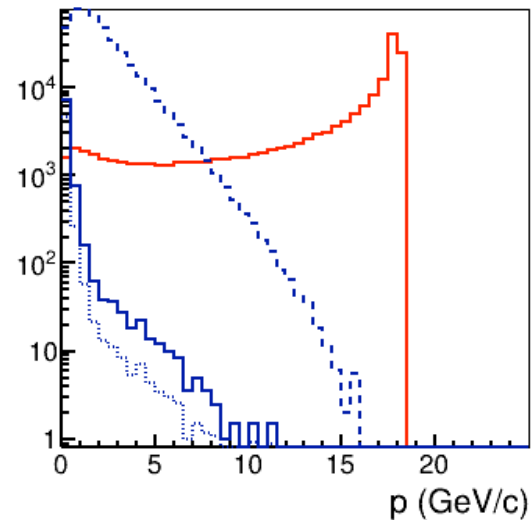
$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{2.5\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1\%$$

BaBar-based Tracking model:  
 TPC (barrel), Si +GEM (forw)  
 (Fun4All-GEANT4 simulation)

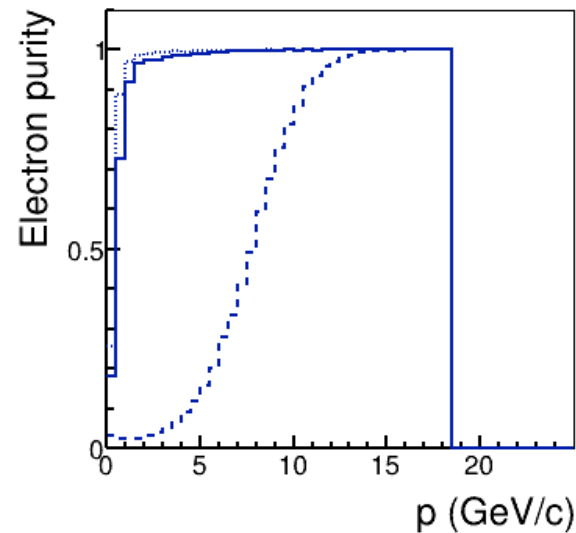
$\Delta p/p$  vs  $p$  (GeV/c)



e+p 18x275  
 $-3.5 < \eta < -2$



e  
 Dashed:  $\pi^-$   
 solid:  $\pi^-$ , after E/p  
 Dotted:  $\pi^-$ , after E/p+Prof



Purity =  $e / (e + \pi)$   
 Dashed: Before eID  
 Solid: After E/p  
 Dotted: After E/p+Prof

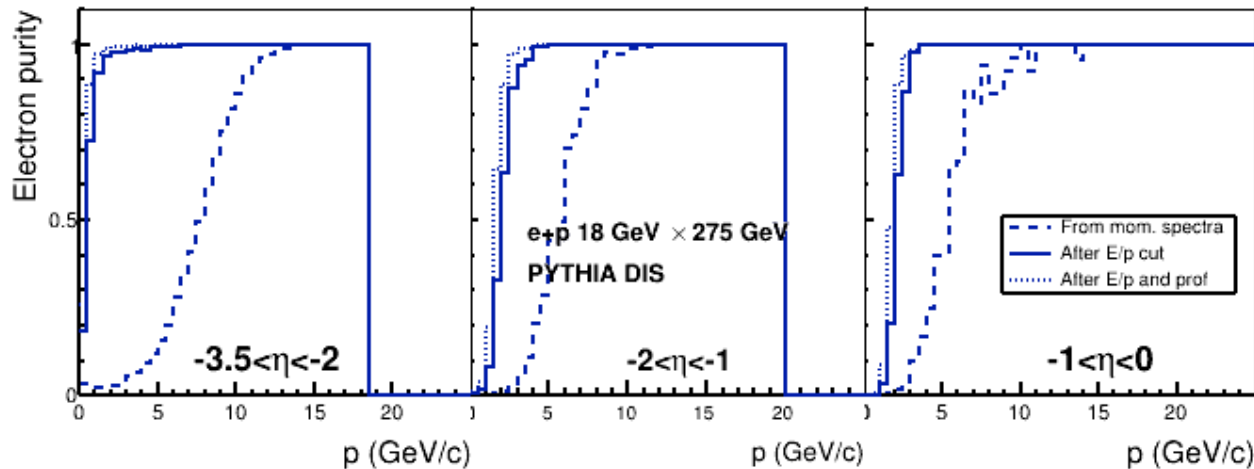
# DIS scattered electron purity

## Ideal case:

- No material on the way to EMCAL
- Perfect EMCAL (no gaps/cracks)
- Gaussian response to electron

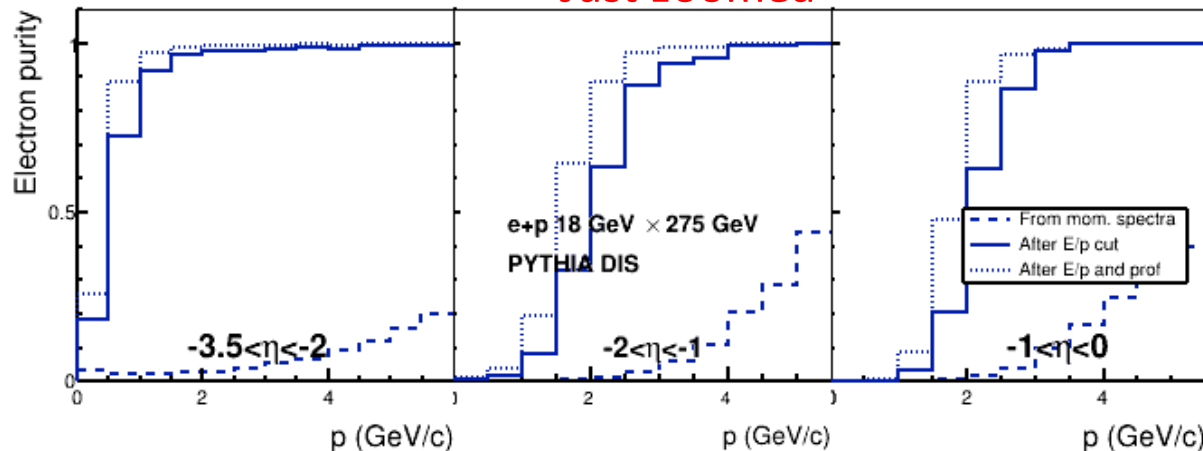
$-3.5 < \eta < -2$	$-2 < \eta < -1$	$-1 < \eta < 1$
$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{2.5\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1\%$	$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{7\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 2\%$	$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{12\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 2\%$

$$\text{Purity} = e / (e+h)$$



18 GeV × 275 GeV:

Just zoomed



Clean eID at >2.5 GeV/c  
(purity > 96%)



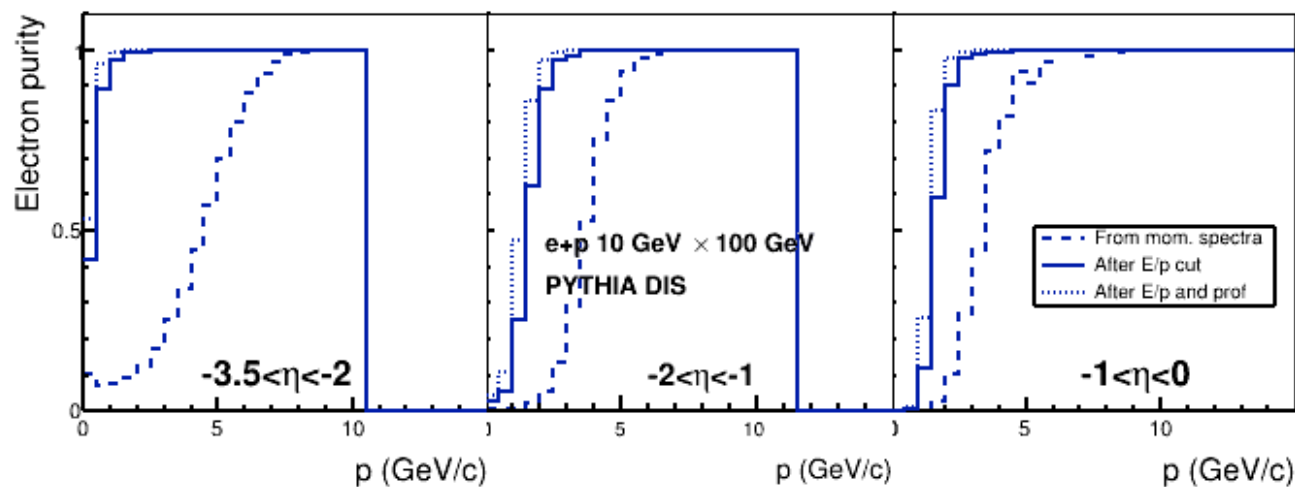
# DIS scattered electron purity

$-3.5 < \eta < -2$	$-2 < \eta < -1$	$-1 < \eta < 1$
$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{2.5\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1\%$	$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{7\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 2\%$	$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{12\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 2\%$

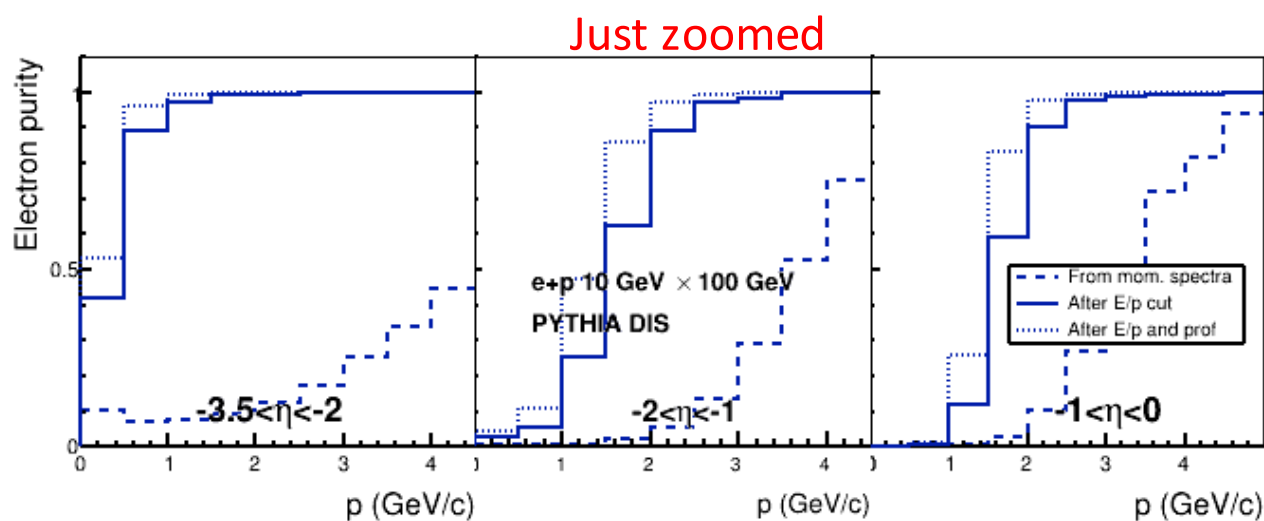
## Ideal case:

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- Perfect EMCal (no gaps/cracks)
- Gaussian response to electron

$$\text{Purity} = e / (e+h)$$

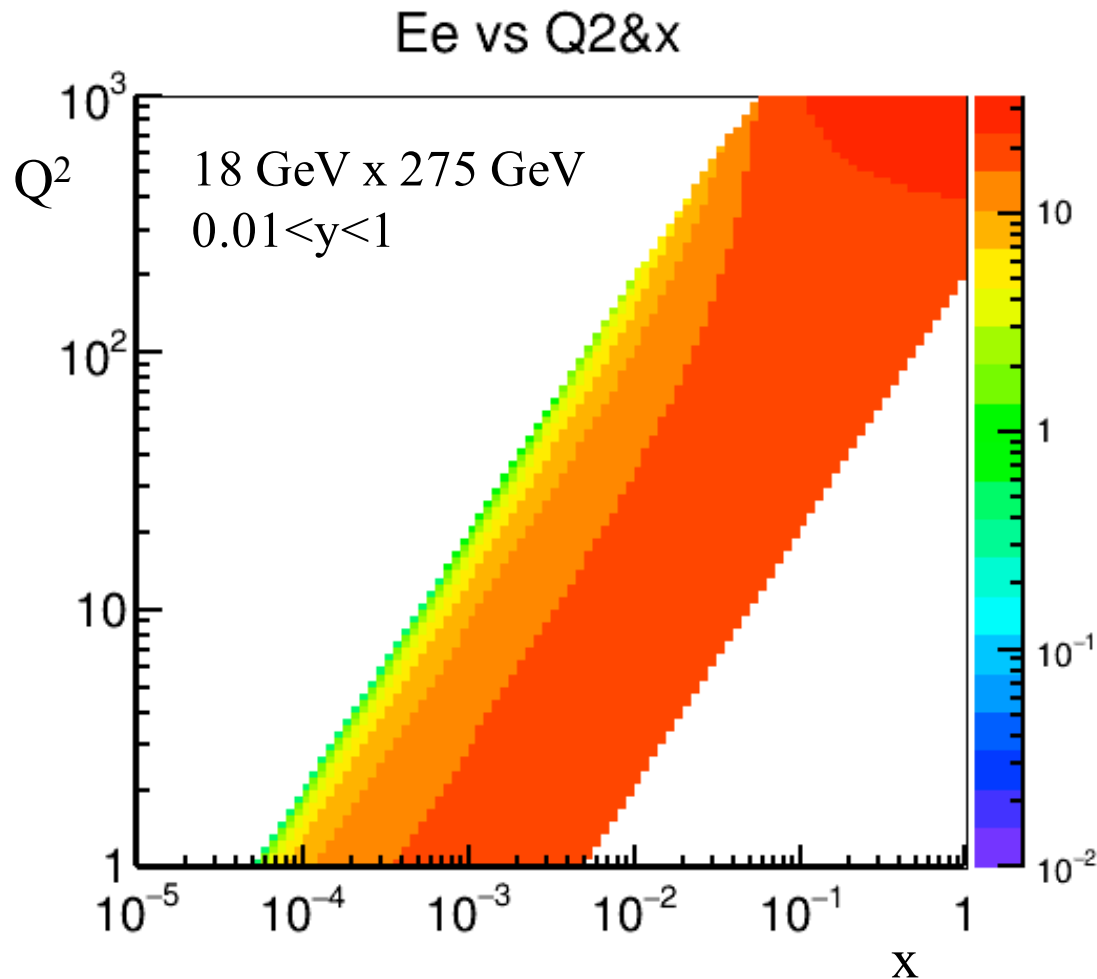


10 GeV × 100 GeV:



Clean eID at >2 GeV/c  
(purity > 96%)

# Scattered electron energy



DIS scattered electron energy (z-axis) vs ( $Q^2, x$ )

... Looks like not a big loss if we can not identify electrons at  $< 3 \text{ GeV}/c$ ?

\*Radiation correction will change it a bit

# Backup