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STAR Forward Upgrade Face to Face Meeting July 2020 Z-dependent Light Collection Efficiency Update On HCal Calibration

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HCal Z-dependence Light Collection Efficiency

- ✤ It is assumed that all towers have longitudinal uniform-light collection efficiency.
- Beam Test by Oleg at FNAL shows there is longitudinal non-uniformity light collection, and this non-uniformity is different for different towers due to defect in Wavelength Shifting (WLS) bars used to collect light.
- Ideally, response from every tower is the sum of energy deposited in each scintillating tiles in the tower. However, due to different longitudinal nonuniformity light collection for different tower, Oleg suggested two weighting method for energy deposited in tiles
 - Normal (for normal towers)
 - Bad (for bad towers)
 - Akio implemented these weighting method in the Geometry xml file. <u>https://www.star.bnl.gov/protected/spin/akio/fcs/lcz/index.html</u>
 - Now StFcsFastSimulationMaker has 3 different option to select different weighting method
 - Unmodified (energy response without any parametrization)
 - Normal

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• Bad





HCal Z-dependence Light Collection Efficiency

Shooting Particle:

Single pi+ 100k event Energy = 6,10,20,30,60,100 GeV Eta~ 3 Phi=0 to 2*pi Ecal on, Hcal on No Cut in individual tower Energy, Total Energy in HCal+ECal>0.6 GeV

• Energy Resolution $\left(\frac{\sigma}{E}\right)$ is calculated with Gaussian Fit Range = Mode ± 25% of histogram for different weighting method.



Fig: pi+ event in event display





pi+





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pi+





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pi+





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Energy Resolution for pi+







Summary

* "from our previous studies with Pb/Sc calorimeter where we saw constant term exploding to 15% from 7% with non-uniform light collection along Z and were surprised when we have not seen this with Fe/Sc structure running GEANT4."-Oleg Tsai

✤Our result is consistent with Oleg Tsai result.

Overall longitudinal non-uniformities in light collection efficiency along Z has very little effect in high energy range.





Update On HCal Calibration

- In initial stages and most of the things are on progress.
- > Trying to figure out best and feasible method to calibrate Hcal.
- Simulating cosmic muons and trying to see any peak that can be used for Calibration.

Cosmic Muon Response

 For simple model, randomize the Vertex in X and Z direction and azimuthal angle only

Shooting Particle:

Single mu+ event 100k events Energy = 1 GeV to 115 GeV Vertex =(x_vertex,200,z_vertex) 20<x_vertex<150 $805<z_vertex<890$ $\eta \approx 0.01$ $\varphi \approx -0.7$ to -2.5Smearing = (0,0,0) Ecal on, Hcal on







Tower Energy and MC Phi



Tower Energy

HCal Tower Energy









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Individual Tower Energy







Cosmic Muon Response

For more realistic model, randomize vertex in X and Z direction, and varying Eta and Phi.

Shooting Particle:

Single mu+ event 300K events Energy = 1 GeV to 115 GeV $\eta \approx -0.80$ to 0.80 $\varphi \approx -0.70$ to -2.5Vertex =(x_vertex,200,z_vertex) 20<x_vertex<150 805<z_vertex<890 Smearing = (0,0,0) Ecal on, Hcal on







Tower Energy Vs Mc Phi





Tower Energy



Hcal hit tower energy





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Individual Tower Energy

S_Tower_25_energy hist_S_EachTw25 Entries Mean Most of the tower have energy around 0.2 GeV 10³ RMS Energy response from each tower can be find in 10² Link to individual tower of South Hcal V10 10 0.5 1.5 2.5 2 3 **Tower Energy**



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the link below.



11455

0.2144

0.193

Phi Angle Reconstruction

- Used Line of Best Fit(Least Square Method) to reconstruct the Phi angle
- 1/Slope = $\frac{(n * \Sigma x y \Sigma x \Sigma y)}{(n * \Sigma y^2 (\Sigma y)^2)}$
 - n = number of hit tower
 - x = STAR X-coordinate of tower
 - y = STAR Y-coordinate of tower
- Working on to optimize reconstructed phi angle.







Muon Flux

Very Basic Calculation:

- Average Muon Flux = 1 Muon per square centimeter per minute at sea level*.
- Hcal Top Cross section area(South HCal only) = 130cm X 85cm = 11050 cm² ٠
- So 100k Event of mu+ requires $10^{5}/(11050) \approx 9$ min ٠
- 300k Event of mu+ requires 30^5/(11050) ≈27min ٠





Summary

- In a simple model varying phi angle only (fixing Eta at 0.01), towers deposit around 1.2 GeV energy.
- In more realistic model, varying both eta(-0.8 to 0.8) and phi(-0.7,-2.5), most of the tower deposit around 0.2GeV energy.
- Investigating if this information will be useful or background will affect this energy peak.
- If we have enough statistics at very low eta tracks, then we can calibrate each tower with 1.2GeV energy peak.





Backups

pi+ Individual method





Backup:

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pi+ Individual method



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Backup:

pi+ Individual method



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Backup:

% Difference in Energy Resolution

% Difference between different weighting method







Cosmic Muon Response

V9_Test

For more realistic model, randomize vertex in X and Z direction, and varying Eta and Phi.

Shooting Particle:

Single mu+ event 1M events Energy = 1 GeV to 115 GeV $\eta \approx -0.80$ to 0.80 $\varphi \approx -0.70$ to -2.5Vertex =(x_vertex,200,z_vertex) 20<x_vertex<150 805<z_vertex<890 Smearing = (0,0,0) Ecal on, Hcal on







Tower Energy Vs Mc Phi







Cosmic Muon Response







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Individual Tower Energy

- Each Tower could deposit around 1.2GeV energy
- Energy response from each tower can be find in the link below.

Link to individual tower of South Hcal_V9



