

# Simulating ATLAS TileCal for Geant4 validation

Using 2017 SPS testbeam data of the ATLAS Tile Calorimeter (TileCal) for validation and regression testing of Geant4 with Geant Val

**Stephan Lachnit** (EP-SFT)

Supervisors: Lorenzo Pezzotti (EP-SFT), Dmitri Konstantinov (EP-SFT)

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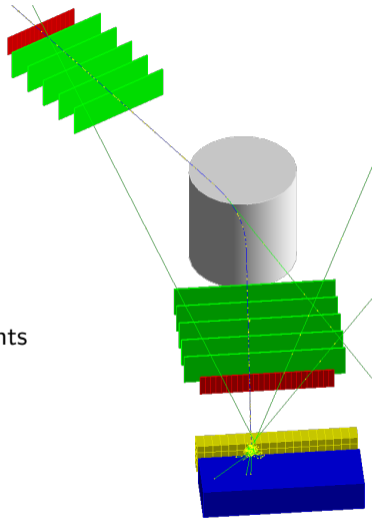
# Goals of the project

- Develop a standalone Geant4 simulation of the ATLAS TileCal (hadronic calorimeter)
- Compare to 2017 SPS testbeam data from ATLAS [1]
- Interface simulation to Geant Val, the Geant4 validation testsuite ([geant-val.cern.ch](http://geant-val.cern.ch))
- Regression testing for the energy response and energy resolution
  - Test with different Geant4 versions and physics lists

# Geant4 and Geant Val



- Geant4 widely used for simulating calorimeters
- Validation studies needed for systematic testing
- Geant Val is a validation framework for Geant4
  - Tool to ensure Geant4 is in agreement with experiments
  - Testbeams are the perfect benchmark for this



# TileCal geometry

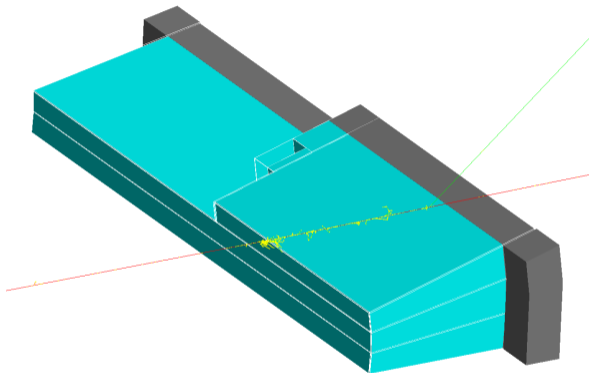
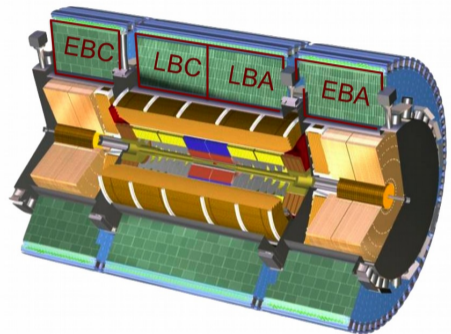


Fig.: TileCal in the detector [2] and testbeam setup with a 10 GeV muon traversing

# Structure of a TileCal module

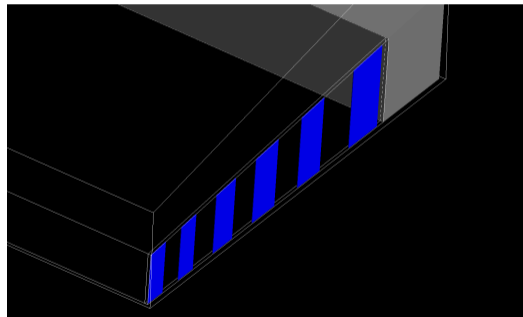
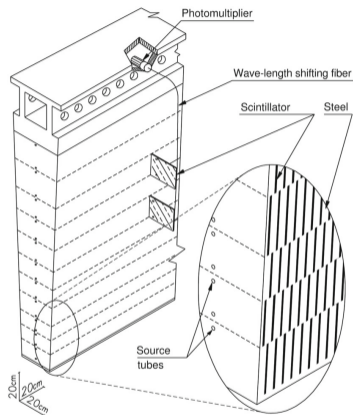


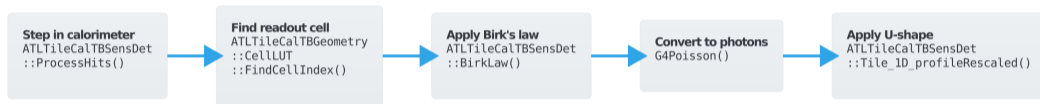
Fig.: TileCal schematic [3] (left) and geometry in the simulation [4] (right)

# Coding aspects

- Needs to be run on different versions of Geant4, going back as far as version 10.4 from 2017
- Maintainable for reuse with future versions of Geant4 → good documentation required
- Validation one of the most computationally heavy tasks:  
300k events  $\times [e^-, \pi^+, K^+, p^+] \times [16, 18, 20, 30 \text{ GeV}] \times 4 \text{ PL} \times 5 \text{ G4 versions}$ 
  - Almost 100 million events → paralised to 1280 threads with Geant Val + HTCondor
- Realistic simulation with detector effects, not just simulated energy deposit

# Physics aspects

Signal treatment during the event:



Digitization at the end of the event:



# Example: U-shape correction

- Inefficiencies in tiles decreases amount of photons
- Depends on relative position of hit within tile
  - More photons collected if hit is closer to a readout fiber  $\rightarrow$  drops from 80% to 30%
- U-shape given by the combined effect of the two readout fibers located at the tile ends
- Taken from Athena [5]

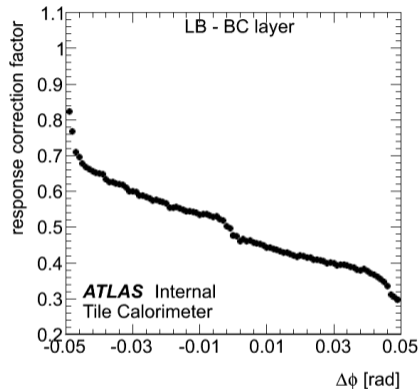


Fig.: Correction for a single PMT [6]



# Example: PMT response

- Time dependent response
- Signal stored in each step in array with time bins
- Convolution at end of event
- Implemented from scratch

```
auto ConvolutePMT = [](const std::array<double, ATLTileCalTBConstants::frames>& sdep) {  
    constexpr auto pmt_response_size = ATLTileCalTBConstants::pmt_response.size();  
    auto outvec = std::array<double, ATLTileCalTBConstants::frames>();  
    for (std::size_t k = 0; k < outvec.size(); ++k) {  
        double outsum = 0.;  
        auto jmax = (k >= pmt_response_size) ? pmt_response_size - 1 : k;  
        for (std::size_t j = 0; j <= jmax; ++j) {  
            outsum += sdep.at(k - j) * ATLTileCalTBConstants::pmt_response.at(j);  
        }  
        outvec.at(k) = outsum;  
    }  
    return outvec;  
};
```

# Example: PMT response

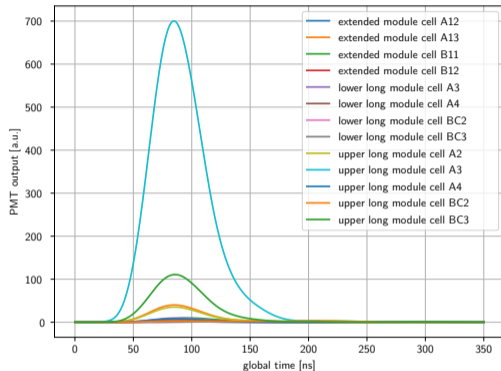
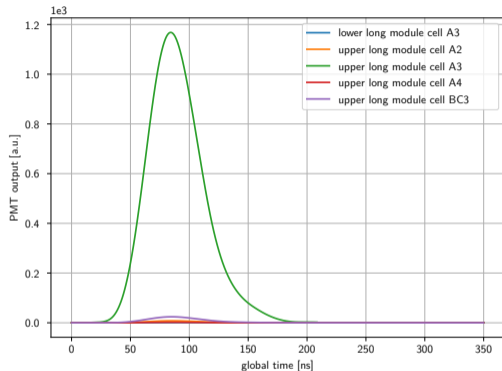


Fig.: PMT response for an 18 GeV electron (left) and pion (right)

# Analysis code



- Simulated and analysed data stored in ROOT files
- Using modular C++ design and modern ROOT RDataFrame
- Calibration of reconstructed energy using electron beam
- Extract energy response and energy resolution for hadron beams

# Calibration at the EM-Scale

- Recalibration in each run using simulated electrons
- $C_{e^-} = \text{Signal}/E_{\text{beam}}$  (roughly) constant for electrons
- $E^{\text{raw}} = \text{Signal}/C_{e^-}$  reconstructed energy for hadrons
- Almost gaussian distribution of  $E^{\text{raw}}$
- Energy response  $R^{E^{\text{raw}}} = \langle E^{\text{raw}} \rangle / E_{\text{beam}}$
- Energy resolution  $R^{\sigma^{\text{raw}}} = \sigma^{E^{\text{raw}}} / E_{\text{beam}}$

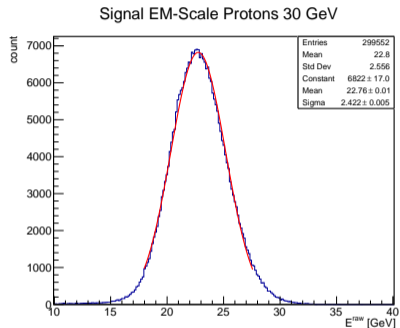


Fig.: Example of  $E^{\text{raw}}$  distribution

# FTFP\_BERT regression testing

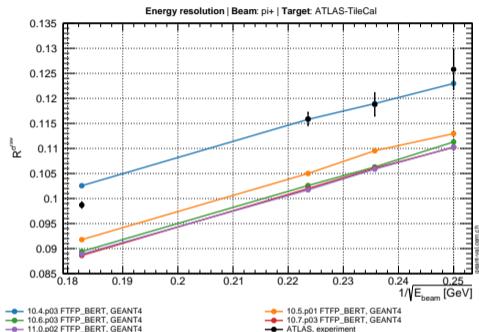
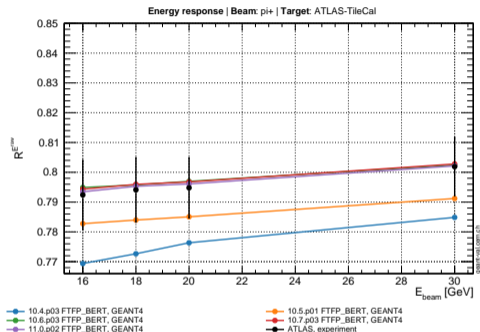


Fig.: Version comparison for the FTFP\_BERT physics list with pions

# Geant4 11.0 physics list comparison

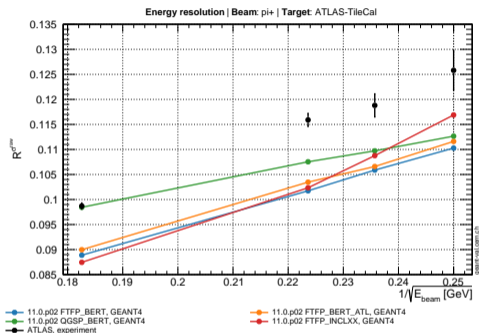
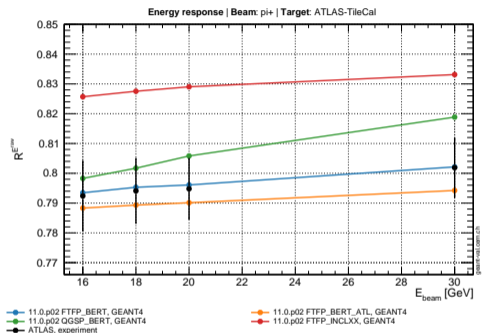


Fig.: Physics list comparison for version 11.0.p02 with pions

# Particle response comparison

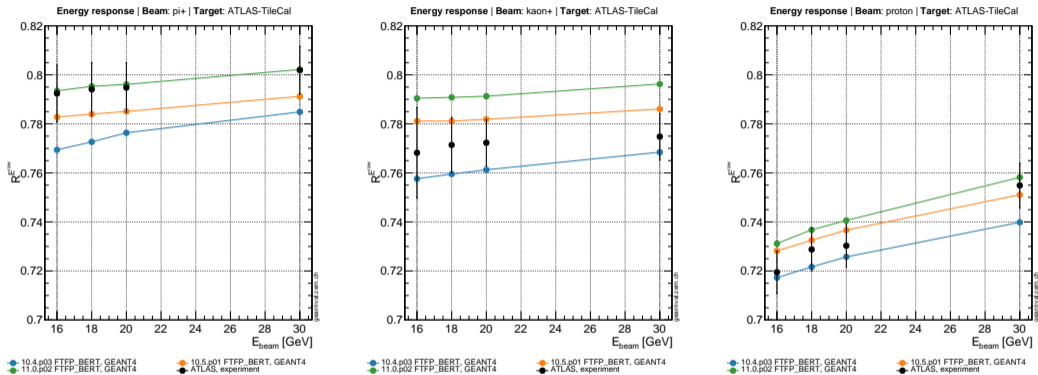


Fig.: Energy response for different particle beams

# Current State

- Code hosted on GitHub ([github.com/lopezzot/ATLTileCalTB](https://github.com/lopezzot/ATLTileCalTB))
- Simulation results for Geant4 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7 and 11.0 with FTFP\_BERT, QGSP\_BERT, FTFP\_BERT\_ATL and FTFP\_INCLXX
- Final results published on [geant-val.cern.ch](http://geant-val.cern.ch)
- Essentially feature complete

lopezzot / ATLTileCalTB Public

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yesterday

lopezzot v1.0 c621885 Compare

### ATLTileCalTB\_1.0 Latest

The first release of ATLTileCalTB from @lopezzot and @stephaniachnit

It includes:

- Realistic test-beam geometry
- Look up table to navigate through calorimeter cells
- Signal treatment: Birks' Law, photo-statistical smearing, U-shape correction, and time-stamp recording
- PMT response simulation and electronic noise
- ROOT data persistency and analysis
- Geant-Val integration

#### Contributors

lopezzot and stephaniachnit



# Conclusion

- Realistic standalone simulation of the ATLAS TileCal developed
- Extensive documentation available at [lopezzot.github.io/ATLTileCalTB](https://lopezzot.github.io/ATLTileCalTB)
- Successfully added a new test to Geant Val
- Significant changes in energy response and resolution in version 10.5 and 10.6  
→ consistent with previous findings [7]

# Appendix

# References

- [1] Jalal Abdallah et al. "Study of energy response and resolution of the ATLAS Tile Calorimeter to hadrons of energies from 16 to 30 GeV". In: *Eur. Phys. J. C* 81.6 (2021), p. 549. DOI: 10.1140/epjc/s10052-021-09292-5. arXiv: 2102.04088 [physics.ins-det].
- [2] Tamar Zakareishvili. "Studies of the response of the ATLAS Tile Calorimeter to beams of particles at the CERN test beams facility". In: (2019-01). URL: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2654416>.
- [3] The ATLAS Collaboration et al. "The ATLAS Experiment at the CERN Large Hadron Collider". In: *Journal of Instrumentation* 3.08 (2008-08), S08003–S08003. DOI: 10.1088/1748-0221/3/08/s08003. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-0221/3/08/s08003>.
- [4] Lorenzo Pezzotti. *Towards a Geant4 simulation of the ATLAS TileCal test beams*. 2022-06. URL: <https://cernbox.cern.ch/index.php/s/gJhXVx13EuHUIPY>.
- [5] ATLAS Collaboration. *Athena*. DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.2641996. URL: <https://gitlab.cern.ch/atlas/athena>.
- [6] A Durglishvili et al. *Determination of the cells response as a function of the tracks impact point coordinates*. Tech. rep. Geneva: CERN, 2014-09. URL: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/1754960>.
- [7] Lorenzo Pezzotti. *Including calorimeter test-beams into geant-val*. 2022-05. URL: <https://indico.cern.ch/event/847884/contributions/4833199/>.

# Cell layout

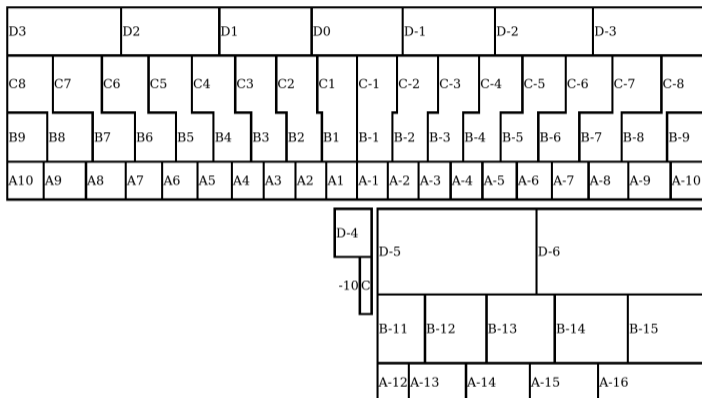


Fig.: Cell layout (from [zenis.dnp.fmph.uniba.sk/tile.html](http://zenis.dnp.fmph.uniba.sk/tile.html))

# Other validation work using testbeam data

- ATLAS hadronic end-cap calorimeter ([lopezzot.github.io/ATLHECTB](https://github.com/lopezzot/ATLHECTB))
  - same 10% to 20% lower energy resolution found
- CALICE SiW calorimeter ([lopezzot.github.io/CALICESiWTB](https://github.com/lopezzot/CALICESiWTB))