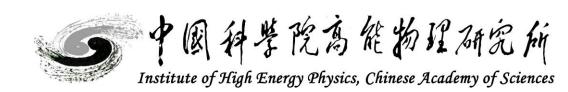


10mm vs. 15mm Crystal Comparison Using CyberFPA

Sun Shengsen on behalf of the CEPC ECAL software working group IHEP, CAS

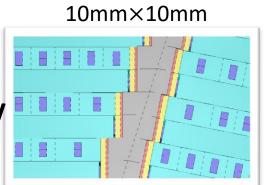
22 Nov. 2024

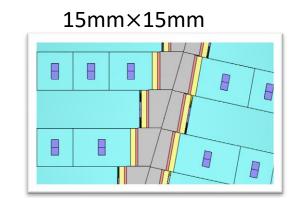


Introduction



- 10mm and 15mm granularity geometry display
- 10mm → 15 mm:
 - Advantages:
 - Similar crystal volume, significant reduction in number of readout channels
 - Less dead area: one step per 2 layers for 10mm, one step per layer for 15mm
 - Reduce difficulty of production of crystal bars
 - Mechanics(cooling) and electronics benefit from larger granularity
 - Disadvantages:
 - Lager granularity deteriorate particle recognition
- Physics performance study
 - One step per 2 layers for 15mm: needs several days
 - Energy correction for cracks needs update





Granularity	Number of Readout Channels	
10 mm	956,160	
15 mm	405,120	

Separation Capability

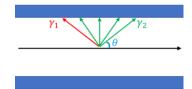


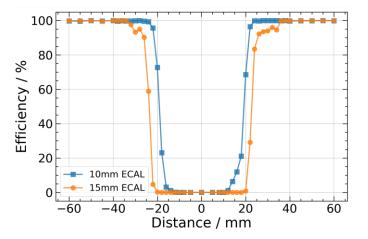
γγ

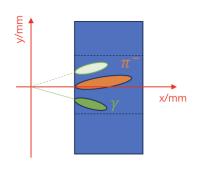
- $E_{\gamma 1} = E_{\gamma 2} = 5 GeV$
- Success separation:
 - ≥2 PFO,
 - $|E_{\gamma} E_{PFO}| < \frac{1}{3}E_{\gamma}$
 - $\left|\theta_{\gamma} \theta_{PFO}\right| < 0.3$ for 10mm ECAL, <0.45 for 15mm ECAL

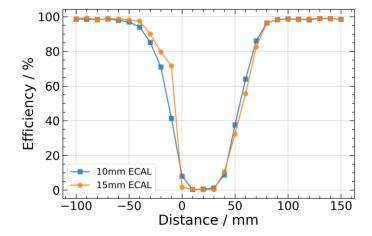
• γπ

- $E_{\nu} = E_{\pi^{-}} = 5 GeV$
- Success separation:
 - 1 charged PFO, ≥1 neutral PFO
 - $|E_{\gamma} E_{neutral\ PFO}| < \frac{1}{3}E_{\gamma}$
 - $|y_{gamma} y_{PFO}| < 30mm$









Veto events with interactions within ECAL

Mass Resolution and Efficiency of π^0

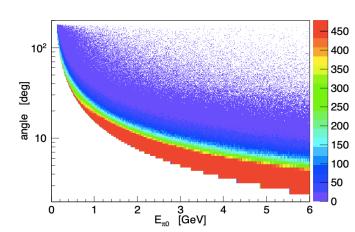


• E_{π^0} : 1, 2, ..., 28 GeV

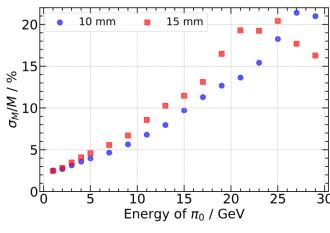
• $\theta:50^{\circ}\sim130^{\circ}$

• $\phi: 0^{\circ} \sim 360^{\circ}$

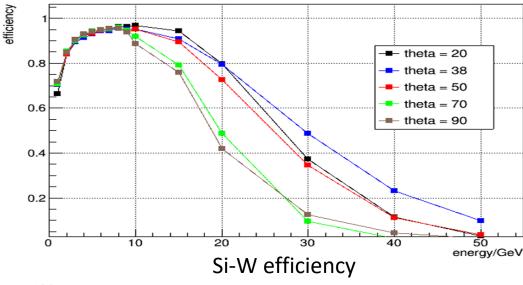
Veto events with interactions within ECAL

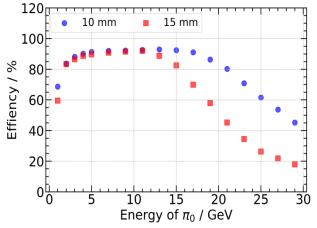


Angles of 2γ vs Energy of pi0



Crystal resolution



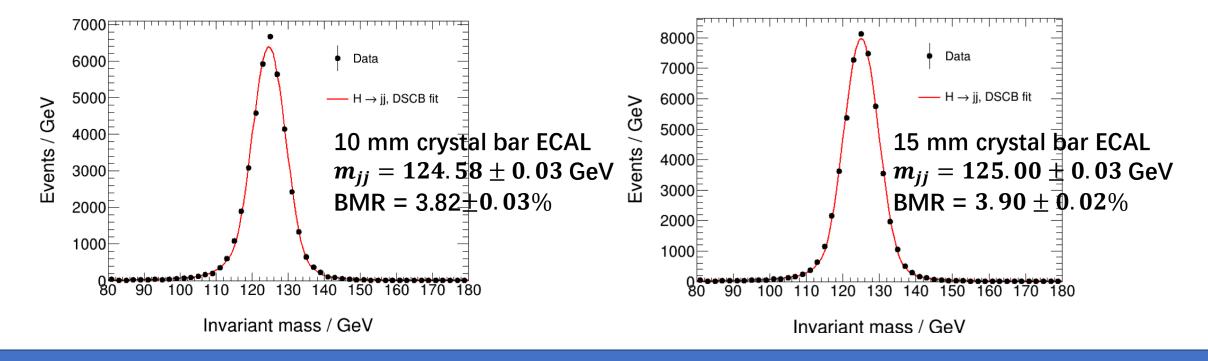


Crystal efficiency

2024/10/26

Preliminary BMR performance

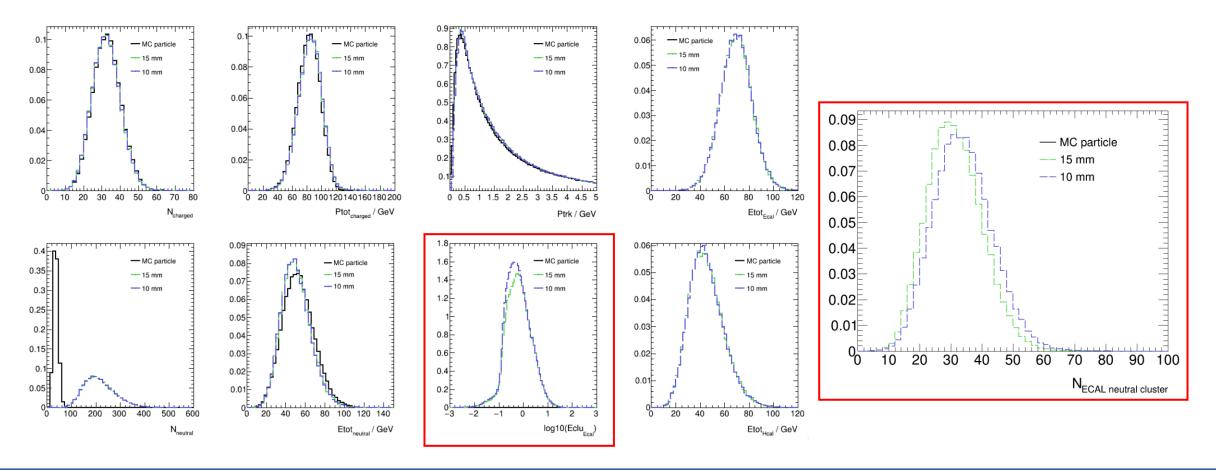
- 9
- Full detector reconstruction: track + ECAL (10 mm / 15 mm) + GS-HCAL
 - Track selection: a BDTG-based selection.
 - ECAL and HCAL digitization are the same for 10 mm and 15 mm.
 - CyberPFA reconstruction: tuned granularity related parameters.
 - ~200k events generated, ~ 50k selected for barrel only.



BMR performance



- Major difference: ECAL cluster number and energy.
 - Less clusters in 15 mm ECAL, but larger energy for each cluster -> more confusion.



BMR performance

9

Previous studies about ECAL granularity:

- PandoraPFA: "For 45 GeV jets, the dependence is relatively weak since the confusion term is not the dominant contribution to the resolution. For higher energy jets, a significant degradation in performance is observed with increasing pixel size."
- ArborPFA: "with the ECAL cell size is at 10 mm, the overlapping chance is 1.7% only. However, once the ECAL cell size increases to 20 mm, this overlapping chance rapidly increases by one order of magnitude."

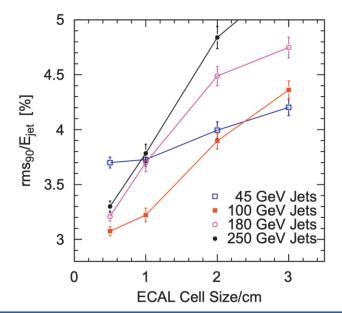


Table 2. Percentages of photons that would be polluted by neighbor particles

Cell Size	Critical Separation Distance with Arbor	Percentage of $Z \to \tau^+ \tau^-$
1 mm	4 mm	0.07%
5 mm	8 mm	0.30%
10 mm	16 mm	1.70%
20 mm	38 mm	19.6%

Table 3. Resolution of reconstructed Higgs boson mass through vvHiggs, $Higgs \rightarrow gluons$ events with different cell size at CEPC_v1 geometry.

Silicon sensor cell size	Higgs boson mass resolution (Statistic error only)	
5 mm	3.74 ± 0.02 %	
10 mm	3.75 ± 0.02 %	
20 mm	3.93 ± 0.02 %	



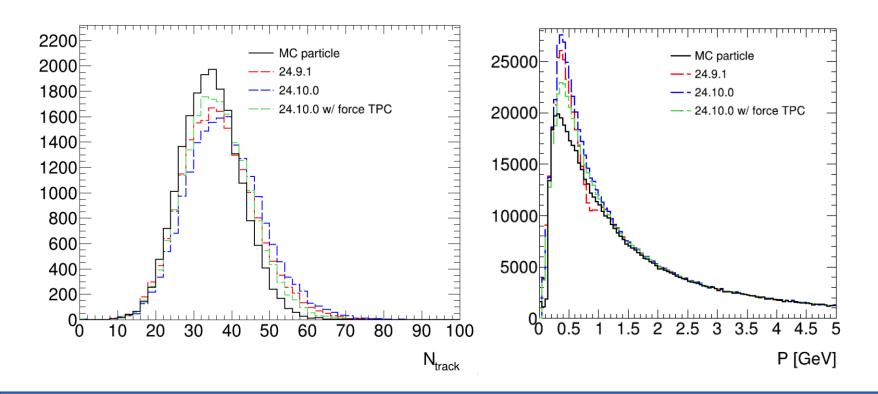
Backup

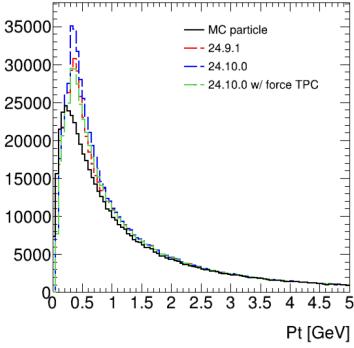


Track update

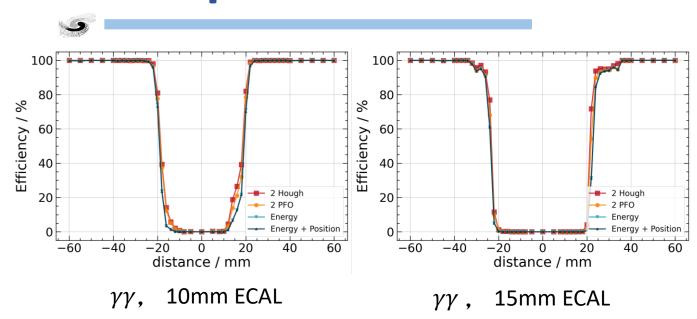


- Track performance update in CEPCSW tdr24.10.0 by Chengdong Fu:
 - Fix the low efficiency issue for P<1 GeV
 - Reduced the fake tracks in TPC.

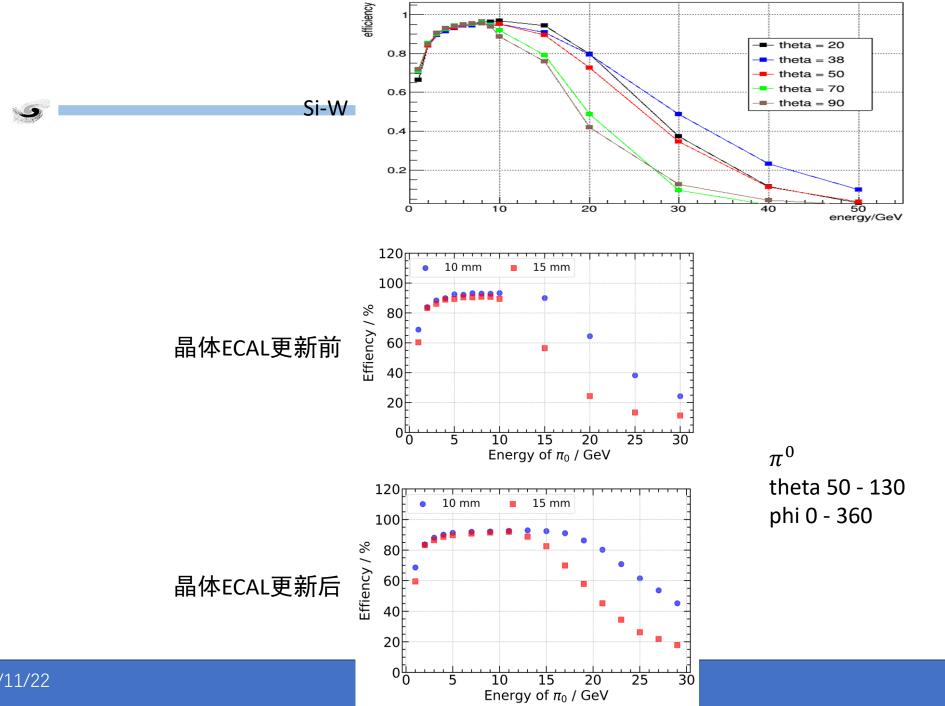




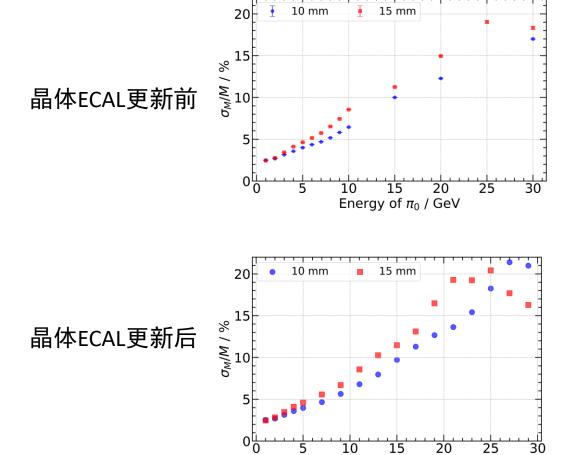
Backup



2024/10/26







12

Energy of π_0 / GeV