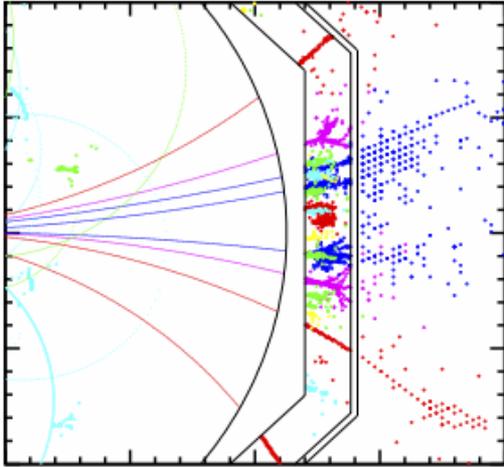


Software Compensation in Particle Flow reconstruction



Huong Lan Tran

Linear Collider Forum - 22 November 2016

10th Workshop on Physics at the Terascale

Outlines

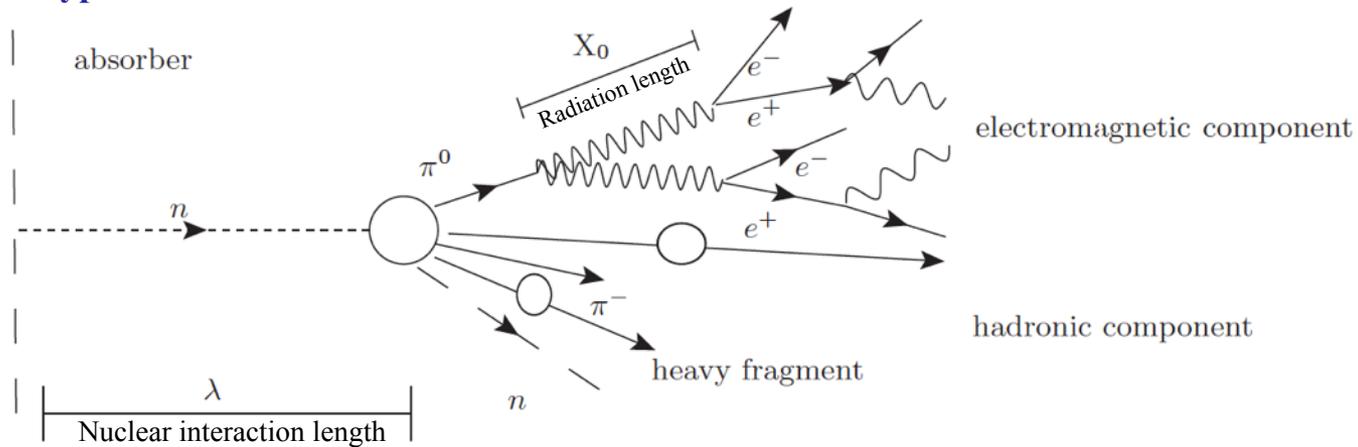
- Motivation for software compensation
- Particle flow reconstruction & Software compensation (SC)
- Implementation of SC into Particle flow reconstruction
- Application of SC for ILD detector performance study
 - AHCAL transverse granularity optimisation



Motivation for Software compensation

- ILD calorimeters are *non-compensating*

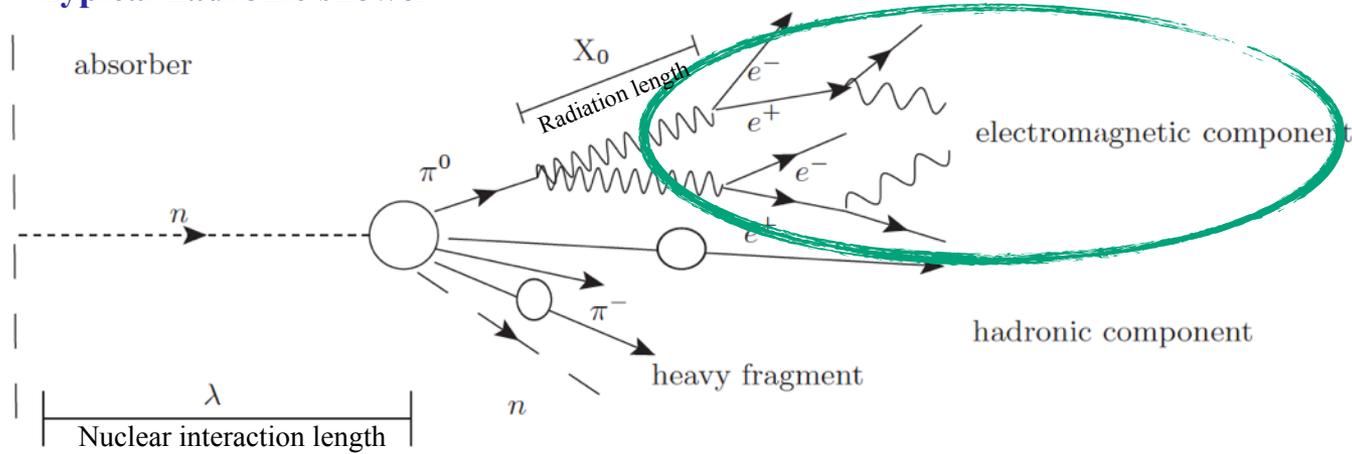
Typical hadronic shower



Motivation for Software compensation

- ILD calorimeters are *non-compensating*

Typical hadronic shower

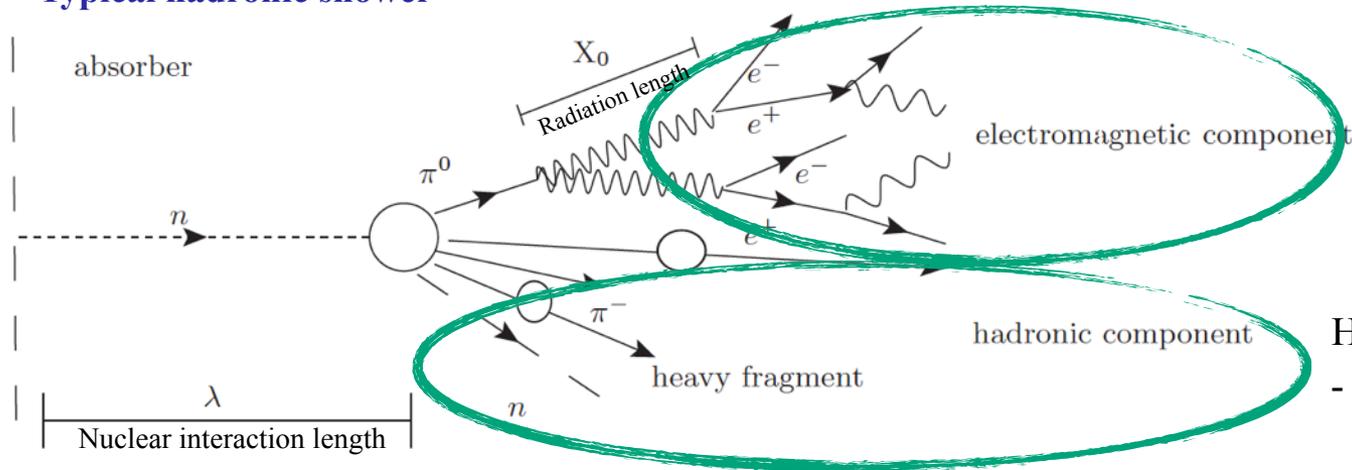


Detected via energy loss of electrons and photons in active medium

Motivation for Software compensation

- ILD calorimeters are *non-compensating*

Typical hadronic shower



Detected via energy loss of electrons and photons in active medium

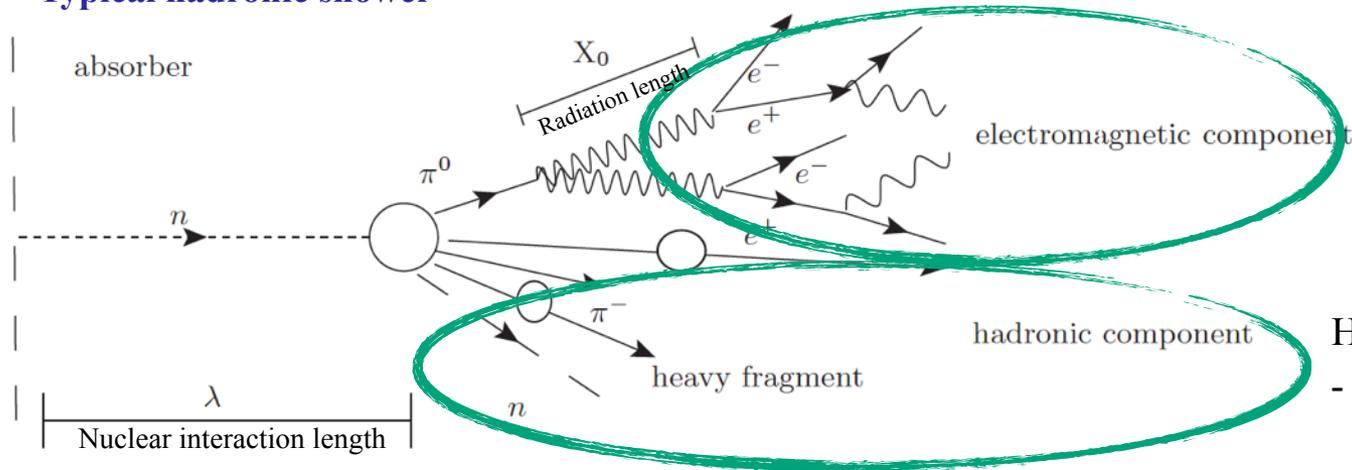
- Hadronic components:
- Detectable ionisation processes of charged hadrons
 - *Invisible energy*: nuclear binding energy or target recoil
- ⇒ Smaller calorimeter response for this part



Motivation for Software compensation

- ILD calorimeters are *non-compensating*

Typical hadronic shower



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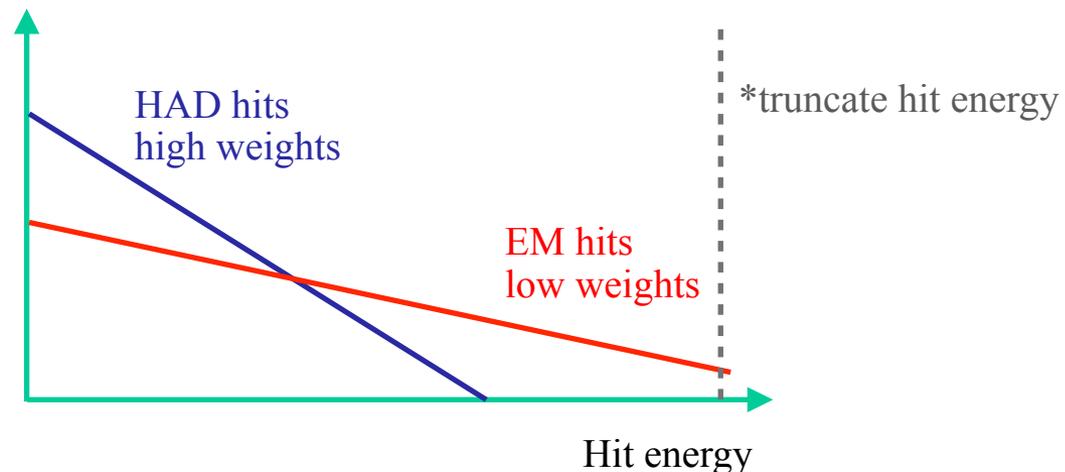
➤ Consequences:

- Higher detector response for electromagnetic compared to hadronic showers $\frac{e}{h} > 1$
- Non-linearity for hadronic calorimeter response
- Degradation of energy resolution



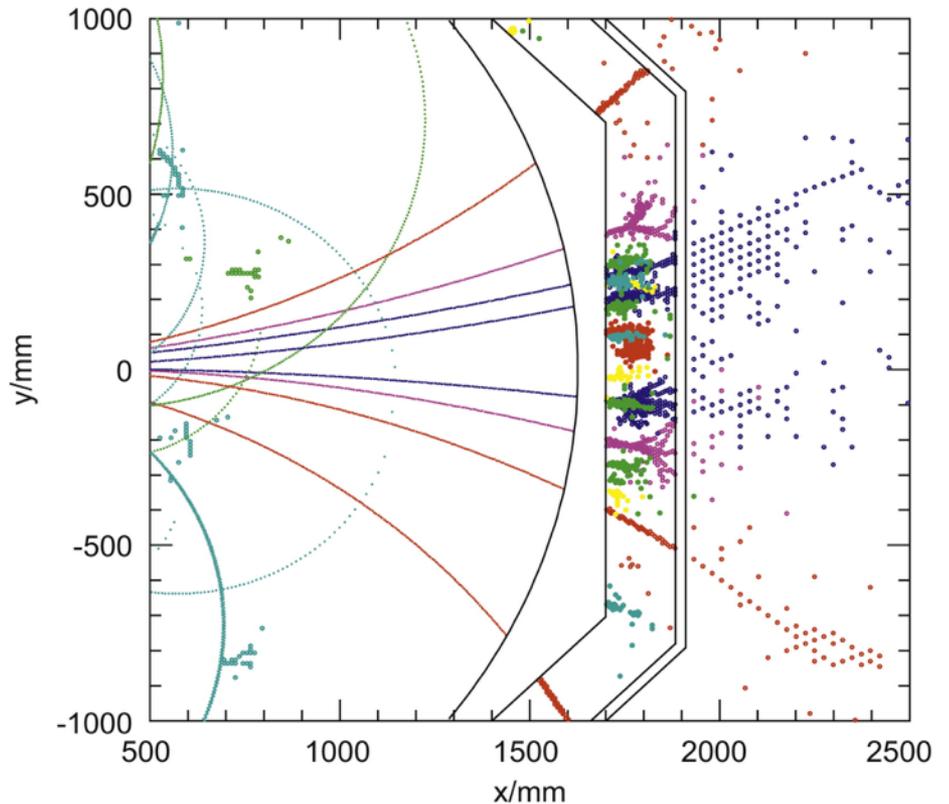
Methods to achieve Compensation

- Reducing electromagnetic response
- Increasing hadronic response
- “Offline” compensation: **Software Compensation**
 - Electromagnetic showers denser than hadronic showers \Rightarrow energy of hits inside electromagnetic sub-showers are typically higher compared to hits inside hadronic sub-showers.
 - \Rightarrow Cut out high energy hits to reduce EM response *
 - \Rightarrow Applying different weights for hits of different energy densities



Particle Flow reconstruction & Software compensation

- Particle Flow reconstruction: trace individual particles
 - Need **precise measurement of particle's energy** with calorimeters
- ILD calorimeters are non-compensating: degrade energy resolution
 - Compensation with electromagnetic response truncation (cell energy truncation)
- But ILD calorimeters are highly granular:
 - Allow assessment at sub-shower level for electromagnetic and hadronic **sub-shower distinction** for software compensation



Particle Flow reconstruction & Software compensation

- Dependence of jet energy resolution on HCAL cell size apparently reduced compared to results from LoI (both study use PandoraPFA):

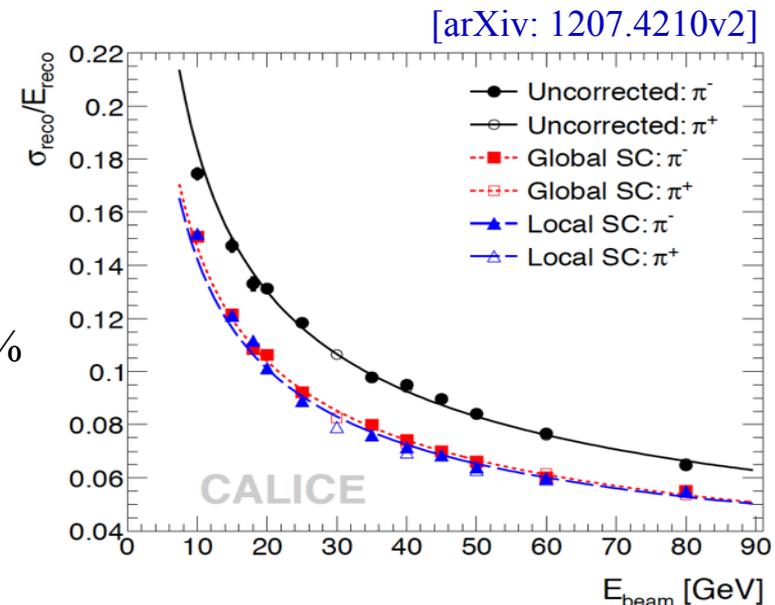
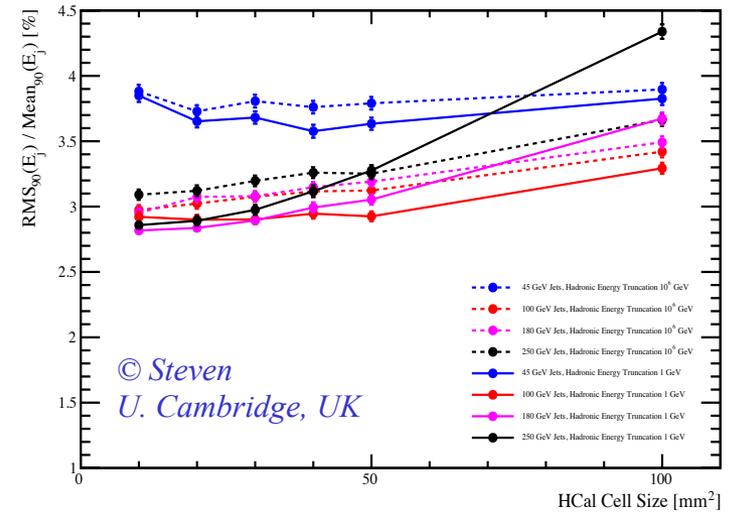
- *HCAL cell energy truncation* degrades resolution at high energy for higher cell size
- But: improve energy resolution at smaller cell sizes

➤ Cell energy truncation mimics software compensation

➤ Software compensation can do better and must be applied properly in Particle Flow reconstruction

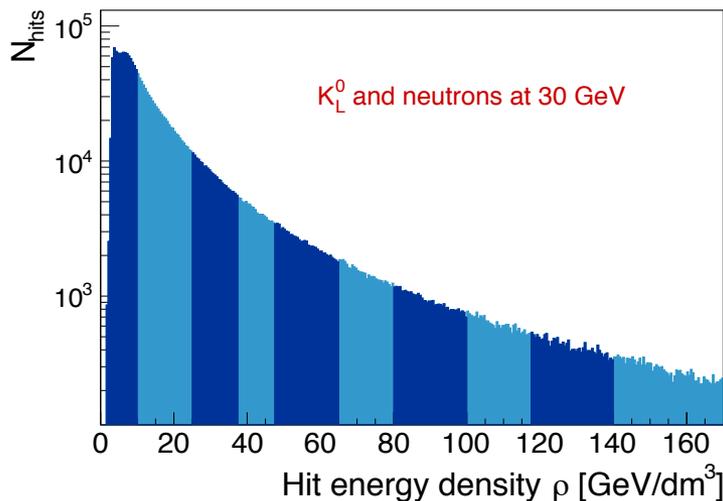
- Software compensation applied to test beam data from CALICE-AHCAL physics prototype:

- Improvement of hadronic energy resolution by 20% for single hadrons from 10 to 80 GeV



Software compensation idea

- **Software compensation** technique by CALICE: weighting hit energy according to its energy density

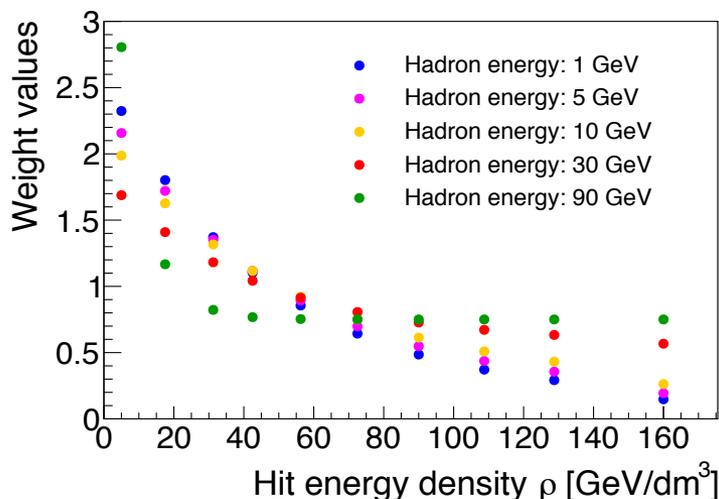


$$\omega(\rho) = p_1 \cdot \exp(p_2 \cdot \rho) + p_3$$

$$E_{SC} = \sum_{hits} E_{ECAL} + \sum_{bin} (E_{HCAL}^{bin} \times \omega_{bin}(\rho))$$

$$\text{with } E_{HCAL}^{bin} = \sum_{hits \in bin} E_{hit}$$

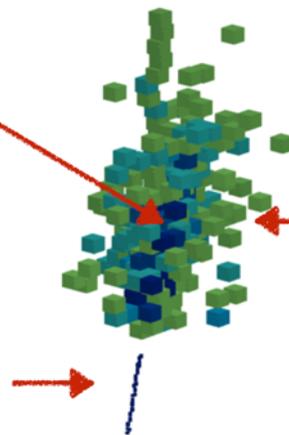
Example on software compensation's operation



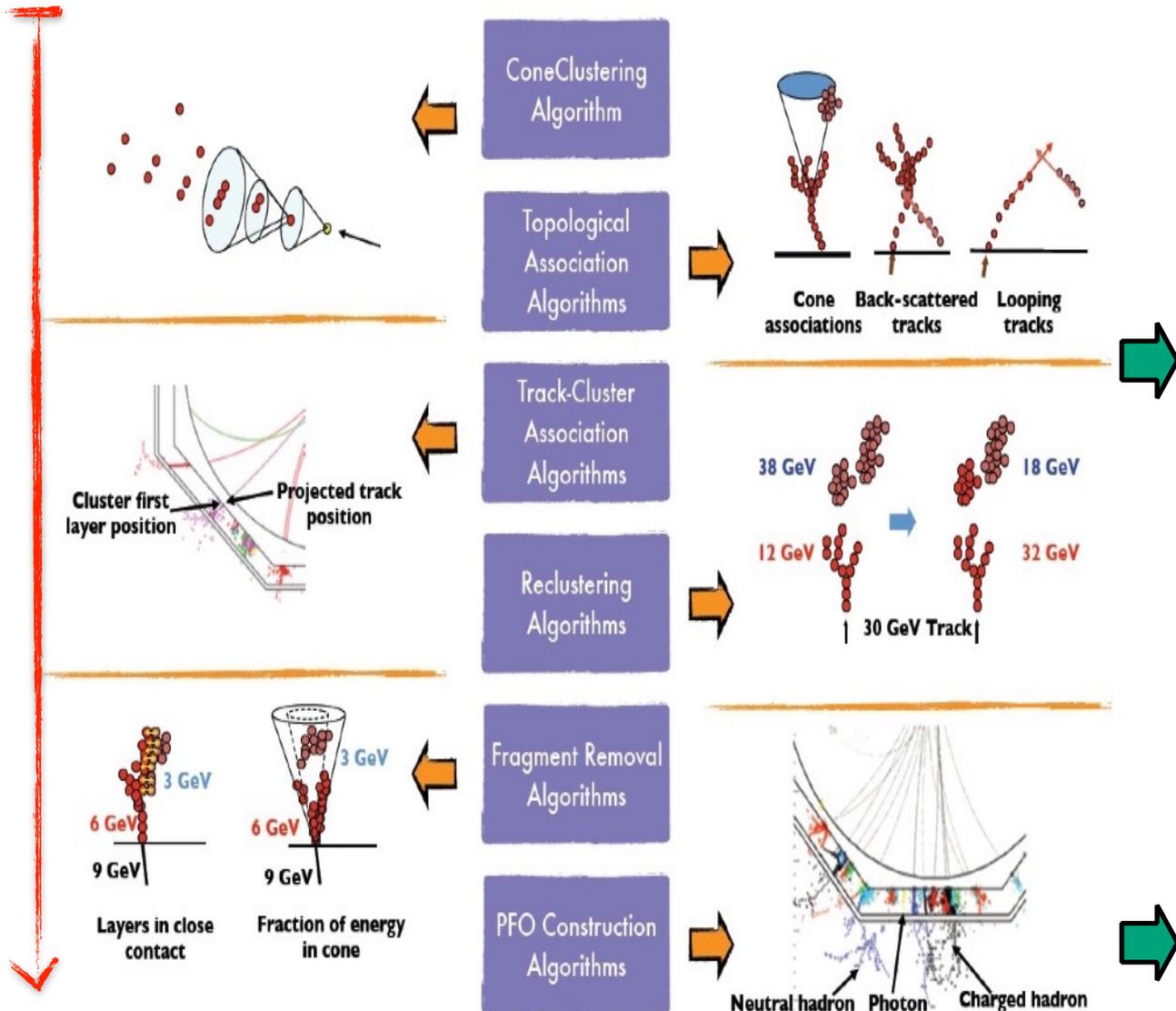
You can see the EM shower core being reduced in energy (weight < 1).

The surrounding hadronic hits are increased in energy (weight > 1).

ECAL hits not affected by software compensation.



Software compensation implementation



- First set of clusters obtained
- Clusters without track: neutral particles, fragment, ...
 - Clusters with associated track: cluster-track energy comparison. **Crucial** as it decides how good the energy reconstruction will be
- ⇒ Software compensation for all clusters

OR

Software compensation for neutral hadrons



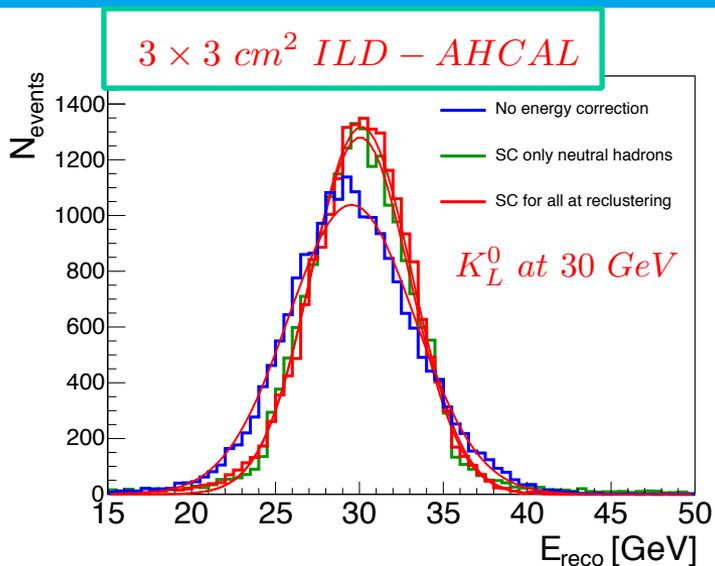
Application of SC for ILD detector performance study

Software version and configuration

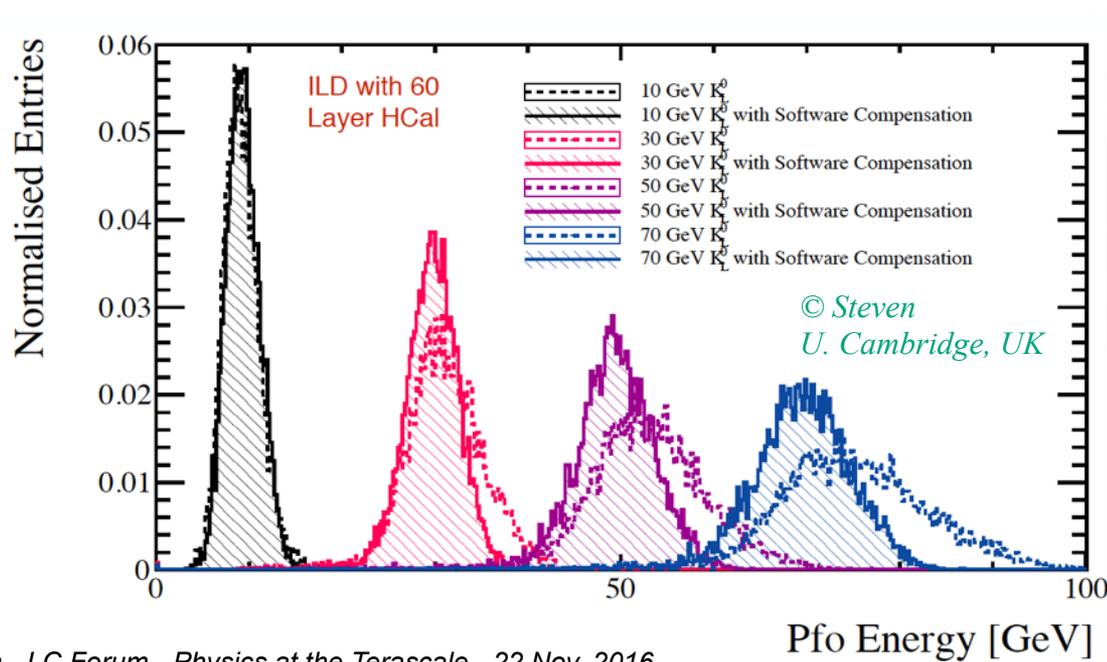
- **Detector model:** `ILD_o1_v06`
- **Reconstruction software:** `ilcsoft_v01-17-07` combined with PandoraPFA version `v02-09-00`:
 - PandoraSDK `v02-03-01`
 - LCContent `v02-04-00` including software compensation in LCPlugins and hits information registration for software compensation weight training in LCUtility
 - PandoraMonitoring `v02-03-00`
- **Digitiser:** `ILDCaloDigi` with realistic options for ECAL and HCAL
- **Calibration constants** optimised using PandoraAnalysis toolkit
- **Timing cut:** `100 ns`



Energy resolution with software compensation



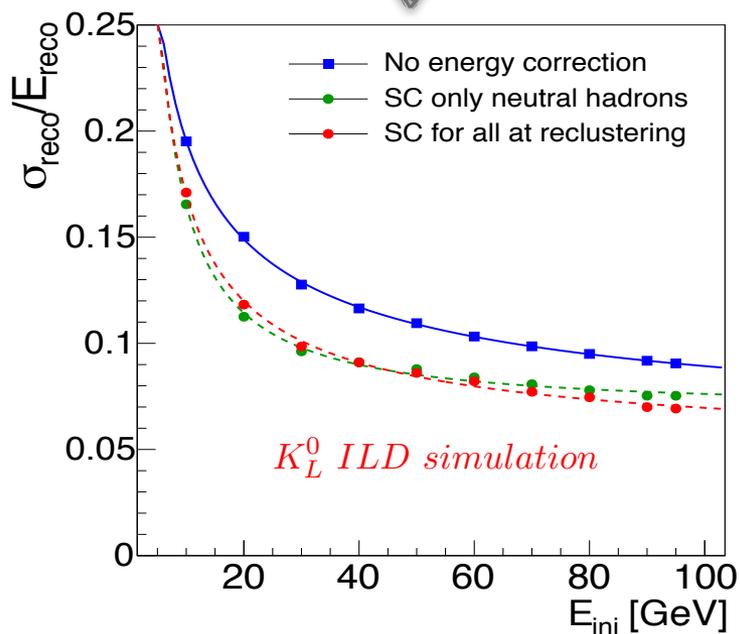
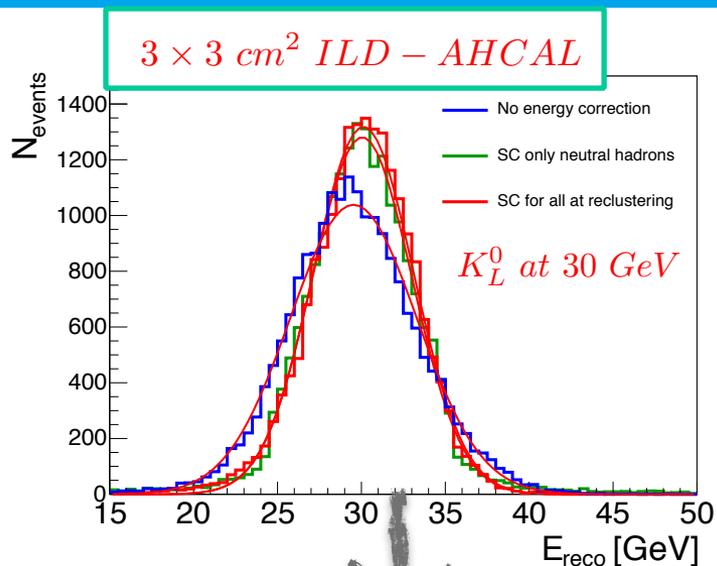
- Software compensation benefits in two-fold way:
 - Improve energy reconstruction of neutral objects
 - Improve cluster energy estimator for better track-cluster association > confusion mitigation



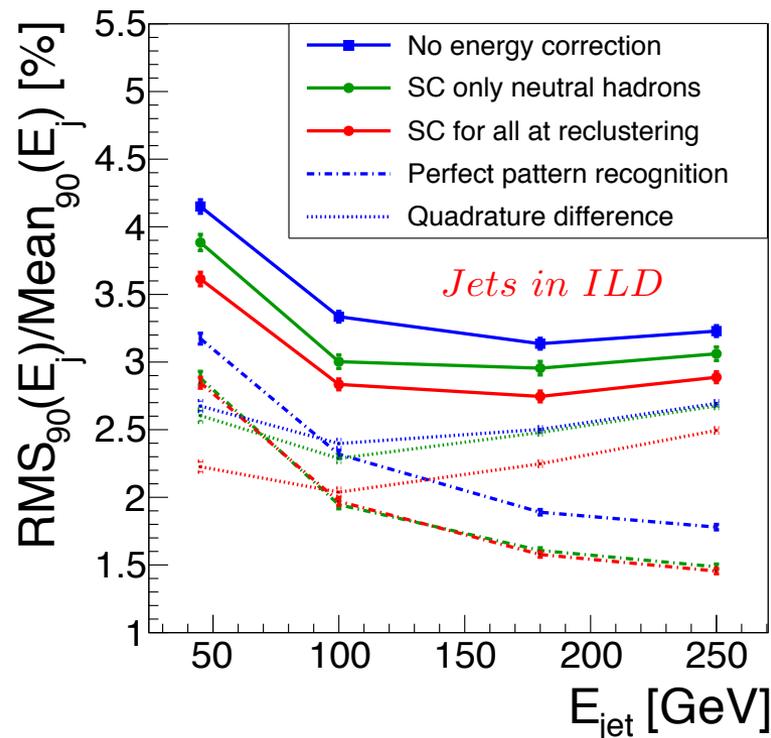
Study with 60 layer HCal and higher jet energies (relevant for CLIC studies)



Energy resolution with software compensation

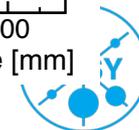
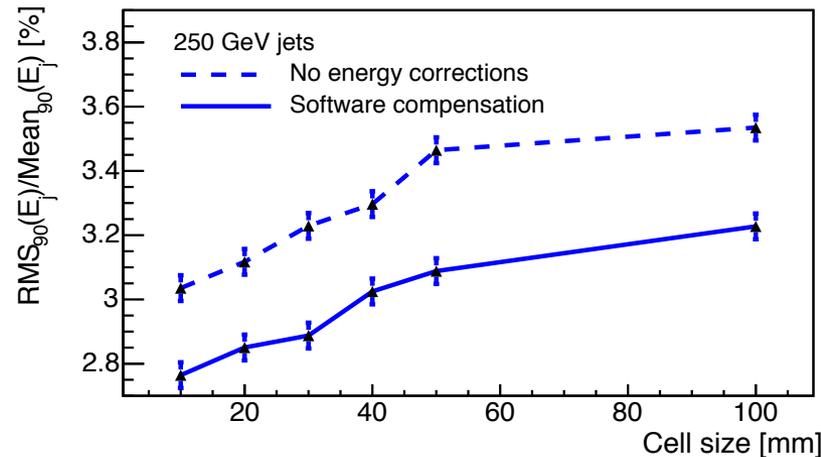
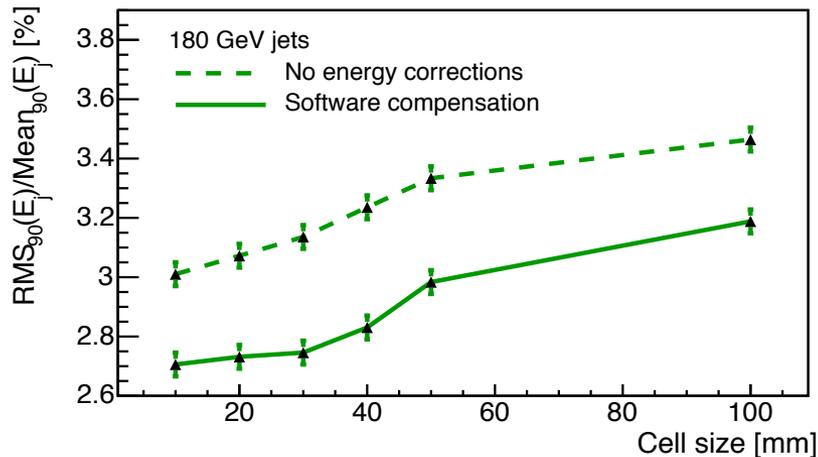
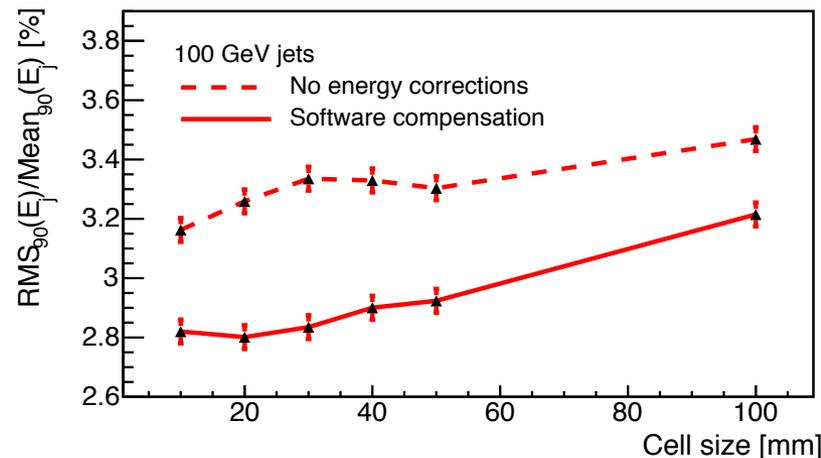
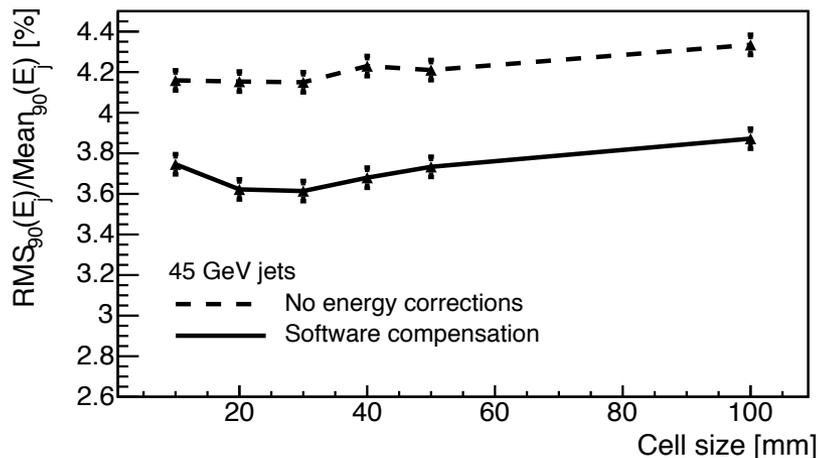


- Software compensation benefits in two-fold way:
 - Improve energy reconstruction of neutral objects
 - Improve cluster energy estimator for better track-cluster association > confusion mitigation
- Significant improvement at both single particle and jet level
- Software compensation applied at re-clustering stage more beneficial for jet energy resolution



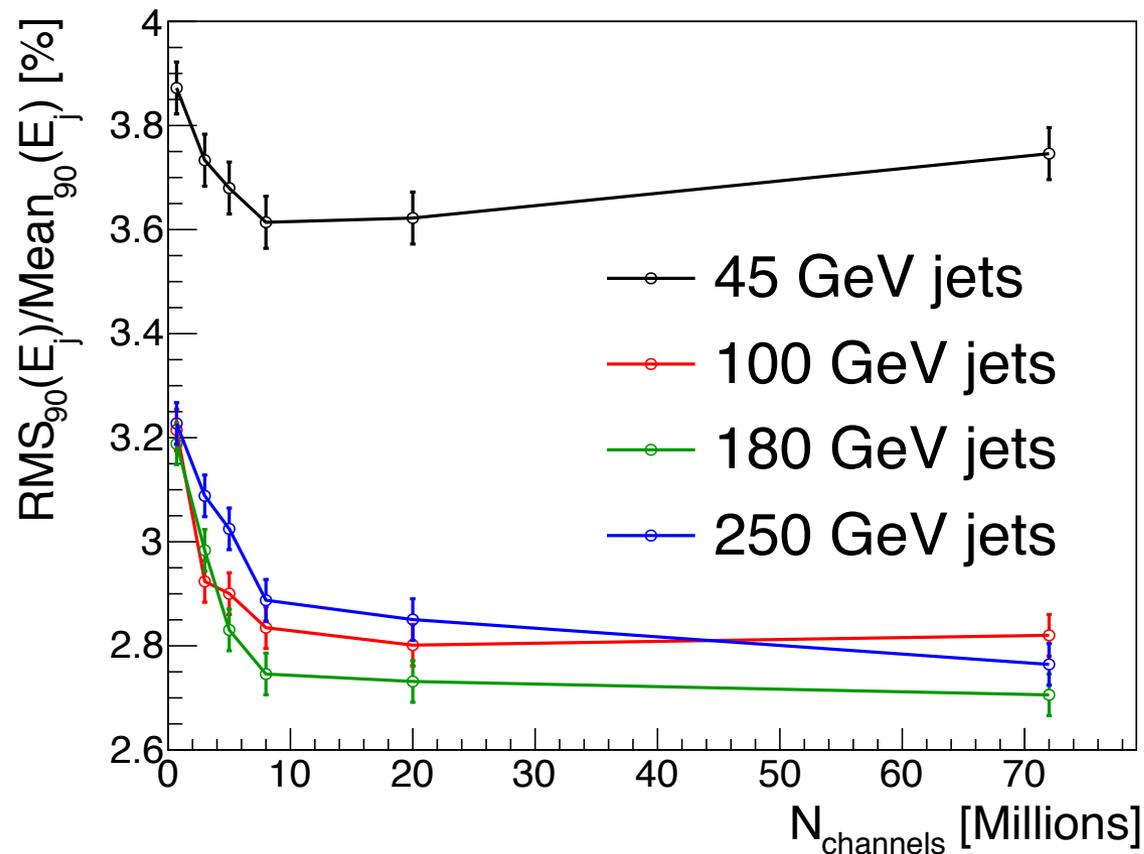
JER vs transverse granularity (cell size)

- Effectiveness of software compensation depends on granularity
 - Software compensation included in cell size optimisation
 - Weights optimised for each cell size



JER vs number of cells

- Jet energy resolution plotted as a function of number of HCAL cells
 - Towards cost optimisation
 - 3 x 3 cm^2 cell size is still a very reasonable choice



Summary

- Jet energy resolution with software compensation in Pandora:
 - Significant gain in performance over a wide jet energy range, best performance achieved for ILD detector
 - Inclusion of SC does not significantly alter view on transverse granularity optimisation
- Software compensation code and utilities in latest version of PandoraPFA
- Installed in new ILCsoft v01-17-10
 - Being used as standard cluster energy correction, shows improvement everywhere (even with DD4hep, without re-optimisation of SC weight yet)
- Study summarised in a paper, soon to be on review



Back-up slides

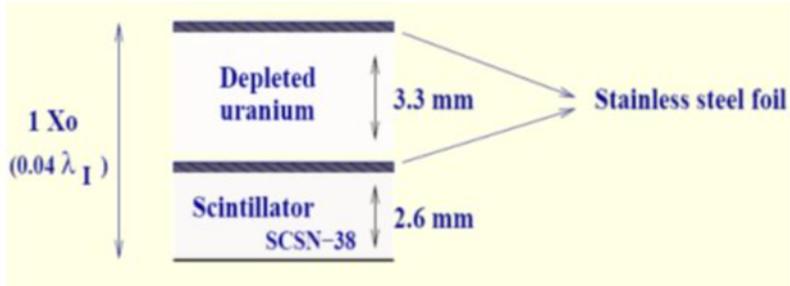


Methods to achieve Compensation

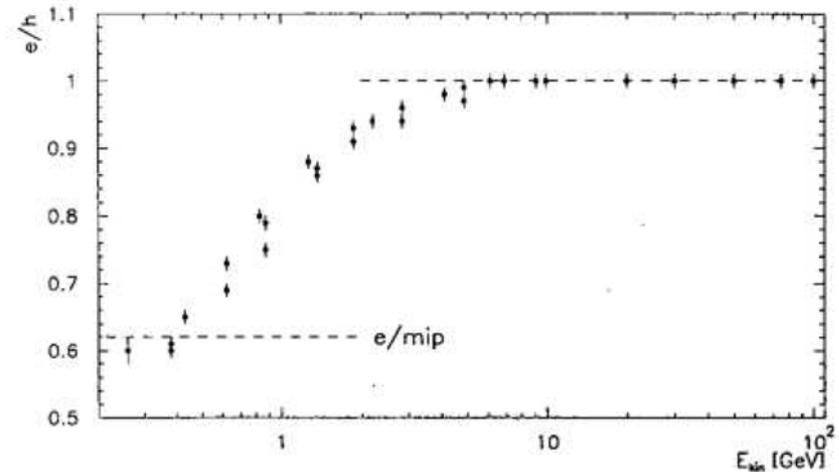
- Reducing electromagnetic response
- Increasing hadronic response

Achievable with detector design

- Increase nuclear fission with absorber material
 - Example: **ZEUS detector using ^{238}U**
- Manipulating response to (slow) neutrons
- Sampling fractions
- ...



ZEUS Uranium-Scintillator calorimeter



ZEUS e/h response ratio
= 1 within 1% for $E > 3\text{GeV}$



Software Compensation

- **Idea:** Applying different weights for hits of different energy densities

- **Weight** defined as:

$$\omega(\rho) = p_1 \cdot \exp(p_2 \cdot \rho) + p_3$$

where ρ is hit energy density, p_1, p_2, p_3 are *beam energy dependent parameters*

- Energy of cluster then computed in software compensation method as:

$$E_{SC} = \sum_{hits} E_{ECAL} + \sum_{hits} (E_{HCAL} \cdot \omega(\rho))$$

- Weights determined through minimising a χ^2 function:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{events} (E_{SC} - E_{beam})^2$$

- In following slides: Results on standard ILD detector (with 3x3 *cm*² AHCAL)



Semi-digital Reconstruction

- Semi-digital reconstruction:
 - Counting hits at 3 thresholds N_1, N_2, N_3
 - $N_{\text{tot}} = N_1 + N_2 + N_3$
 - $\text{EnergySD} = \alpha * N_1 + \beta * N_2 + \gamma * N_3$

where:

$$\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 * N + \alpha_3 * N * N$$

$$\beta = \beta_1 + \beta_2 * N + \beta_3 * N * N$$

$$\gamma = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 * N + \gamma_3 * N * N$$

Software compensation mimics Semi-Digital:

- Define bin
- $\text{Energy total} = \text{Sum_bin} (\text{weight_bin} * \text{SumEnergy_bin})$
- $\text{weight_bin} = a + b * E + c * E * E$

