



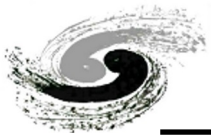
Pattern recognition at CEPC AHCAL Prototype using test beam data at CERN

Xin Xia, Yuzhi Che

2023/9/6

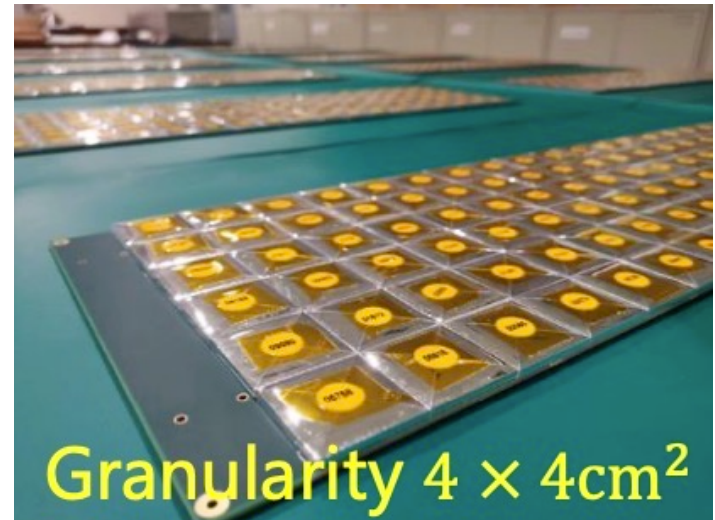
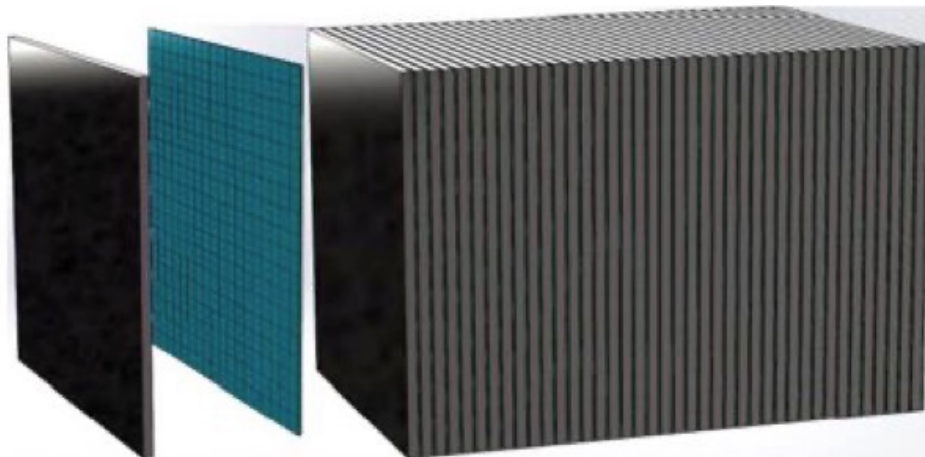
Outline

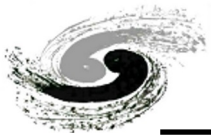
- **Introduction**
 - AHCAL Prototype Configuration
 - Test Beam Data Set
 - Motivation
- **How to classify different data components?**
- **Data Component analysis**
- **Component Fraction and Comparison**
- **Energy Performance**



AHCAL Prototype Configuration

- **CEPC AHCAL prototype commissioned**
 - Active material: scintillator tiles
 - Absorber: stainless steel
 - Transverse size $72 \times 72 \text{ cm}^2$, 40 longitudinal layers ($\sim 4.6\lambda_0$)
 - Granularity $4 \times 4 \text{ cm}^2$, 12960 readout channels
 - ~ 5 ton in weight
 - Developed during 2018 – 2022



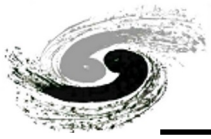


Test Beam Data Set

- Beam test at CERN at SPS H2 beamline at 2023/05
 - Data Taking:
 - ~ 11 billion pion from 10GeV to 120GeV
 - ~ 4 billion electron from 10GeV to 250GeV

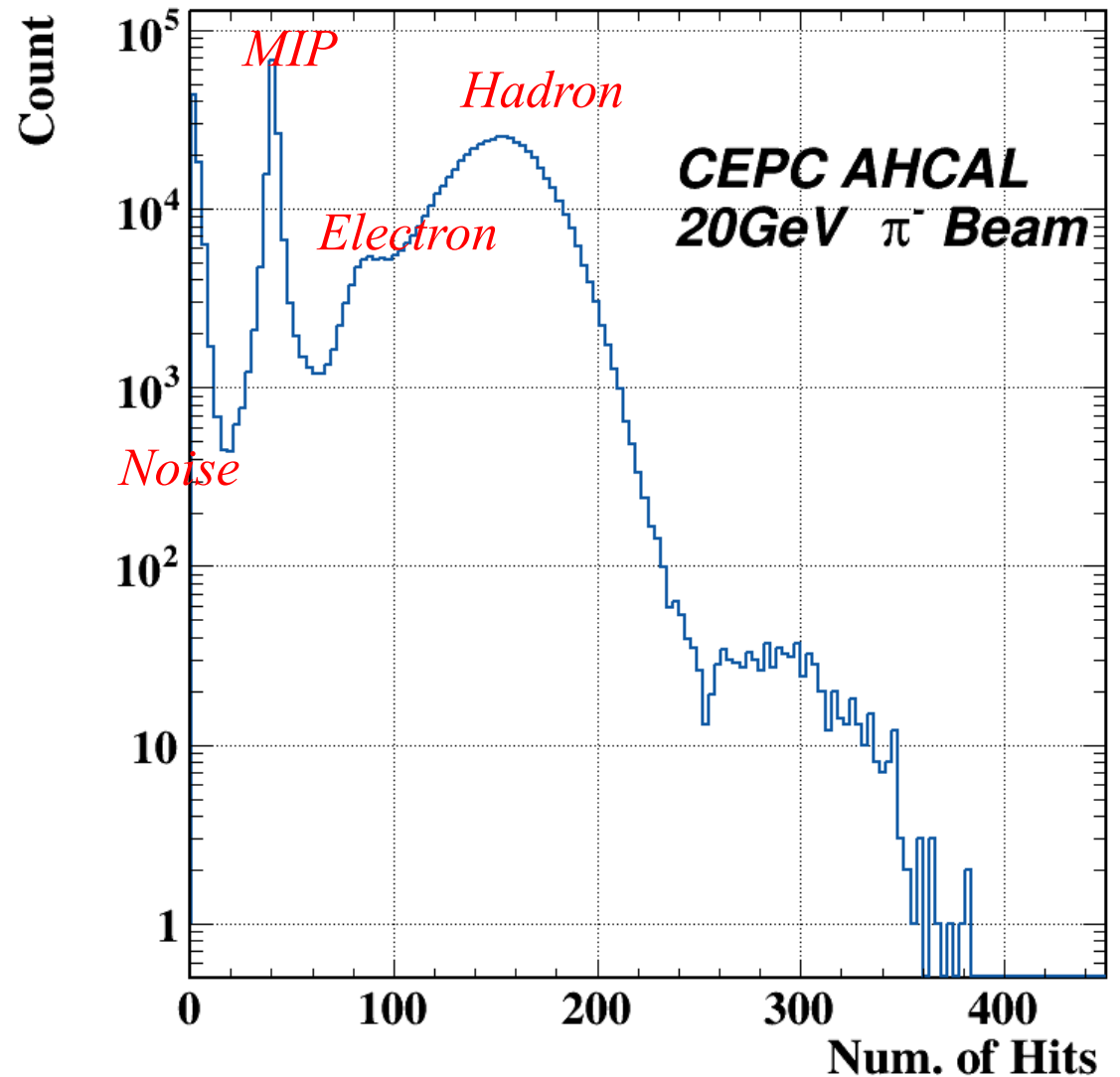
AHCAL Data List of Pion		
Momentum(GeV)	Total Runs	Number of Events
10	6	1027814
15	4	953774
20	4	749791
30	4	1081725
40	5	1038984
50	5	1258699
60	6	1034938
70	5	1058822
80	7	1073061
100	7	1286608
120	6	1036400

AHCAL Data List of Electron		
Momentum(GeV)	Total Runs	Number of Events
10	2	238139
20	1	573677
30	2	556570
40	1	421484
50	2	743810
60	1	377014
70	3	580935
80	1	273278
100	1	289511
120	1	242049
150	2	415991
250	1	121850



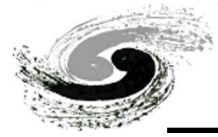
Motivation

- **The data contains:**
 - Noise,
 - MIP, Electron, Hadron
 - Multiple injection events
 - ...
- **In order to:**
 - Fully understand data components
 - Further quantify the detector respons
- **Pattern Recognition:**
 - Event classification
 - Component Fraction Estimation



Outline

- Introduction
- **How to classify different data components?**
 - Fractal Dimension
 - Average Hit Energy
- Data Component analysis
- Component Fraction and Comparison
- Energy Performance

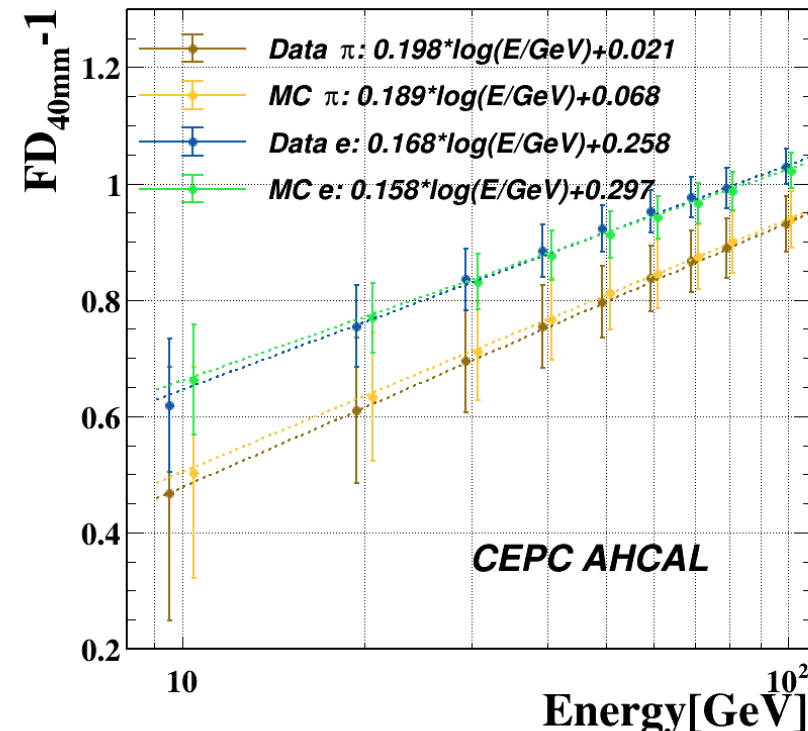
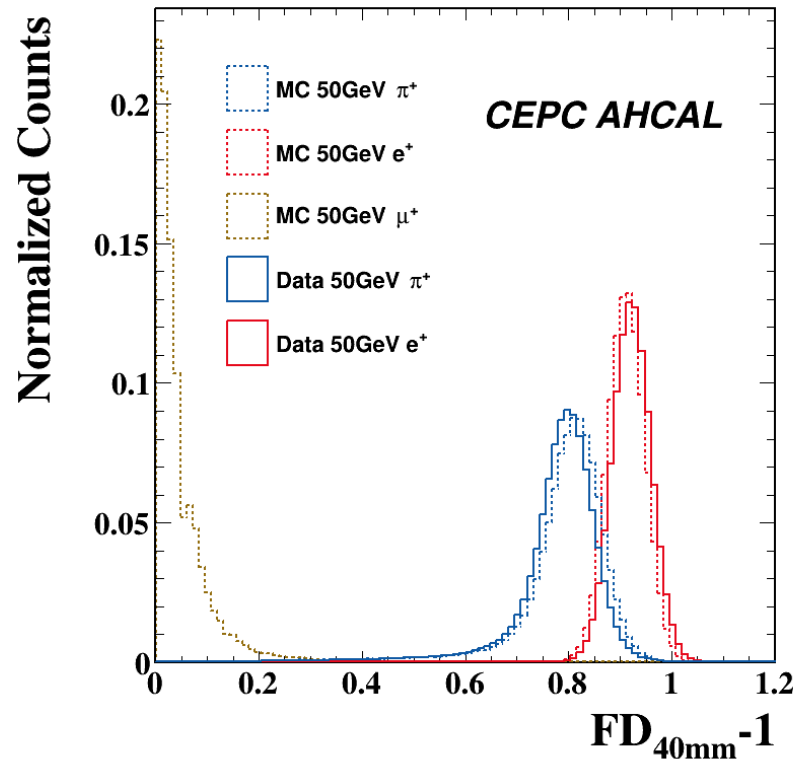


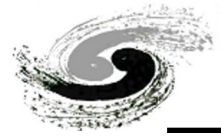
Variables for PID

- Fractal Dimension^[1] dedicated for high granularity calorimeter

- $FD_{40mm} = \left\langle \frac{\log(R_{\alpha,40mm})}{\log(\alpha)} \right\rangle + 1$, $R_{\alpha,40mm} = \frac{N_{40mm}}{N_{\alpha}}$, N_{40mm} is total number of hits, N_{α} is the number of hits at scale α

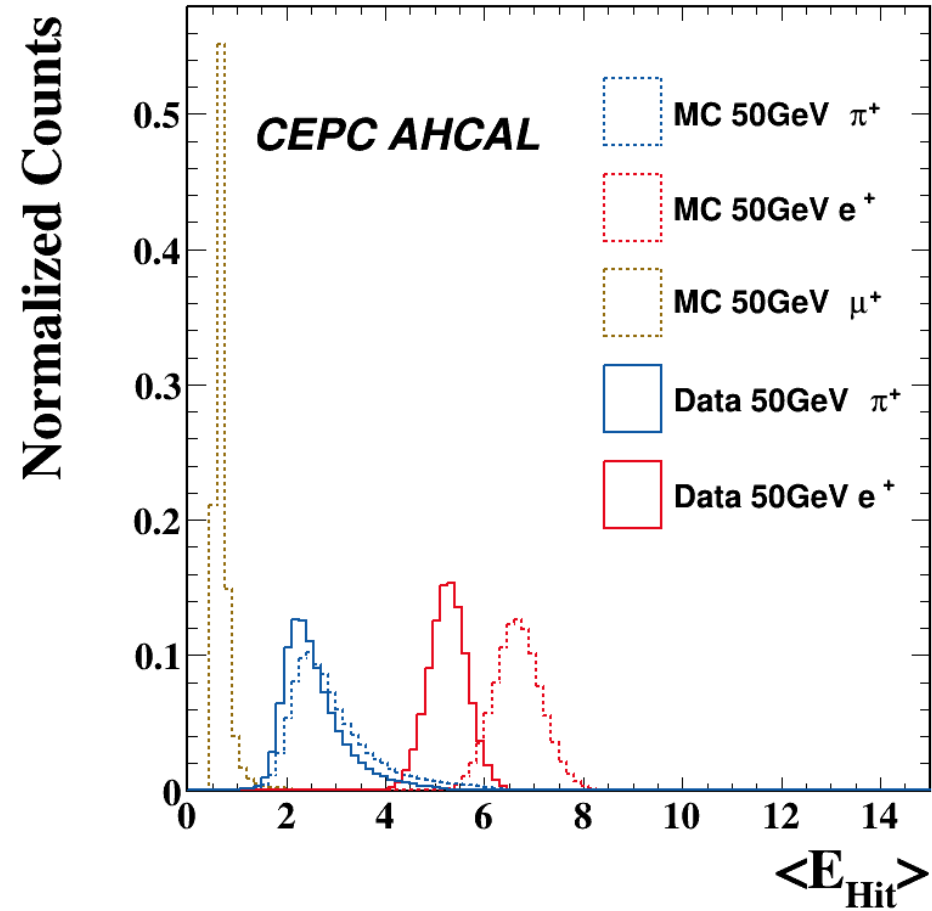
- MC/Data consistent

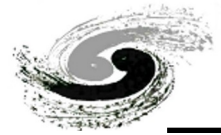




Variables for PID

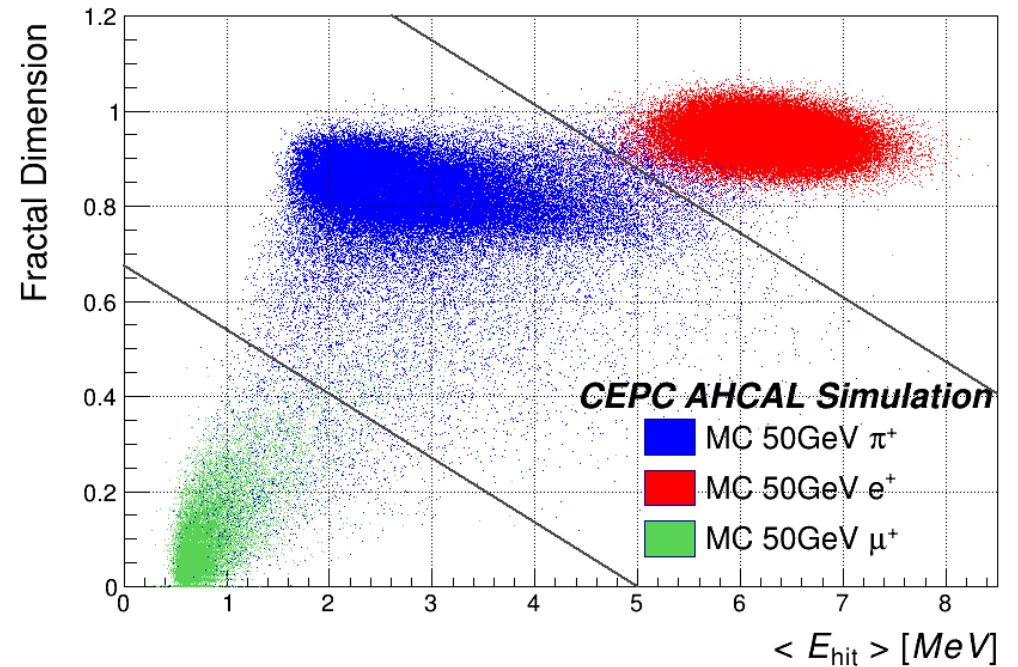
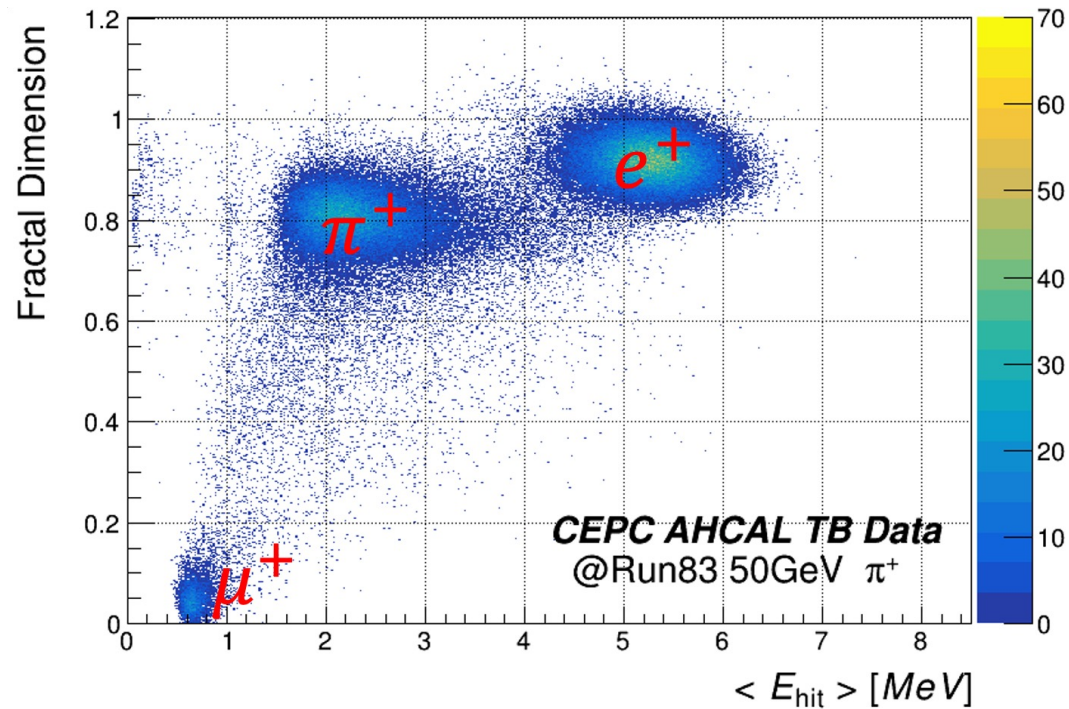
- **Average Hit Energy :**
 - Definition : $\frac{Event\ Energy}{Num.of\ Hits}$
 - MC/Data compare :
 - Distribution consistent
 - Value inconsistent





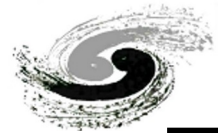
FD- $\langle E_{Hit} \rangle$ Diagram

- MC/Data Compare
 - Distribution consistent
 - $\langle E_{Hit} \rangle$ Value inconsistent

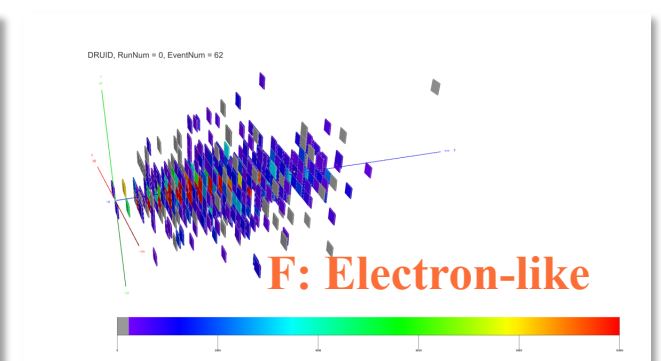
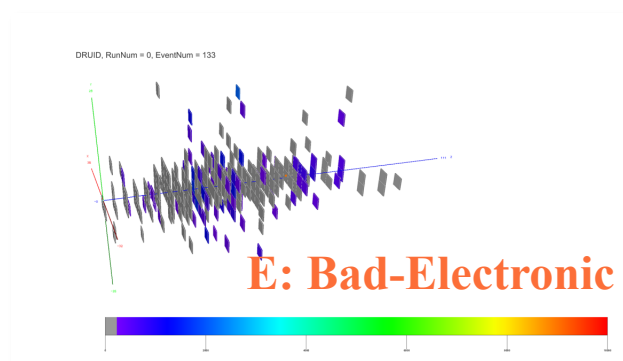
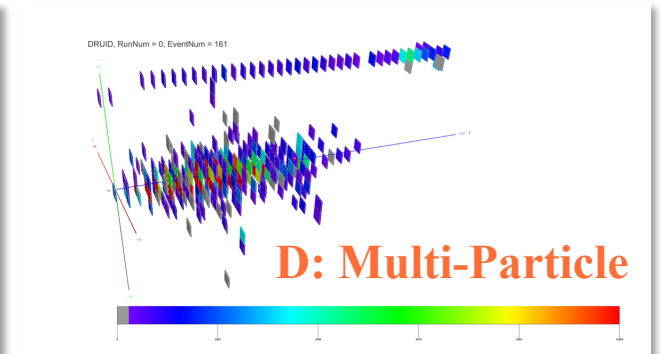
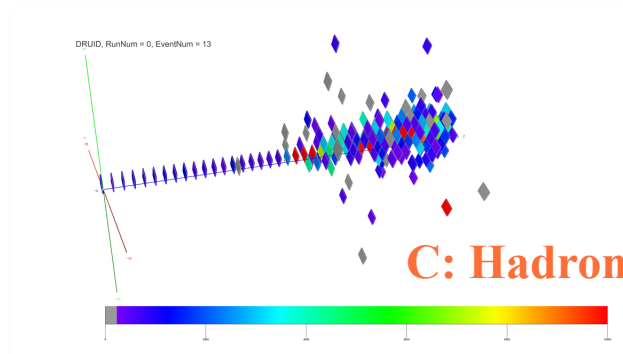
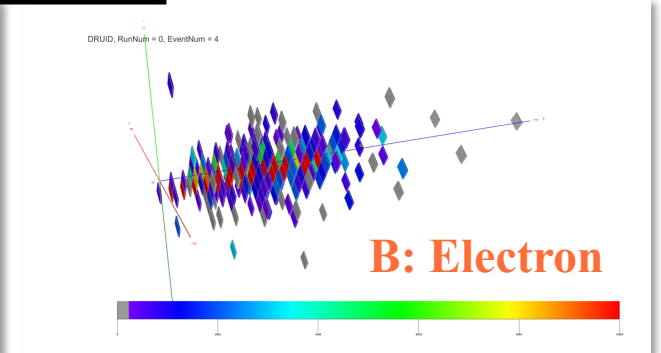
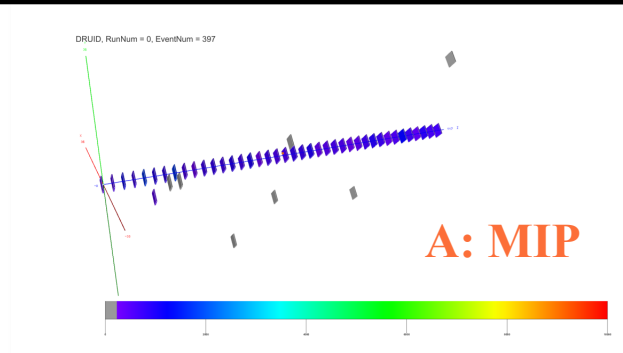
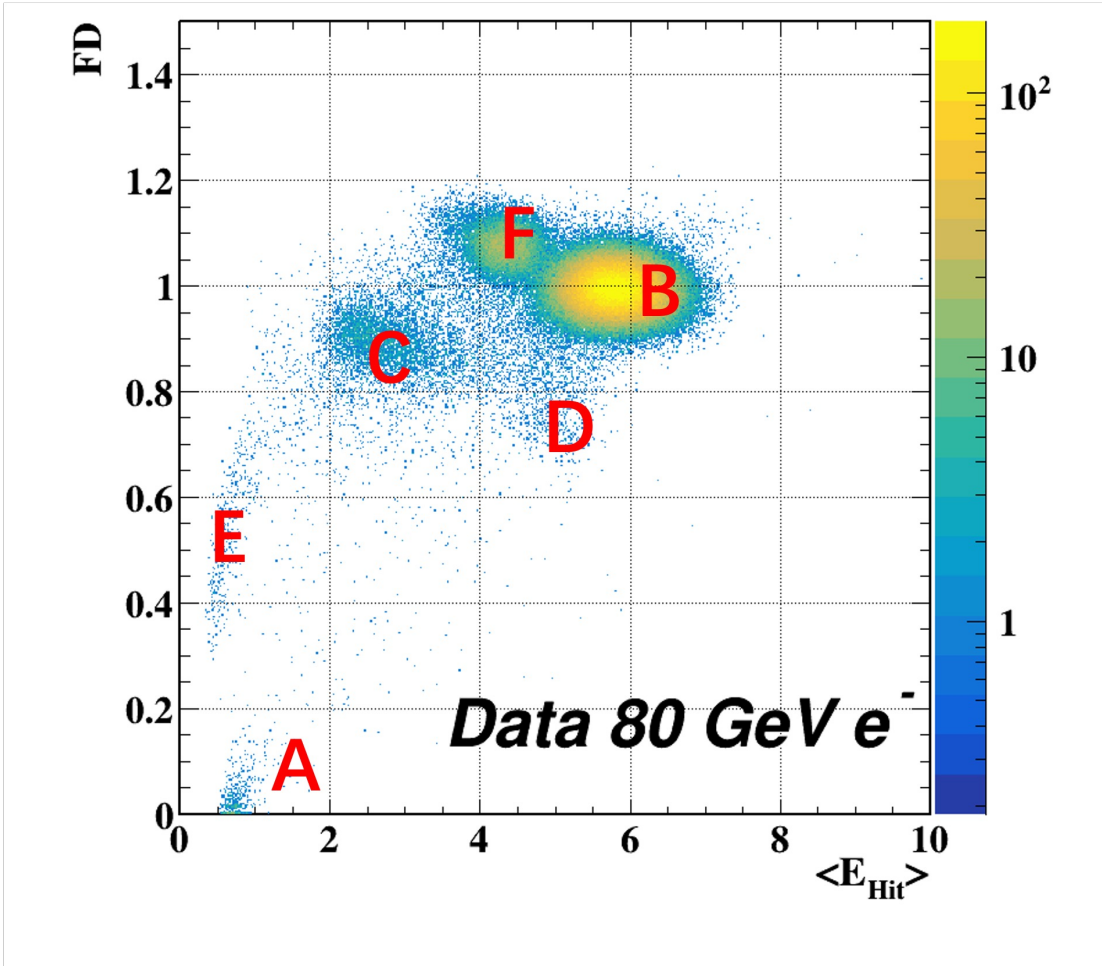


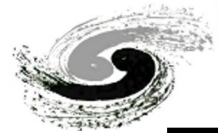
Outline

- Introduction
- How to classify different data components?
- **Data Component analysis**
- Component Fraction and Comparison
- Energy Performance



Data Overview: 80 GeV electron as an Example

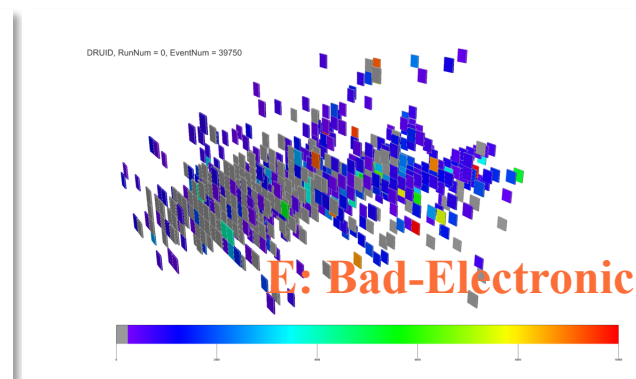
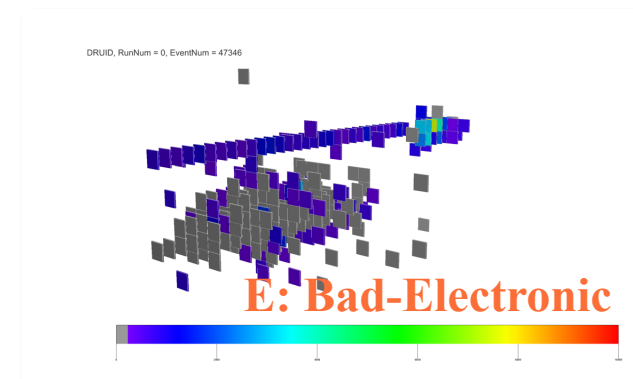
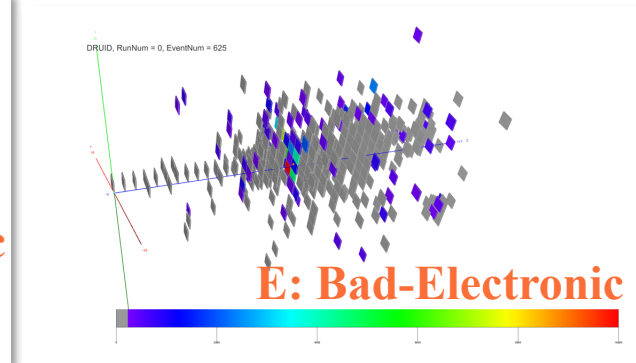
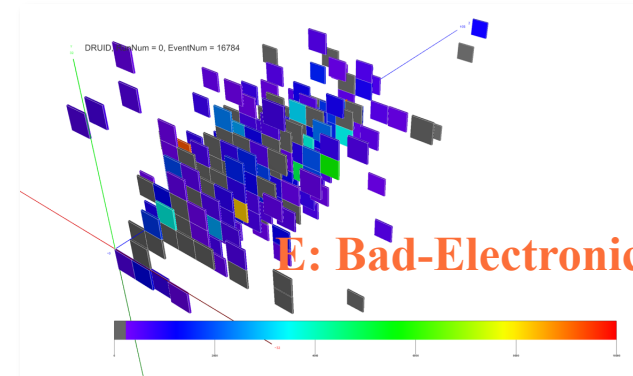
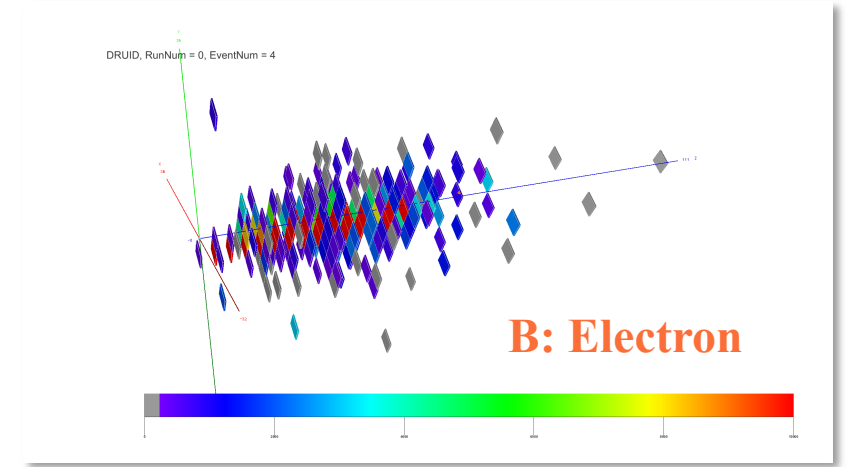
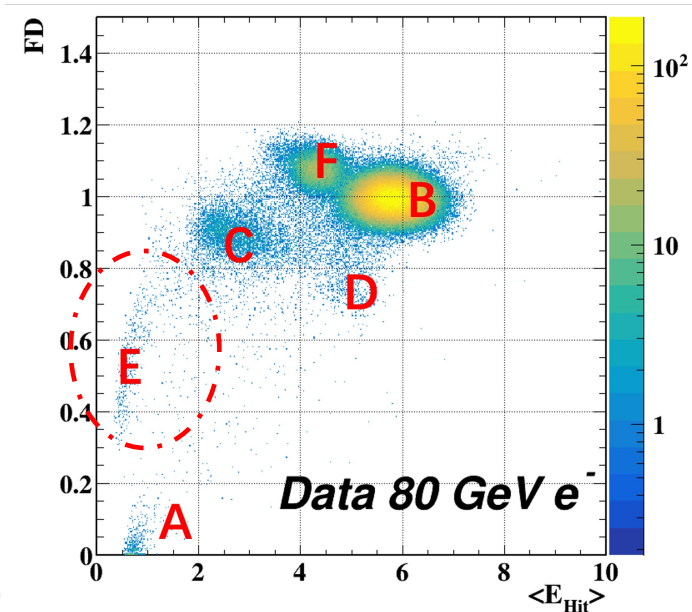


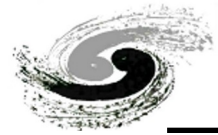


Component Highlight: E

Characteristics:

- Shape: Shower Like
- Energy: More low energy (< 0.5 MIP) hits in inner region of shower
- Found in:
 - Electron + pion beams
 - SPS H8 (2022) + SPS H2 (2023)

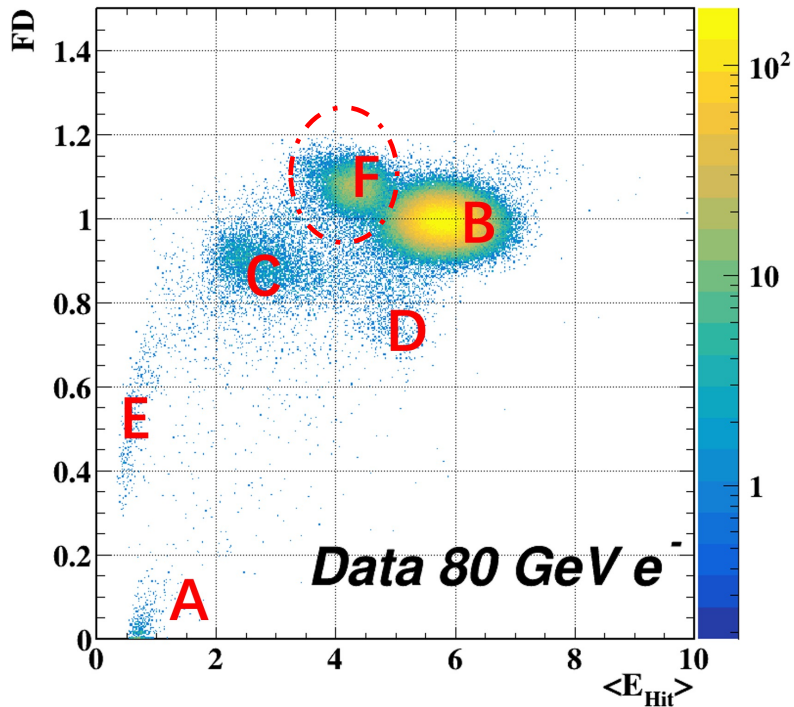




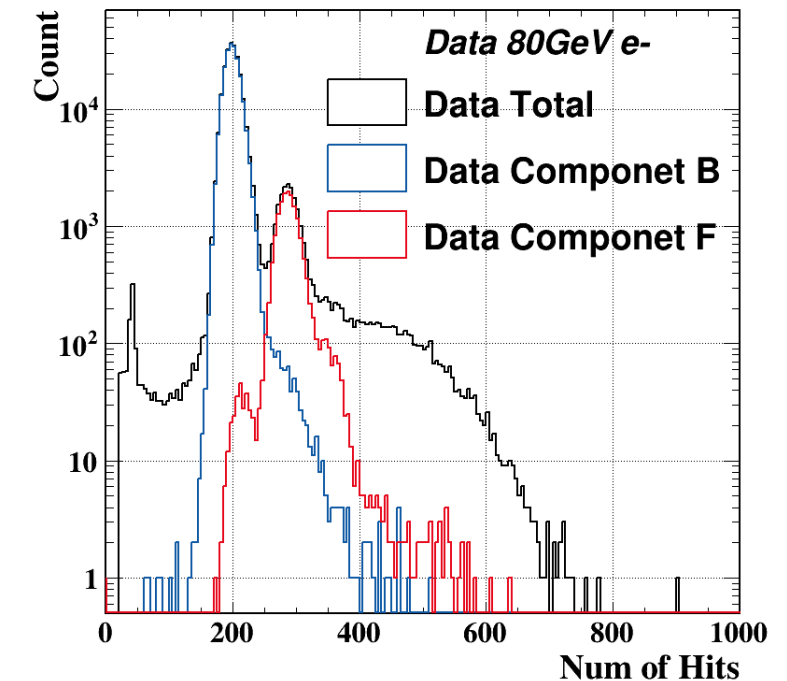
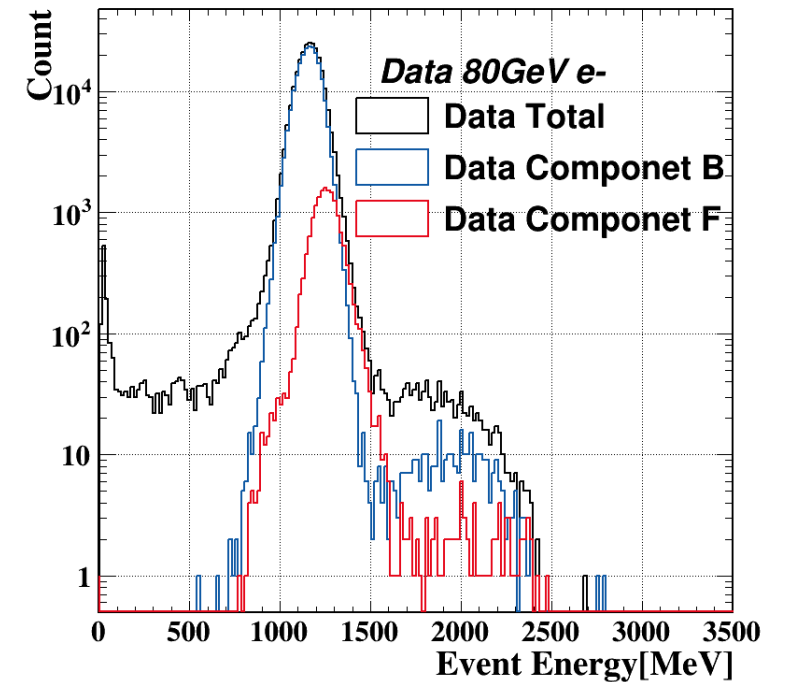
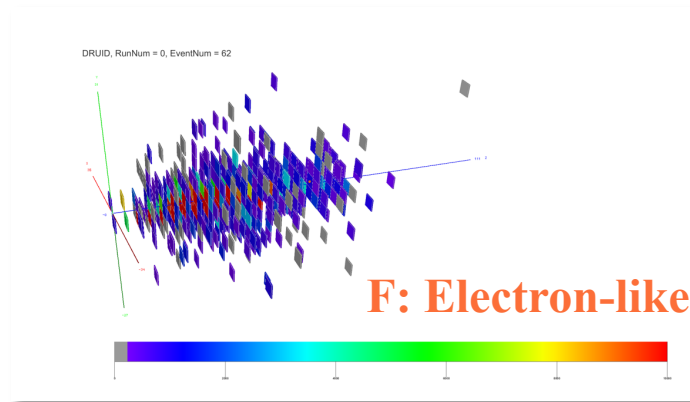
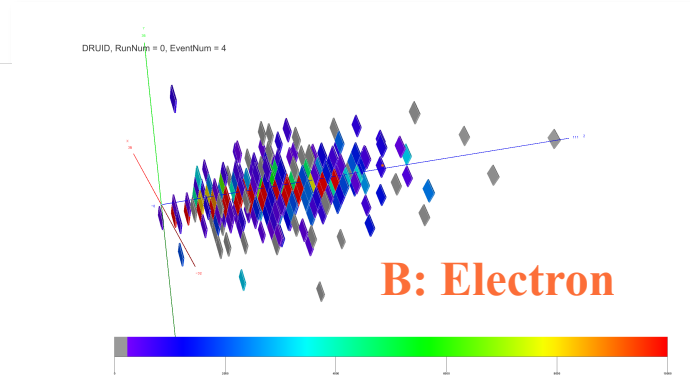
Component Highlight: F

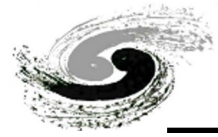
Characteristics:

- Shape: EM. like
- More hits and higher energy deposition
- Only in electron beam taking at SPS H2 at 2023

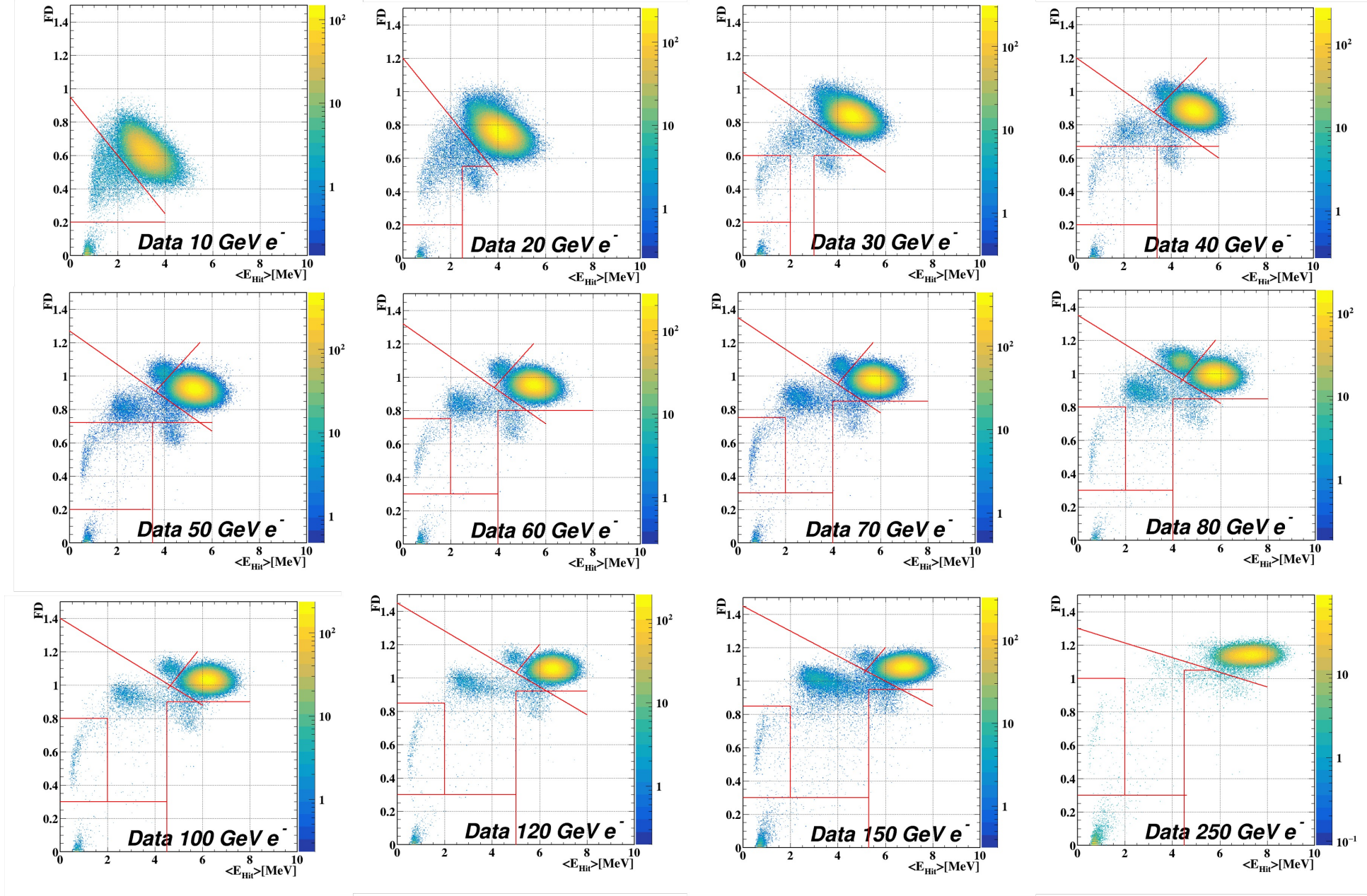


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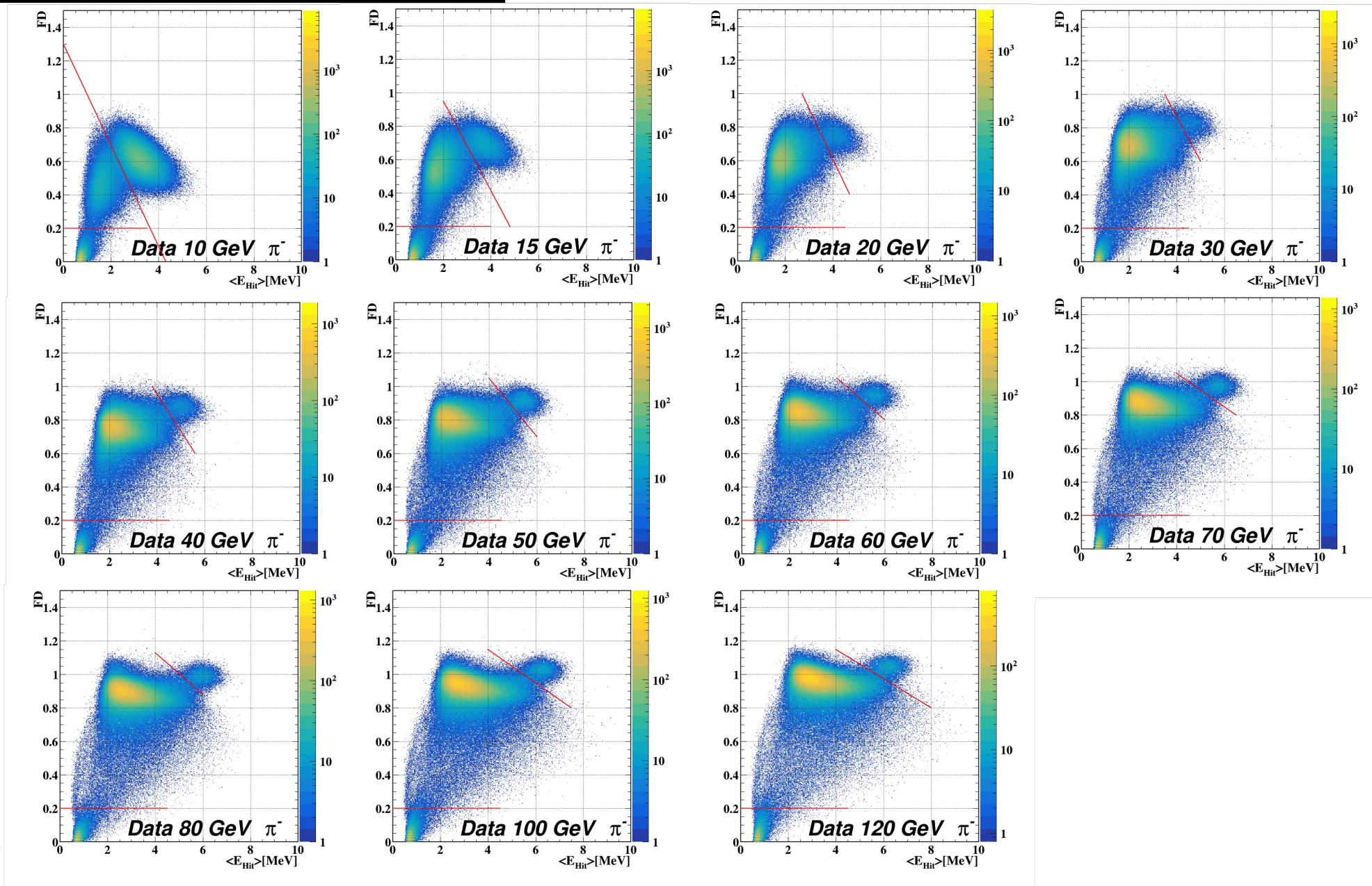


Evolute versus Incident Energy: Electron Beam



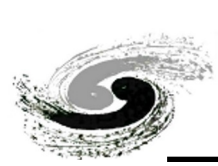


Evolute versus Incident Energy: Pion Beam



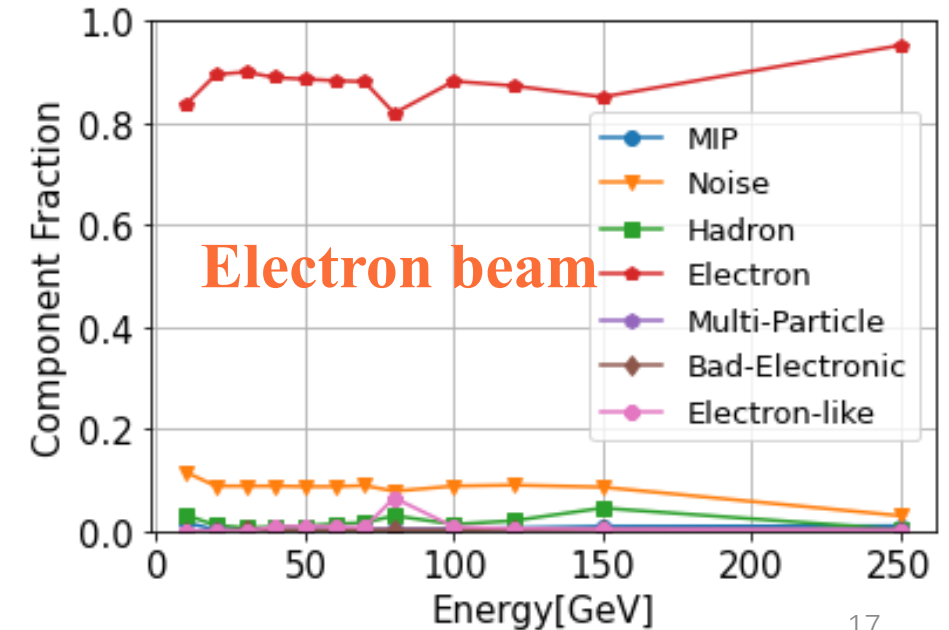
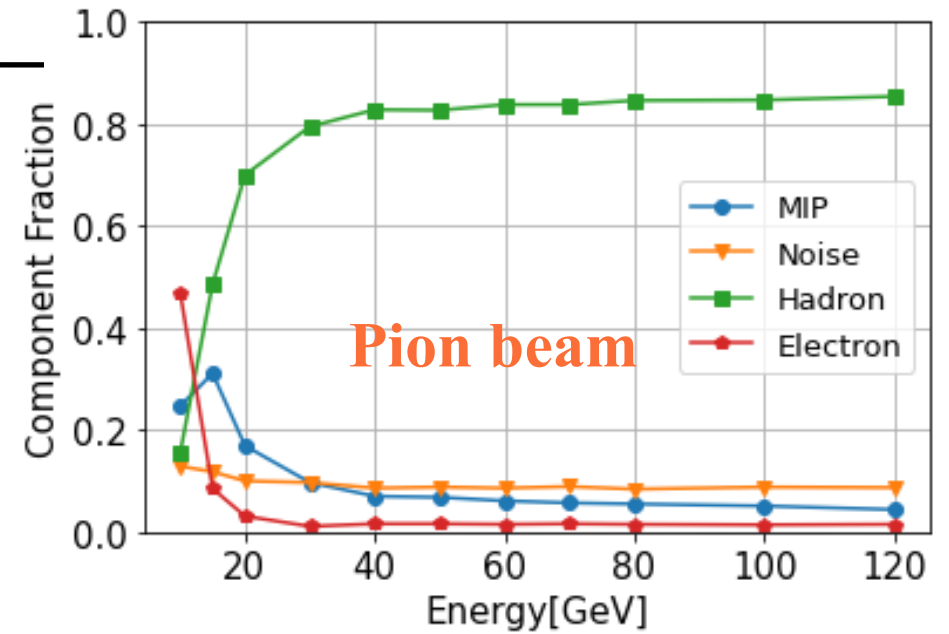
Outline

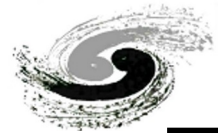
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Component Fractions

- Beam purity:
 - Electron beam: purity > 80%
 - Pion beam:
 - increases with increasing energy
 - purity > 80% when Energy > 30 GeV
 - Lots of electron events mixed in low-energy
- Noise is the dominant factor affecting beam purity.



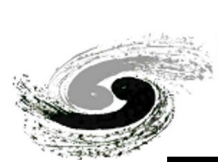


ANN Analysis

See Siyuan's Talk

- New PID tool based on ANN developed by Siyuan
- Train set
 - MC
 - Data preselection by Cherenkov and FD- $\langle E_{Hit} \rangle$

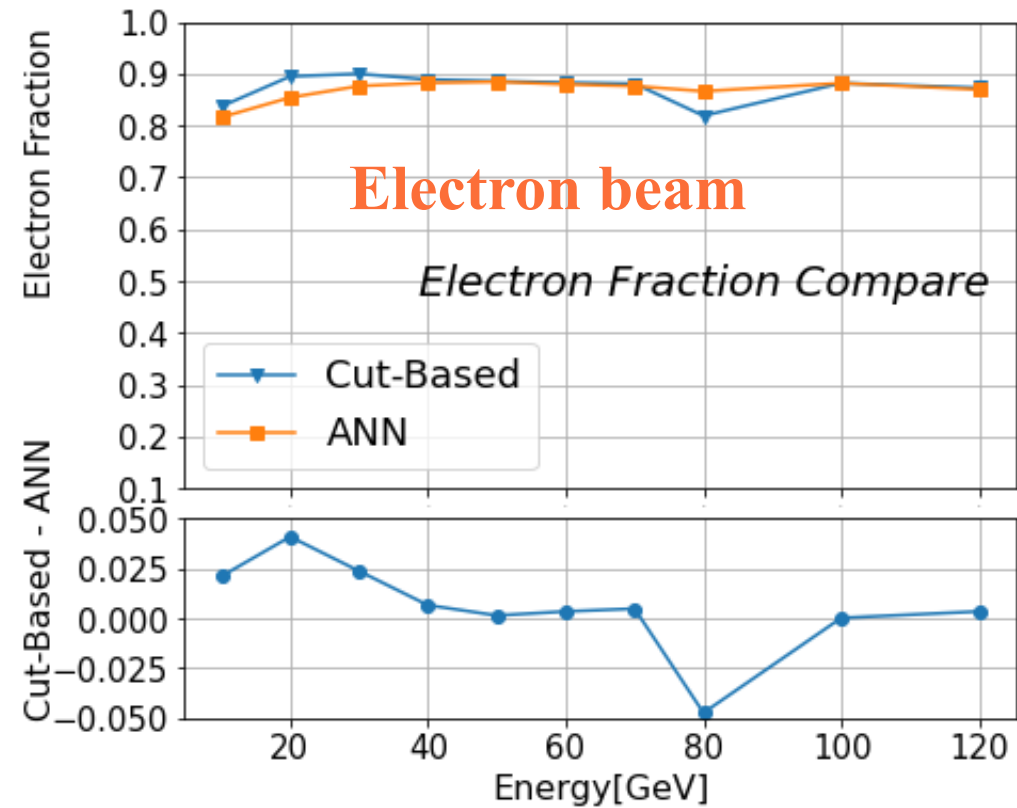
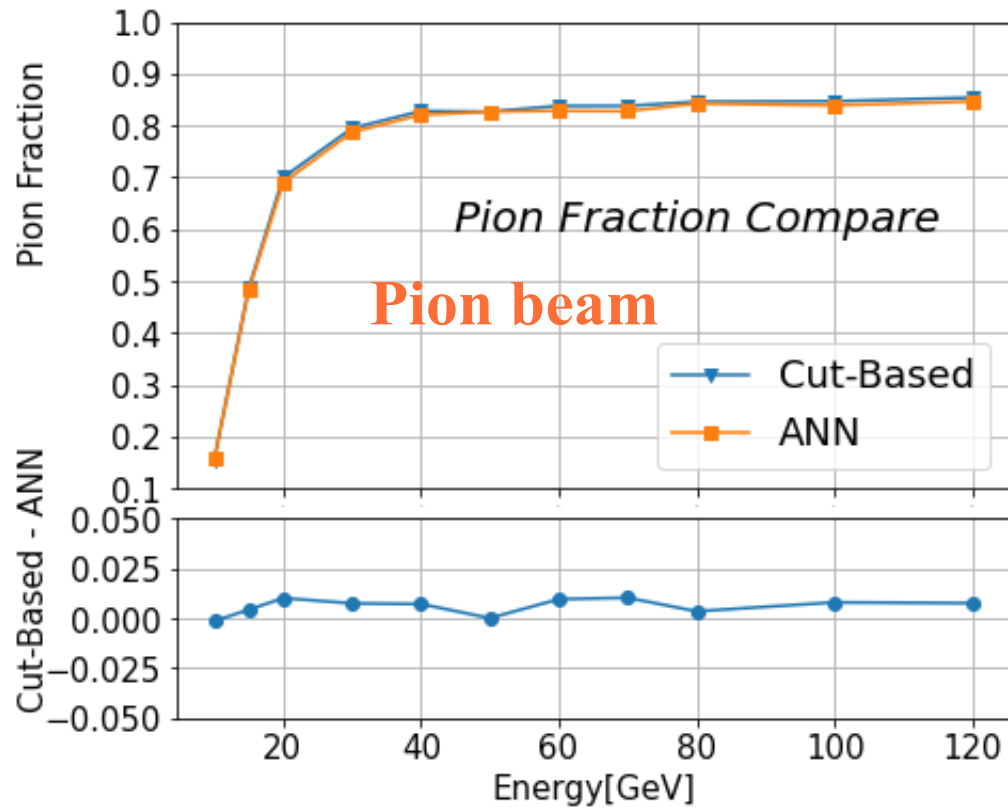
Energy ID	5GeV	8GeV	10GeV	30GeV	50GeV	60GeV	80GeV	100GeV	120GeV
Muon	10k (MC)	10k (MC)	10k (MC)	10k (MC)	10k (MC)	10k (MC)	10k (MC)	10k (MC)	10k (MC)
Electron	10k (Ckv.)	-	10k (Ckv.)	10k (Ckv.)	10k (FD)	10k (FD)	10k (FD)	10k (FD)	10k (FD)
Pion	10k (Ckv.)	10k (Ckv.)	10k (Ckv.)	10k (Ckv. &FD)	10k (Ckv. &FD)	10k (Ckv. &FD)	10k (Ckv. &FD)	10k (Ckv. &FD)	10k (Ckv. &FD)



Comparison with ANN

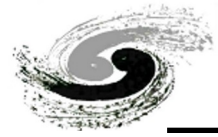
- The difference between cut-based PID and ANN
 - within $\pm 1\%$ at pion beam
 - within $\pm 5\%$ at electron beam

See Siyuan's Talk



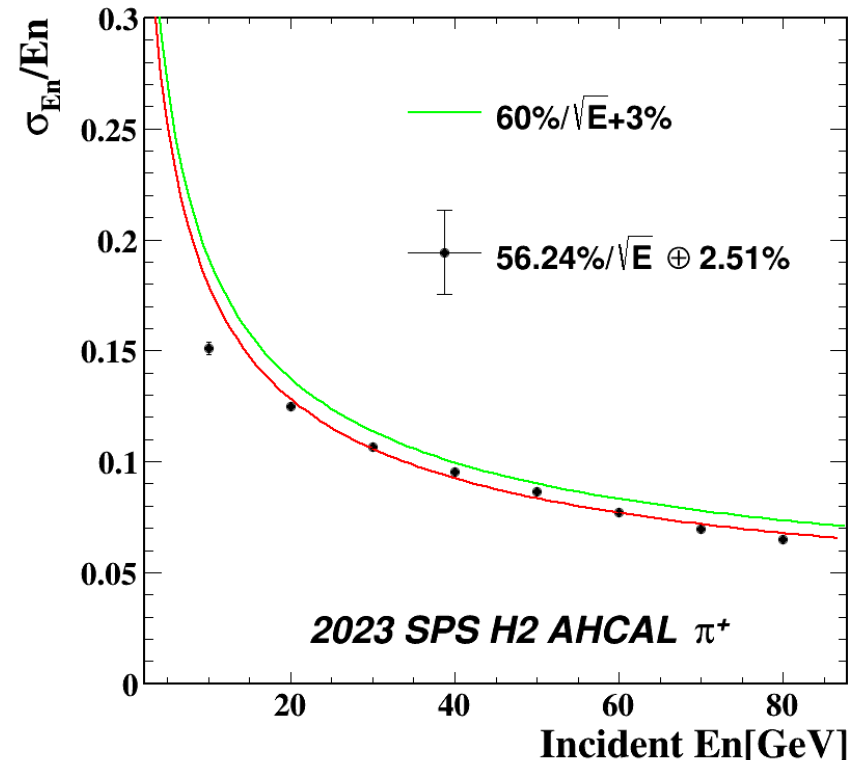
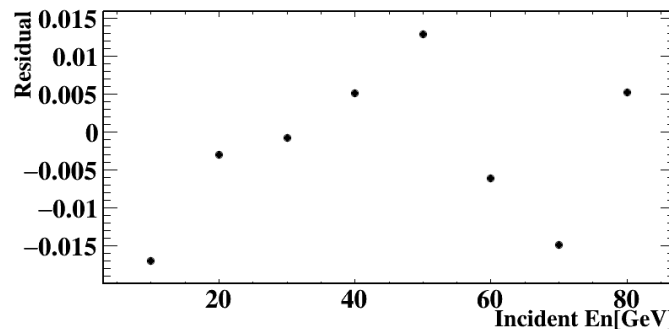
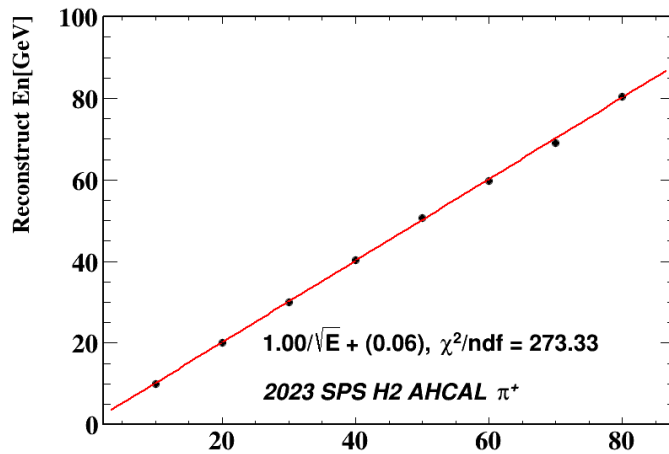
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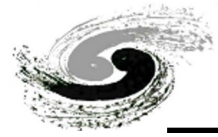
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Energy performance

- Based on the pattern recognition algorithm
 - Quantify the energy performance of hadronic shower
 - Linearity : $1.00 * E + 0.006$, within $\pm 1.5\%$
 - Resolution : $\frac{56.24\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 2.51\%$





Summary

- Different data components are observed using Fractal dimension and average hit energy.
- The corresponding component fractions are estimated by artificial selection.
 - Electron beam: purity $> 80\%$
 - Pion beam:
 - $E > 30$ GeV: purity $> 80\%$
 - $E < 30$ GeV: $15\% < \text{purity} < 80\%$, electron events dominant
 - Consistent with ANN result.
- Based on referred pattern recognition:
 - Energy resolution of hadronic shower: $56.24\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 2.51\%$



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Thank you !

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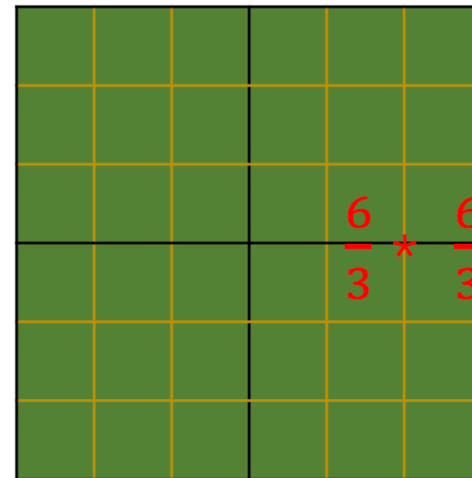
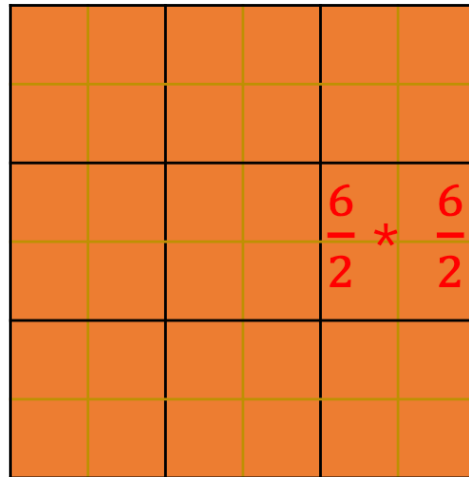
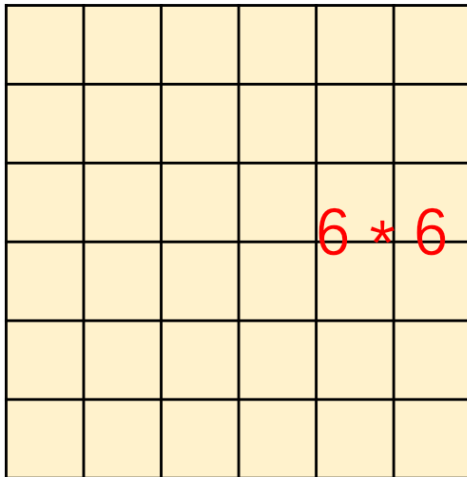


Backup !

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2023/9/6

For AHcal:

- Cell number: 18*18*40;
- Cell size: 40.2996mm*40.2996mm*26mm
- For each Hit, whose position is (Pos_x, Pos_y, Pos_z), define a new code $(\frac{Pos_x}{40.2996}, \frac{Pos_y}{40.2996}, \frac{Pos_z}{26}) = (x, y, z)$
- We define Ratio_x[10] = Ratio_y [10] = (2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,20); Ratio_z = 1;
- So new cell number for each layer is $(int(\frac{x}{Ratio_x[i]}) * int(\frac{y}{Ratio_y[i]}))$
- $FD_V2 = + \frac{1}{10} * \frac{\log(\frac{Origin\ Hit\ Number}{New\ Hit\ Number})}{\log(Ratio[i])}$



DOI: [10.1088/1742-6596/490/1/012227](https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/490/1/012227)
 DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevLett.112.012001](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.112.012001)
 DOI: [10.1088/1742-6596/368/1/012038](https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/368/1/012038)

π^- samples

