Photon Performance

Yuqiao SHEN

Institute of Changzhou Technology

IHEP

Motivation

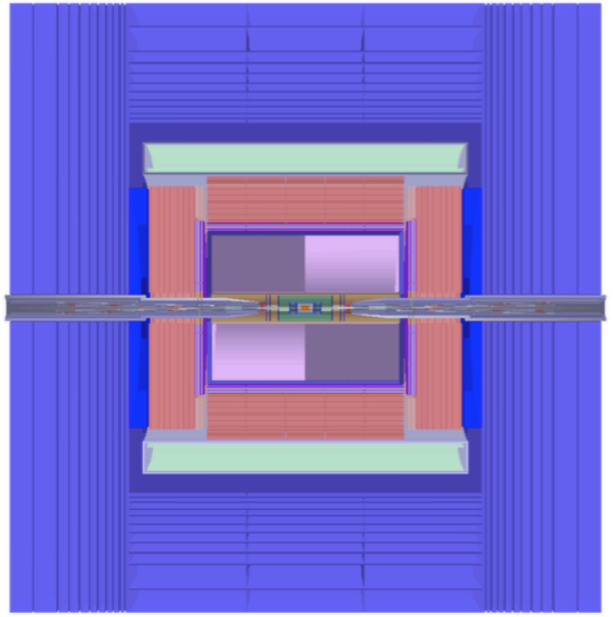
Photons can be produced from ISR, FSR and decays of unstable particles.

Precise photon measurements are essential:

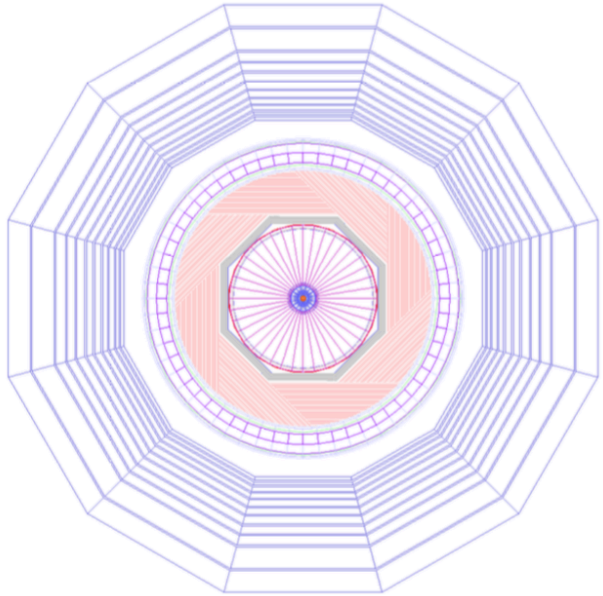
- jet energy resolution
- measurements of H→$\gamma\gamma$
- studies of radiative process
- the τ identification
- They impact all aspects of the physics at the CEPC

The Baseline Detector Concept

- The Particle Flow Algorithm oriented detector
- In the barrel from inner to outer, the detector is composed of a silicon pixel vertex, a silicon inner tracker(SIT), a TPC, a silicon external tracker(SET) ,an ECAL and a HCAL, a solenoid of 3Tesla and a return yoke with embedded muon detector.
- A dedicated particle flow reconstruction toolkit, Arbor, has been developed.
- More details in CDR



The r-Z view

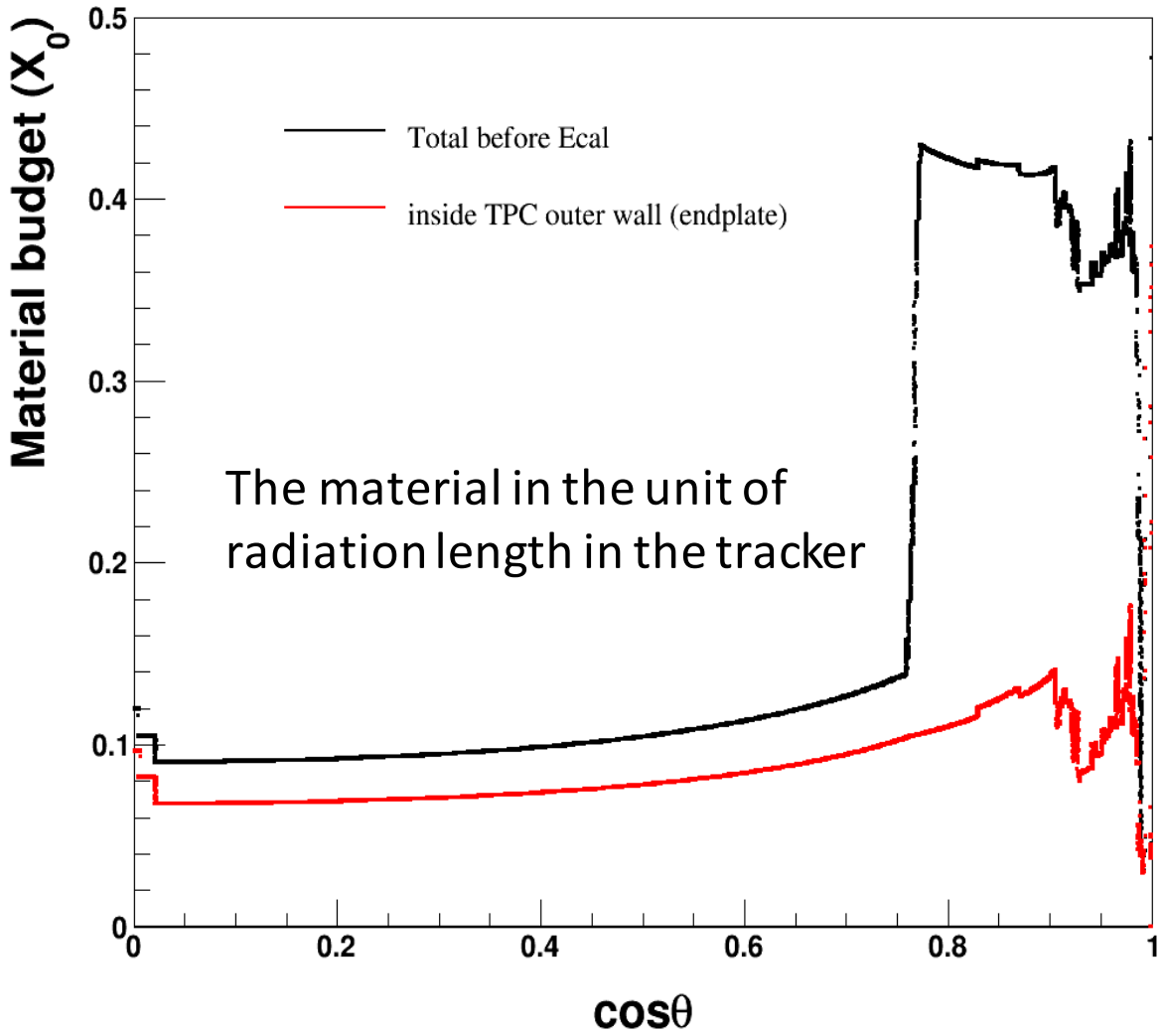


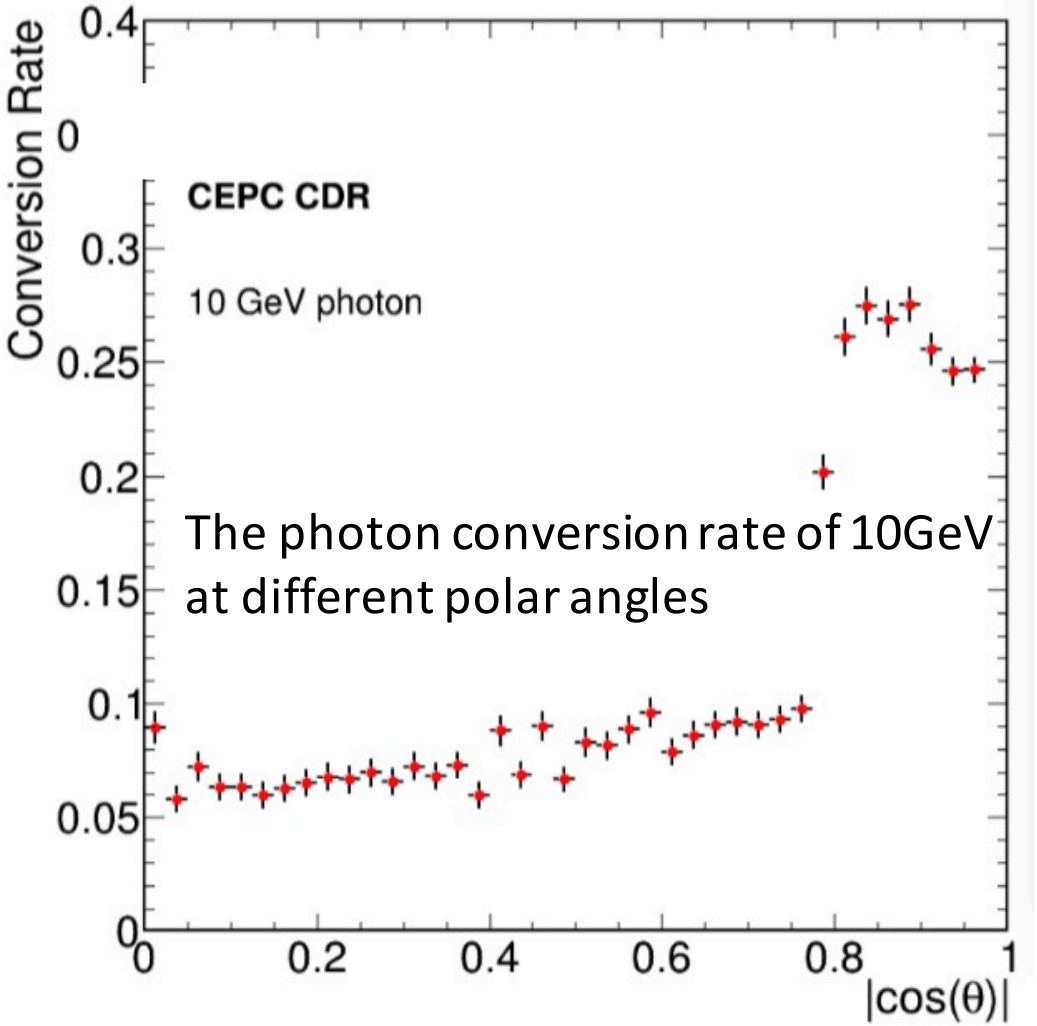
The r-phi view

- Content:
- Photon Conversion Rate
- Photon Energy Measurement

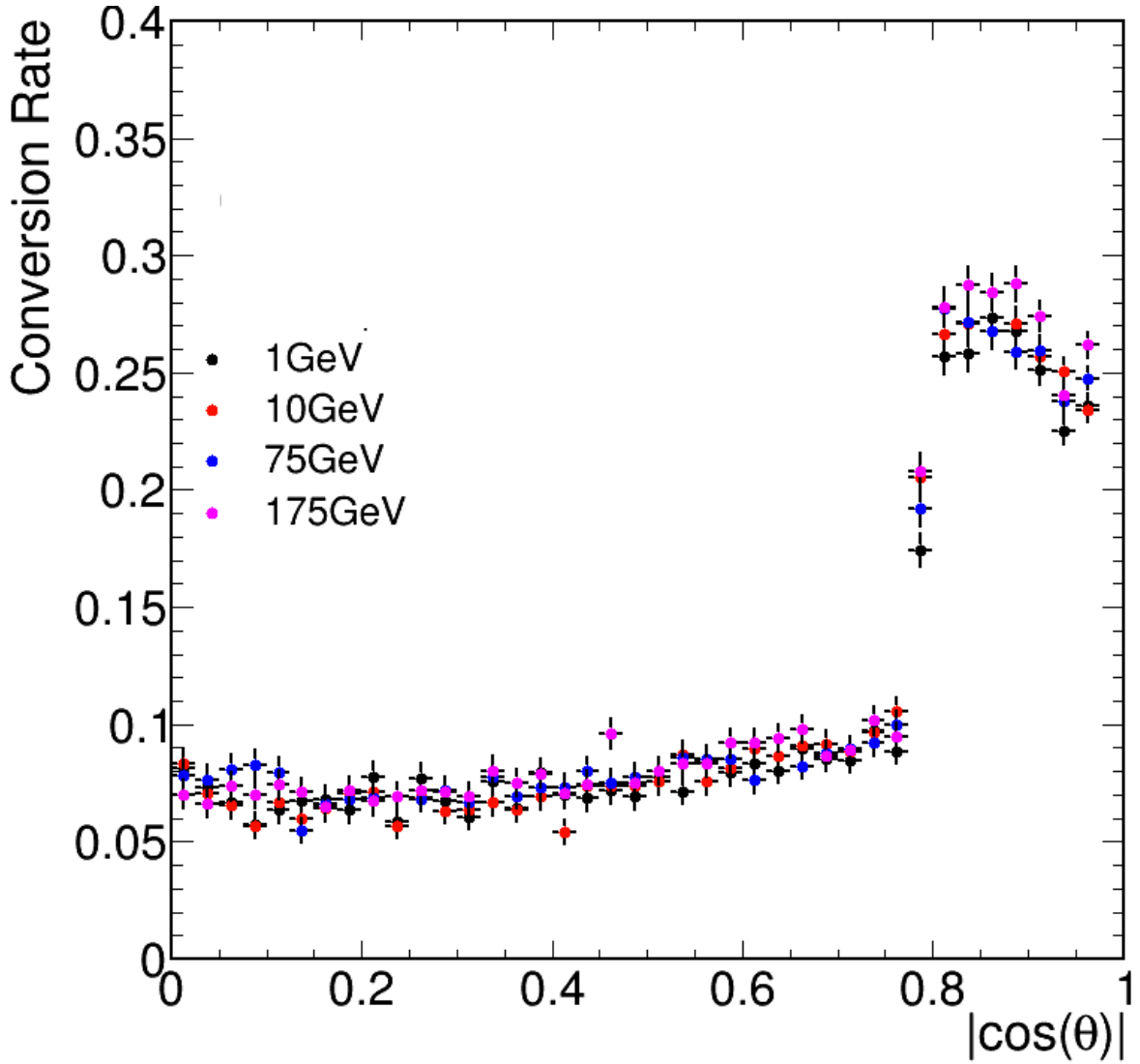
- At hit level before Arbor
- Arbor is able to collect more than 99% of the energy deposited in the calorimeter.

Photon Conversion Rate





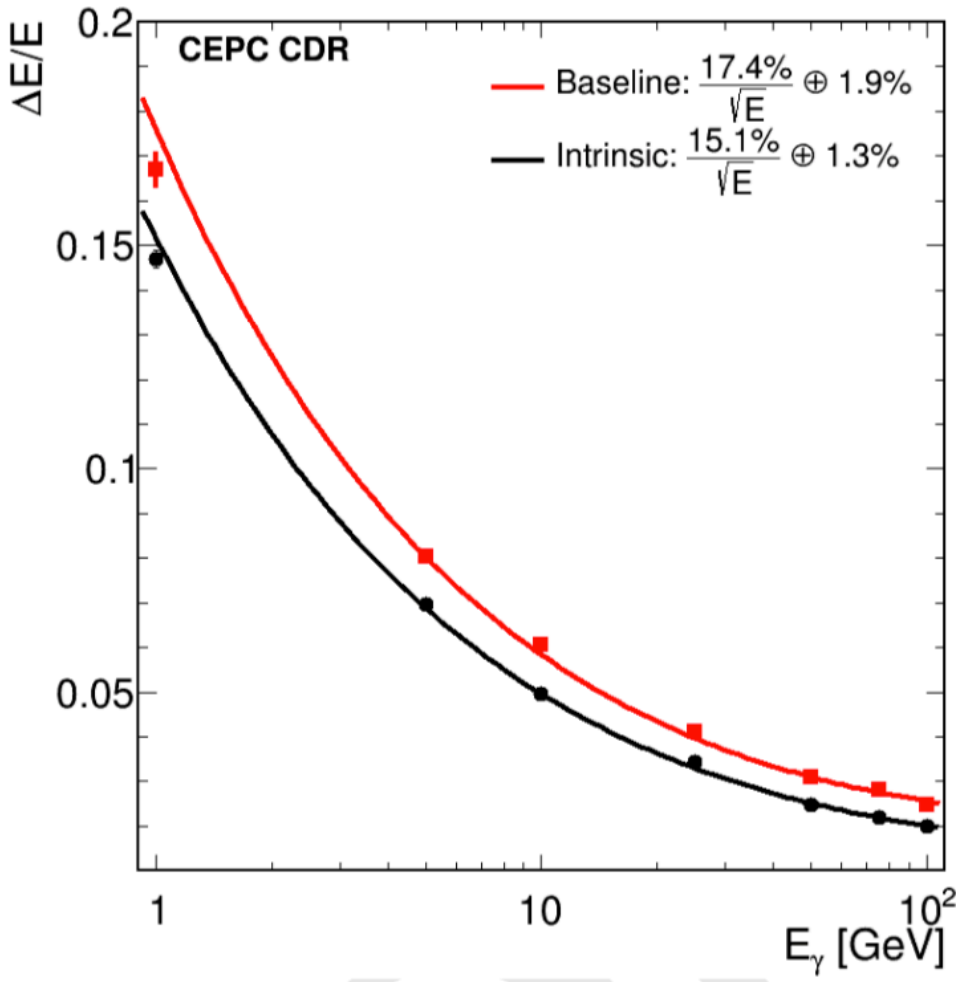
Photon Conversion Rate of different energy



Photon Energy Measurements

- PFA reconstruct photons in ECAL
- Photon energy Resolution and Linearity is used to characterize the performance of ECAL.

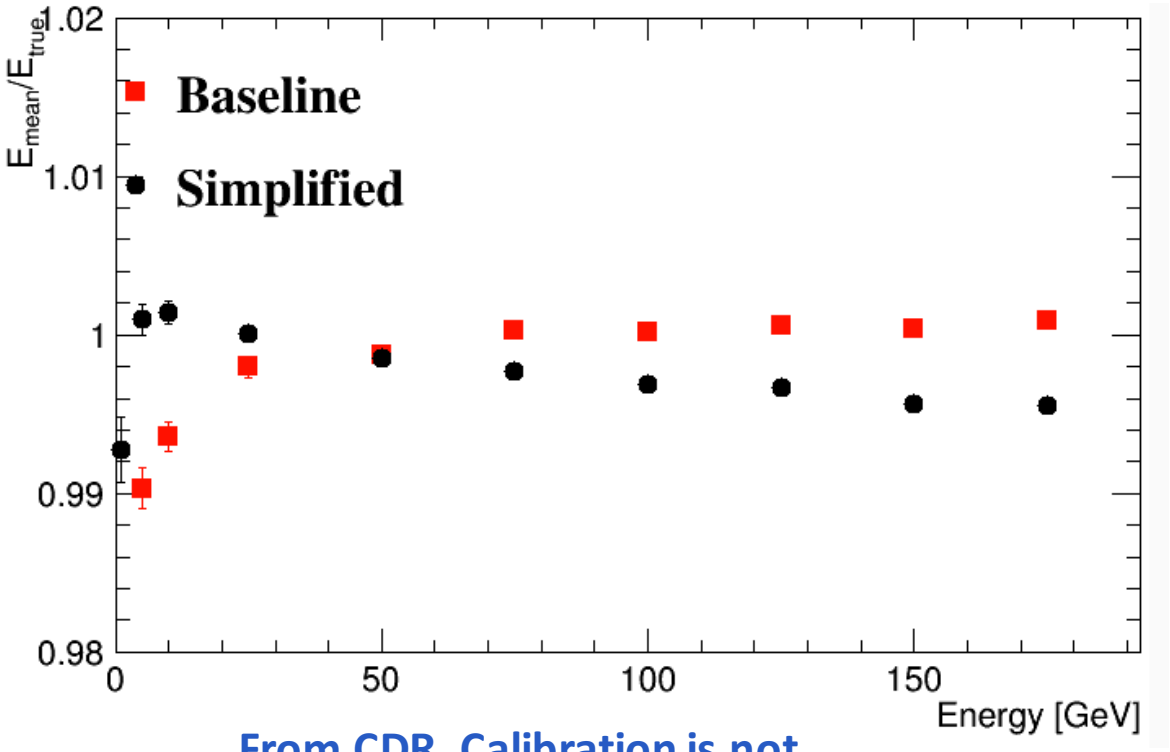
Photon Energy Measurements



The photon energy resolution and linearity of unconverted photons as function of energy:

Baseline detector

Simplified Geometry



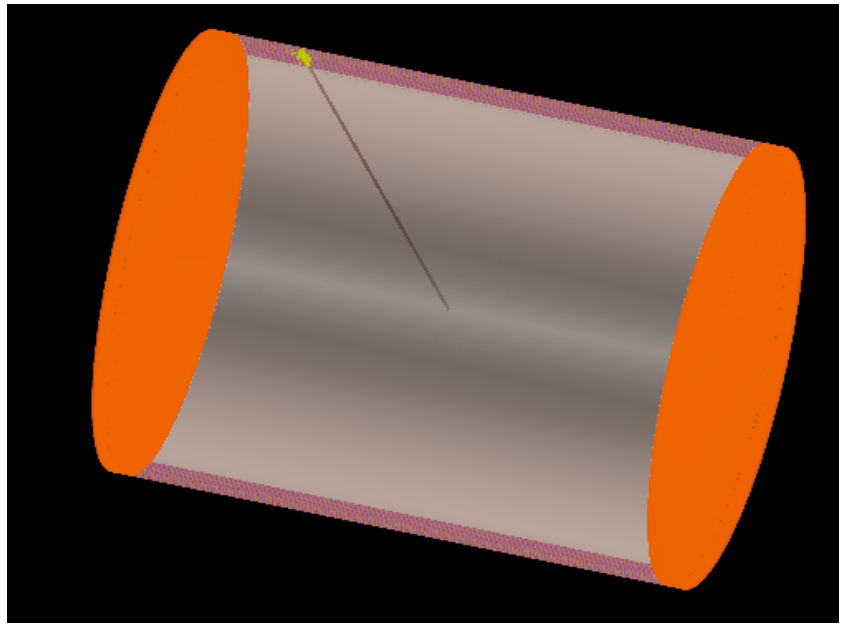
From CDR, Calibration is not taken into account

Photon Energy Measurements

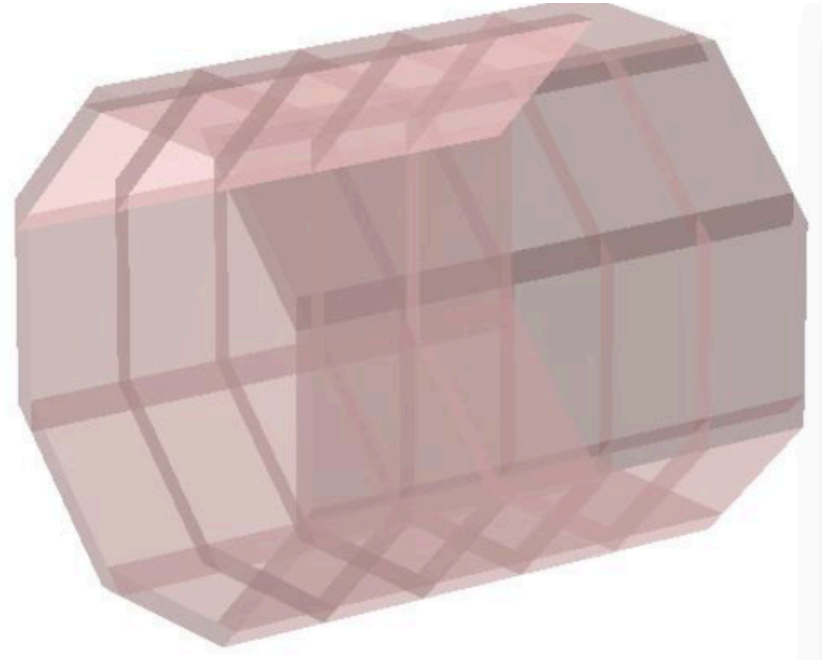
The simplified geometry :

no material in front

no gaps between two modules.

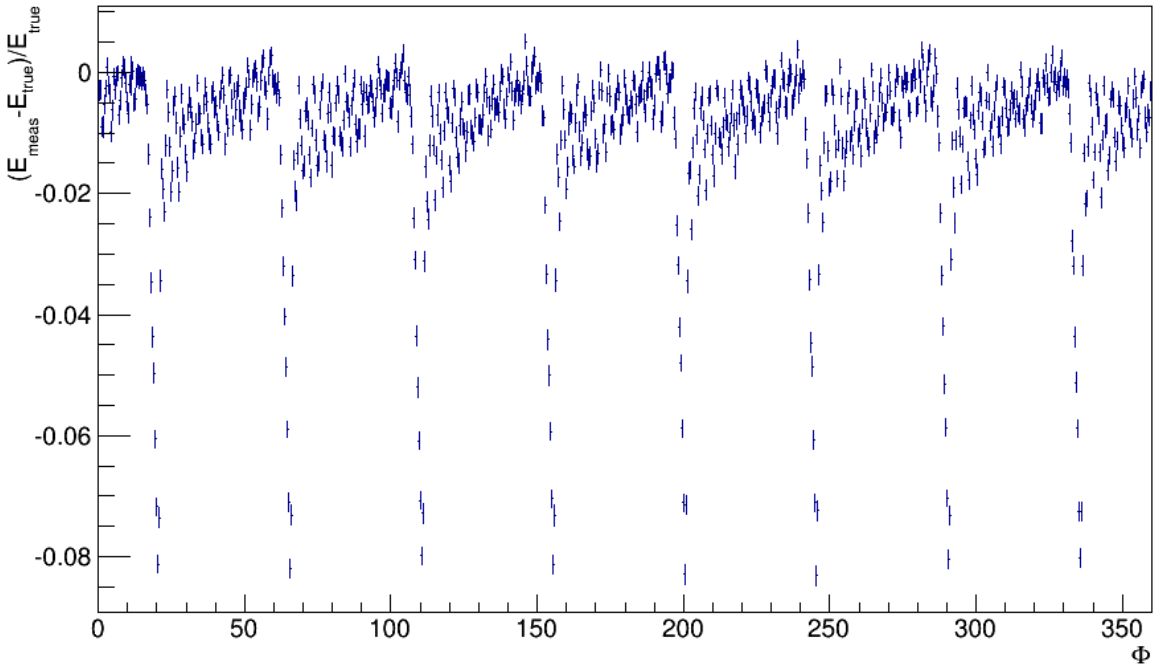


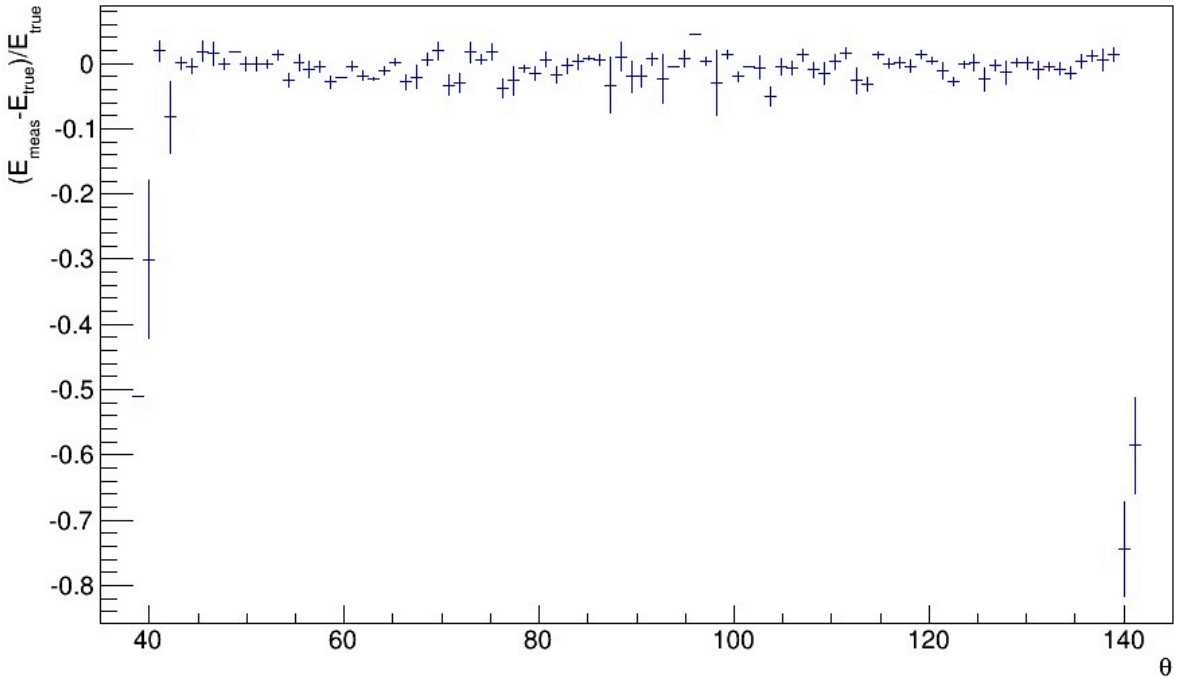
The Baseline detector (ECAL barrel) :



The resolution(Black) is the ideal resolution of the detector.

Geometry defects & correction

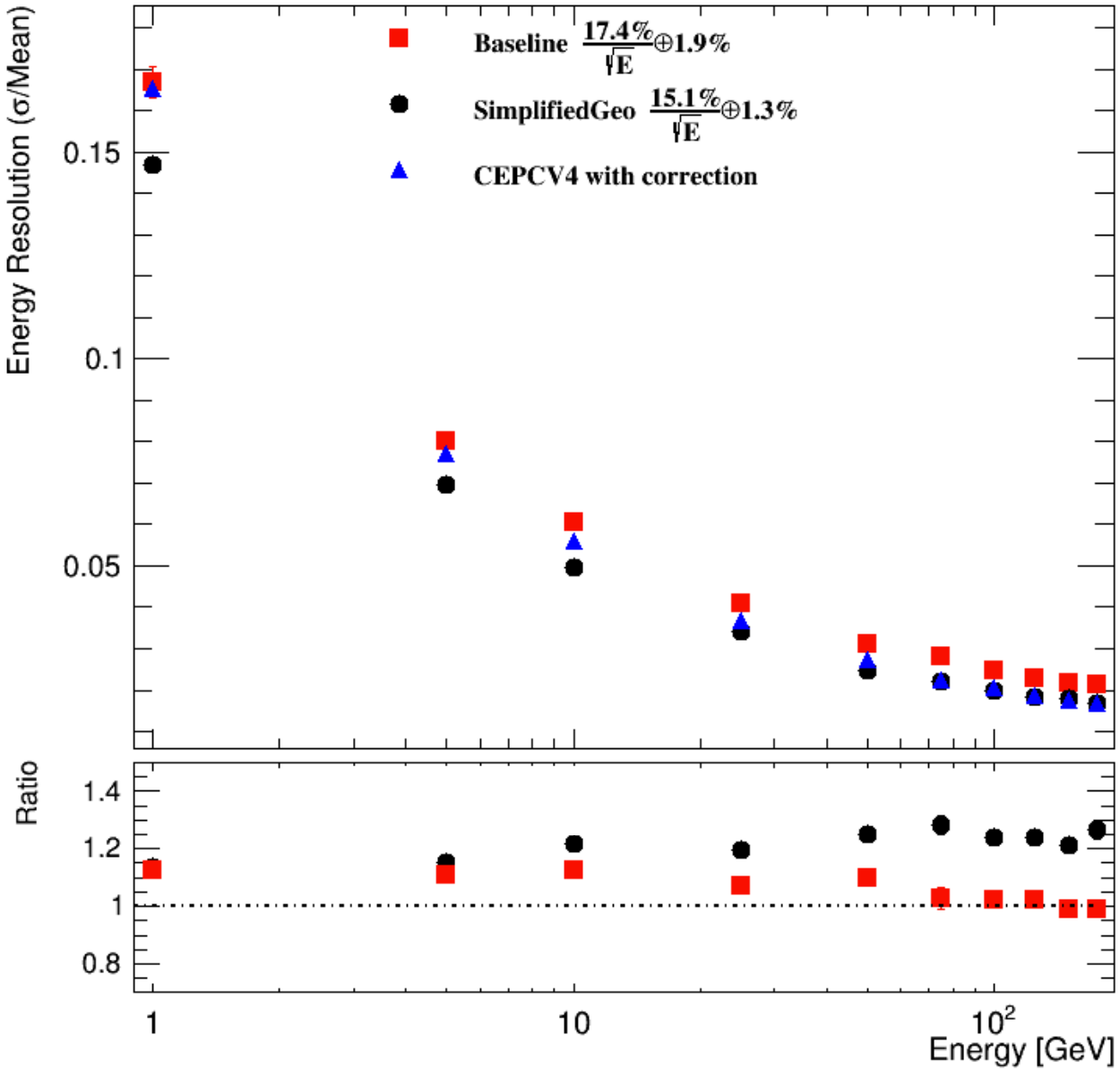




Energy deposited in ECAL depends on the ϕ and θ.
Need corrections (ϕ, θ, E_{true}).

Only Considering the unconverted Photon in the Barrel case at the hit level

Linearity And Resolution after correction

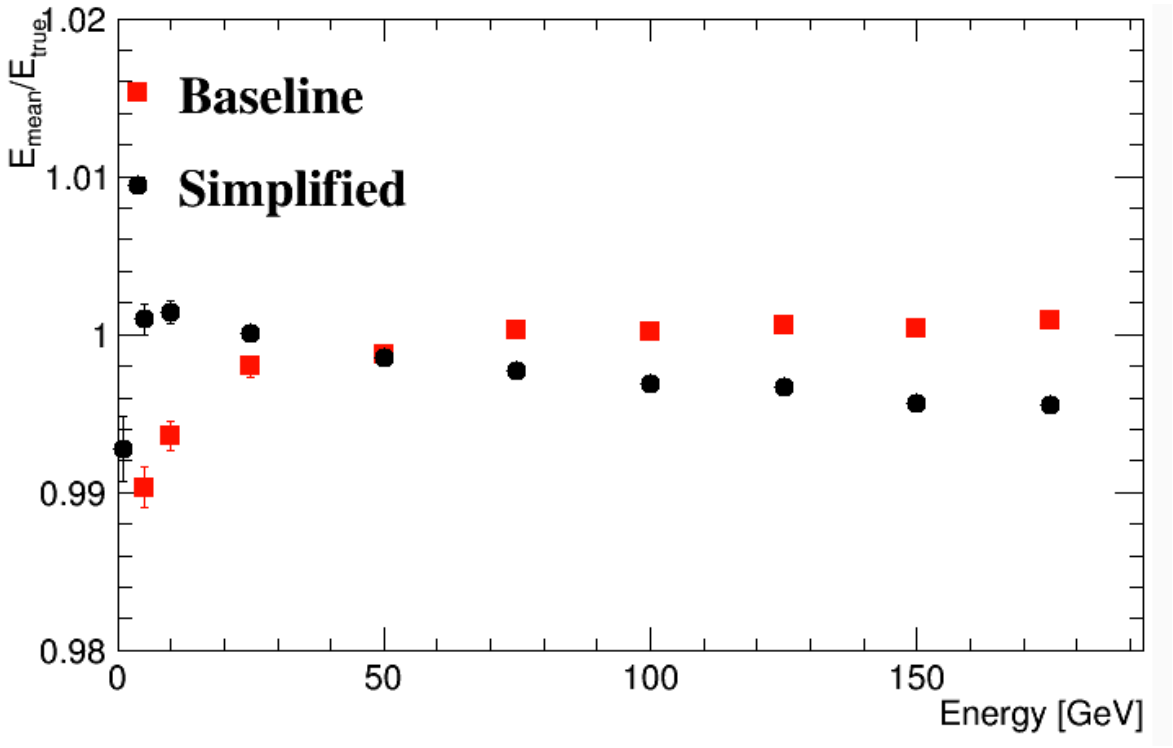


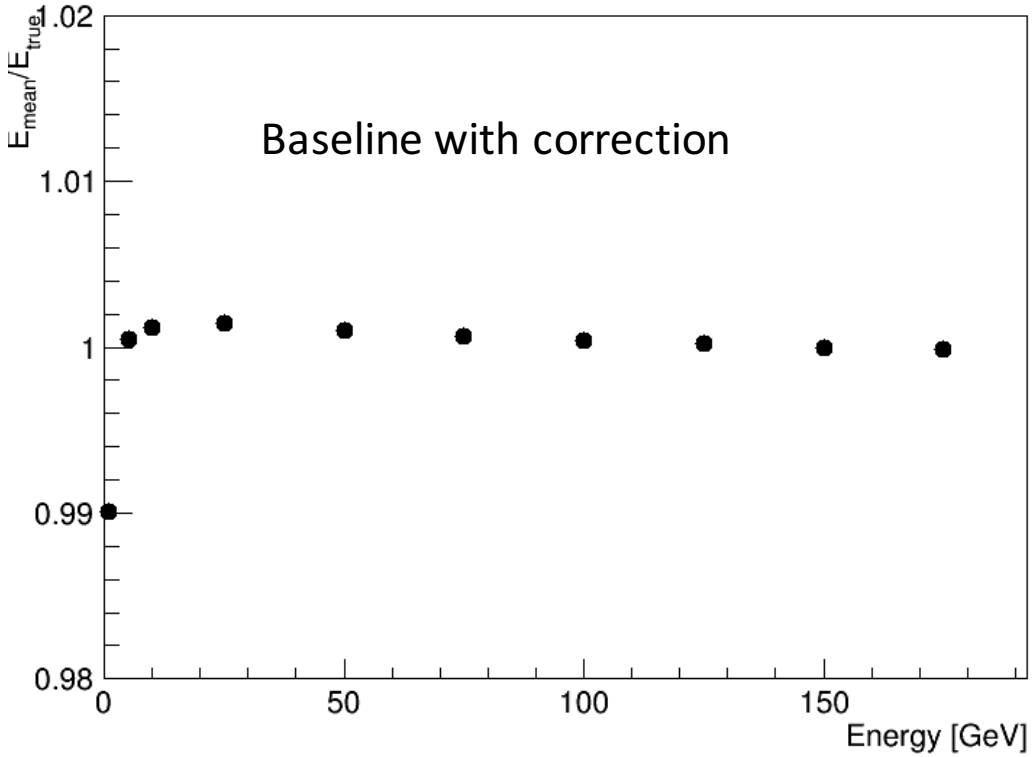
After correction, the resolution is close to the resolution from simplified geometry.

Baseline / Simplified

CEPCV4 w correction / Simplified

Linearity And Resolution after correction





Conclusion:

- Photon Conversion Rate is proportional to the material budged before ECAL.
- After correction, Photon Energy energy resolution close to resolution from the simplified Geometry. Linearity is good.

To do list:

- Calibration
- Converted Photon Reconstruction
- Correction at the Endcap
- Photon ID

BackUp

Photon reconstruction at the CEPC baseline

- Arbor
- High granularity Calorimeter
- How it looks like
  - Typical # Hit Vs Energy

- Content
  - Photon ID (from Neutral Cluster)
  - Photon Conversion (Intrinsic material effect) & radiation
    - Tag, rate measure & understanding
    - Converted photon finding reconstrcuted
  - Photon Energy Measurement

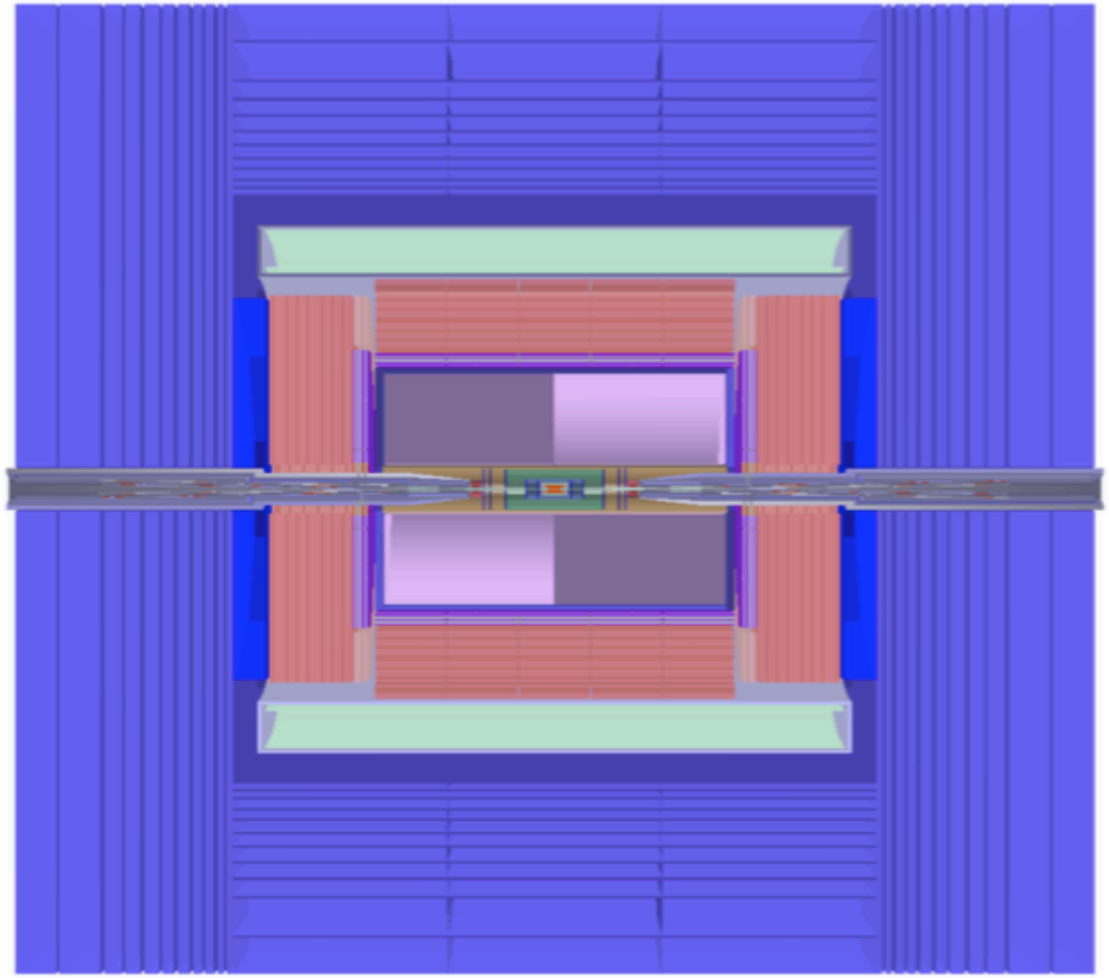
Photon Conversion Rate

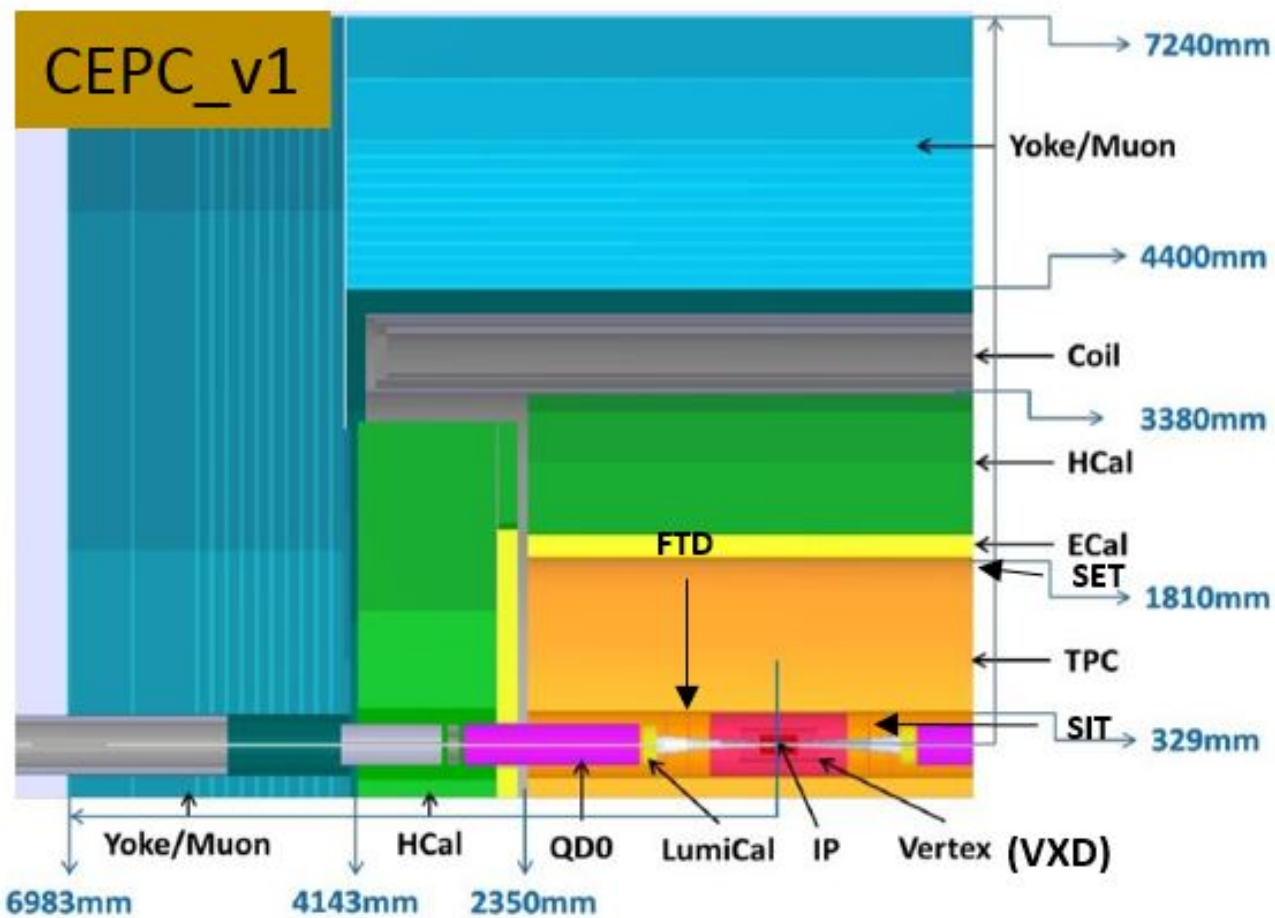
Photons have similar signatures as electrons in the ECAL, but without matching tracks in the tracker.

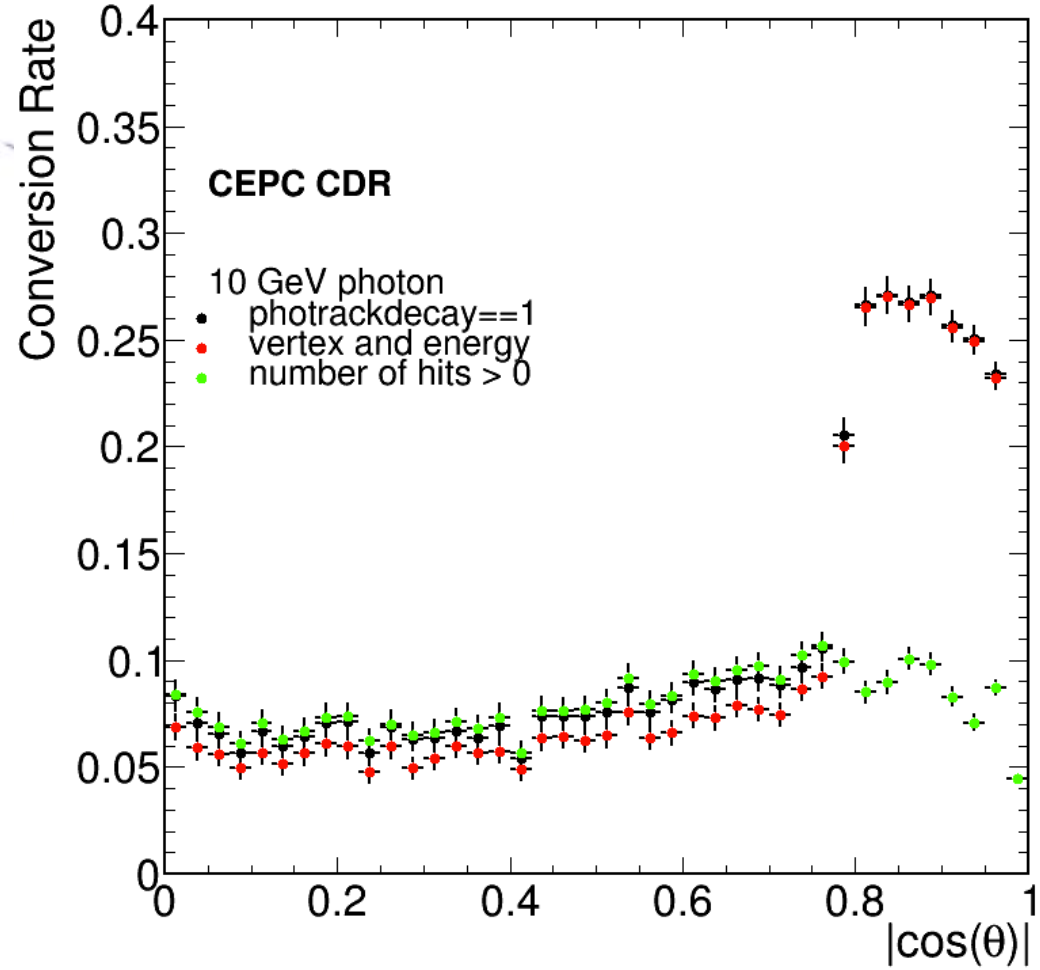
But in front of ECAL, there are some materials. So the photons will convert to e^+e^- pairs through the interaction with the materials.

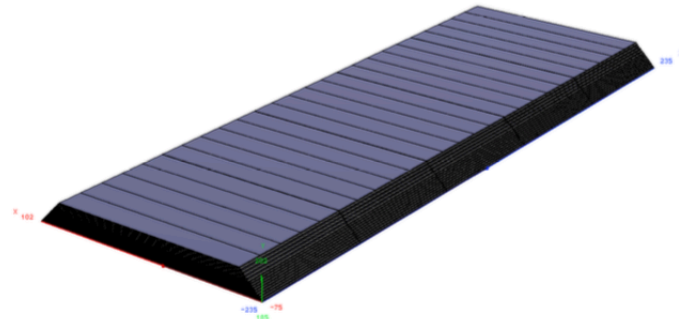
Some of these converted photons will have matched tracks.

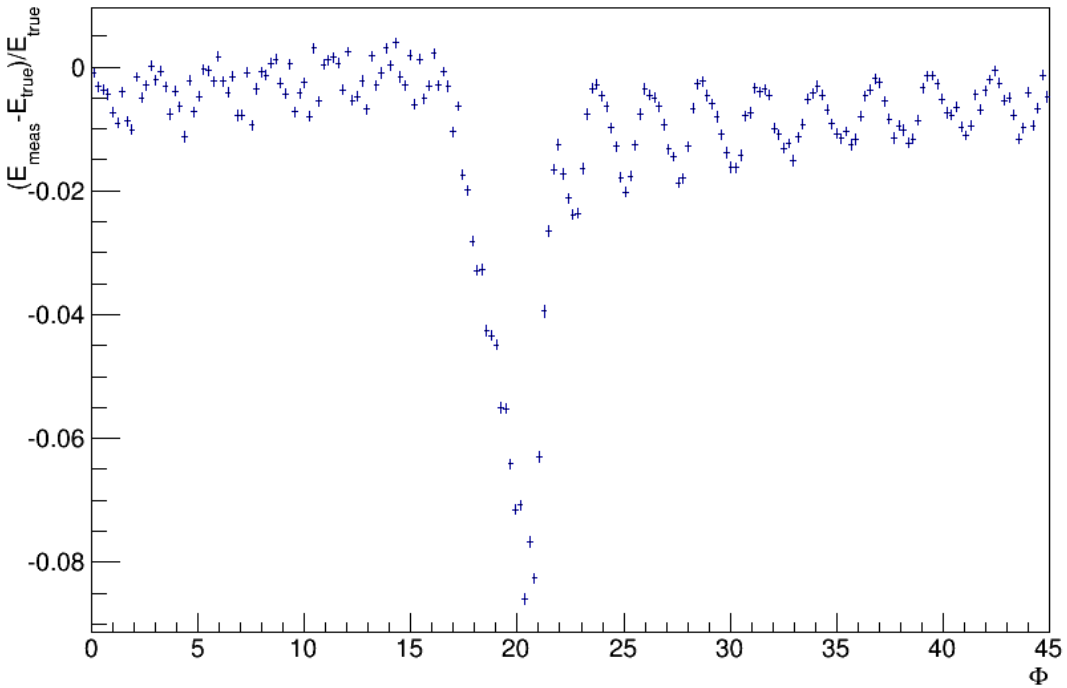
The reconstruct the convert photon is next step.

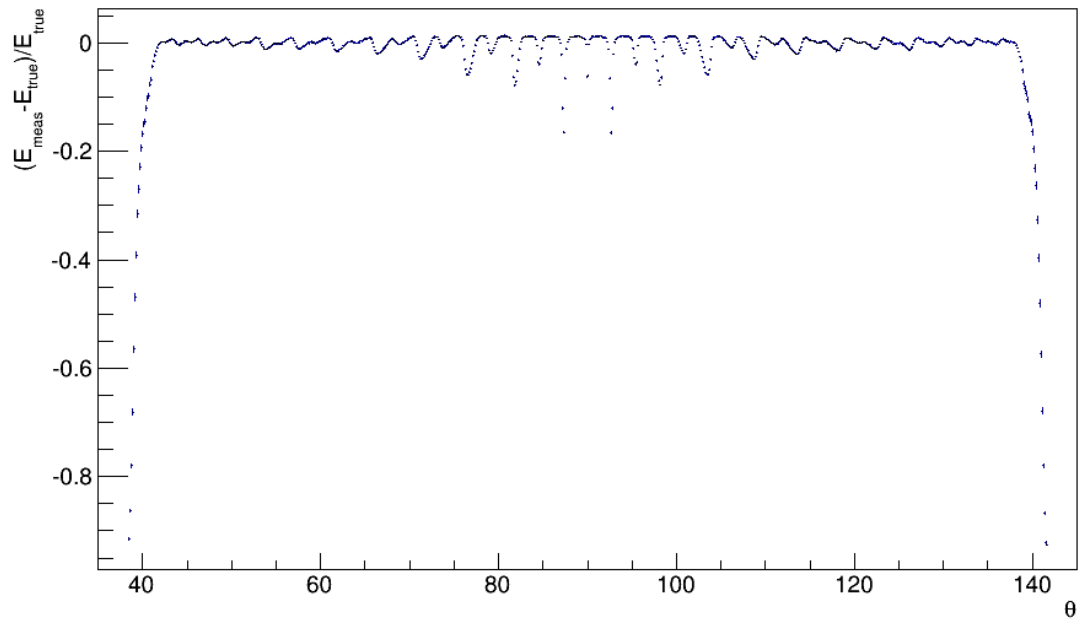



CEPC_v1
7240mm
Yoke/Muon
4400mm
Coil
3380mm
HCal
ECal
FTD
SET
1810mm
TPC
SIT
329mm
Yoke/Muon
HCal
QD0
LumiCal
IP
Vertex
(VXD)
6983mm
4143mm
2350mm

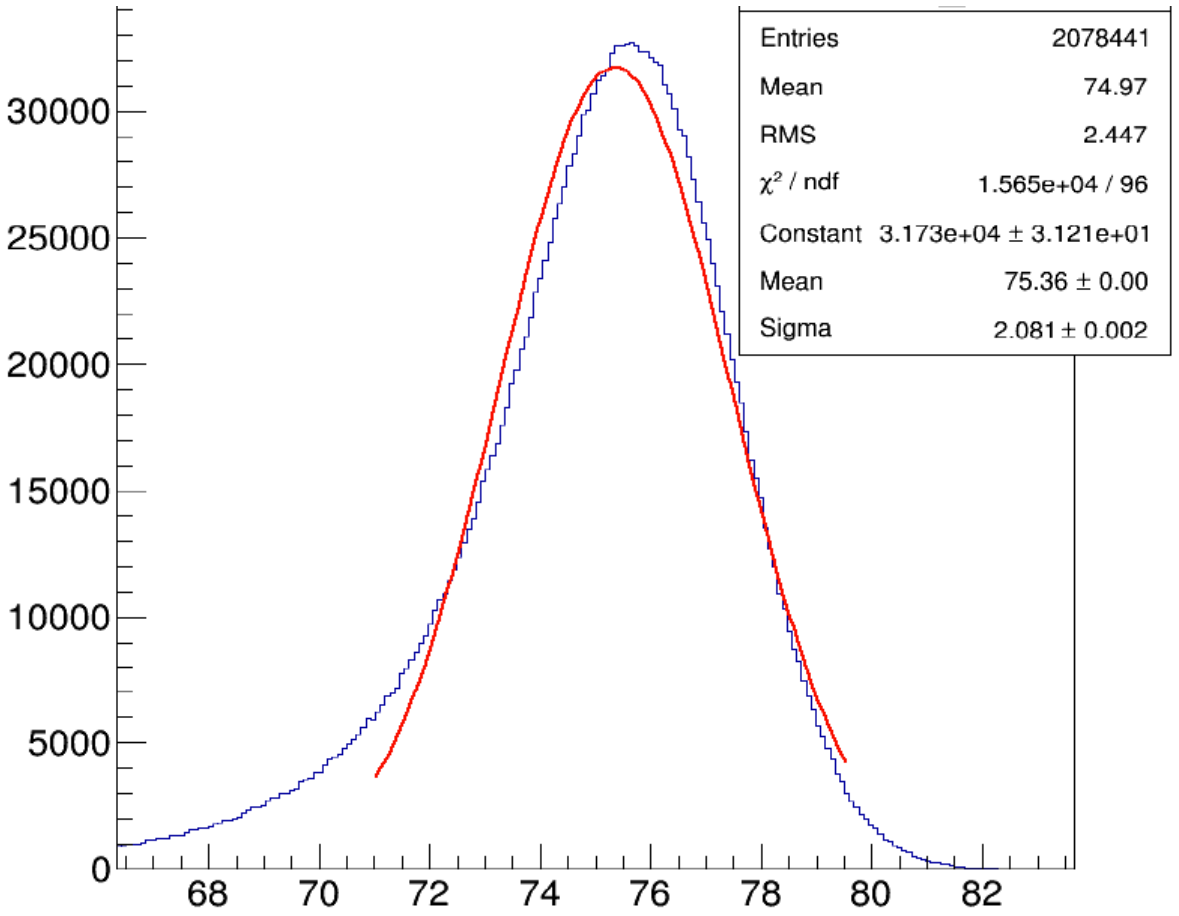

Conversion Rate
CEPC CDR
10 GeV photon
photrackdecay==1
vertex and energy
number of hits > 0
|cos(θ)|
0
0.05
0.1
0.15
0.2
0.25
0.3
0.35
0.4
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1



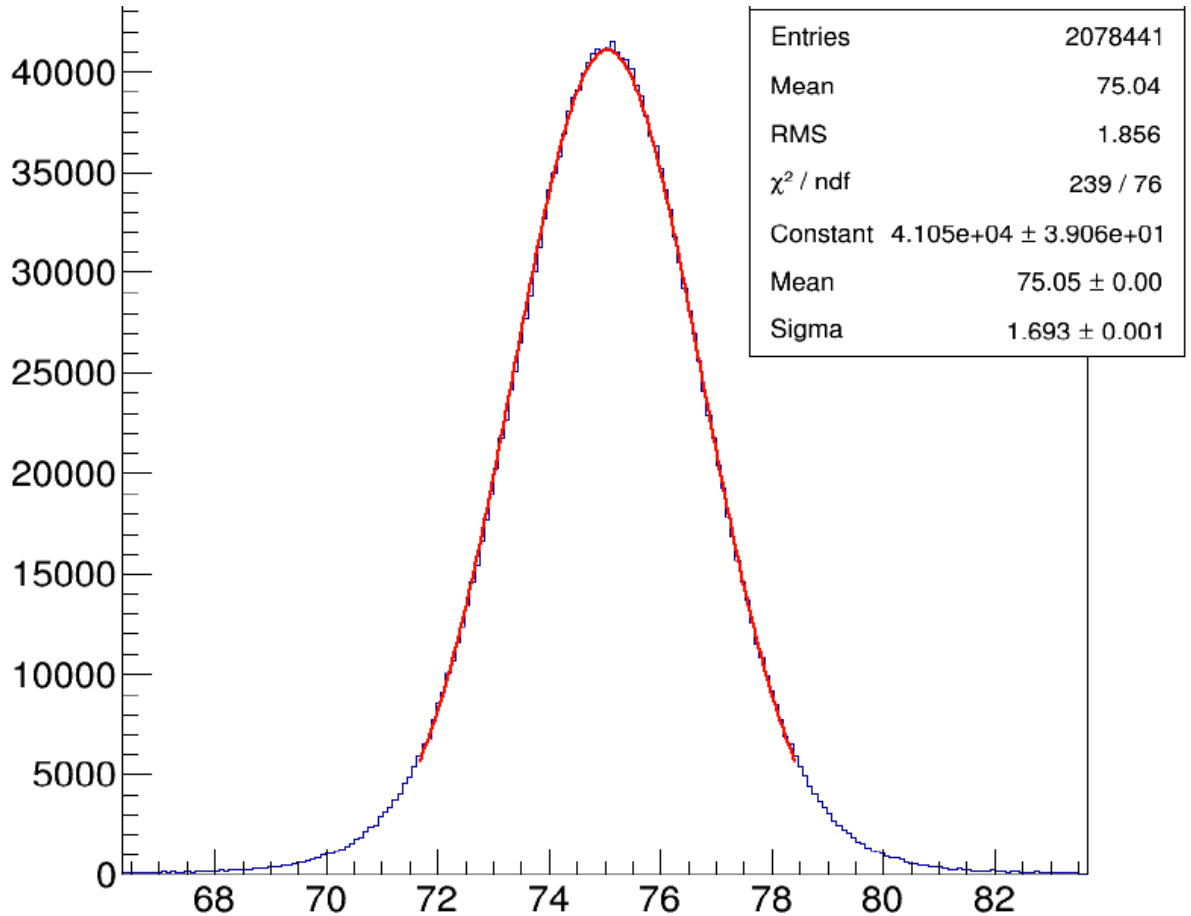

$(E_{meas}-E_{true})/E_{true}$
0
-0.02
-0.04
-0.06
-0.08
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
Φ


$(E_{meas}-E_{true})/E_{true}$
0
-0.2
-0.4
-0.6
-0.8
40
60
80
100
120
140
θ

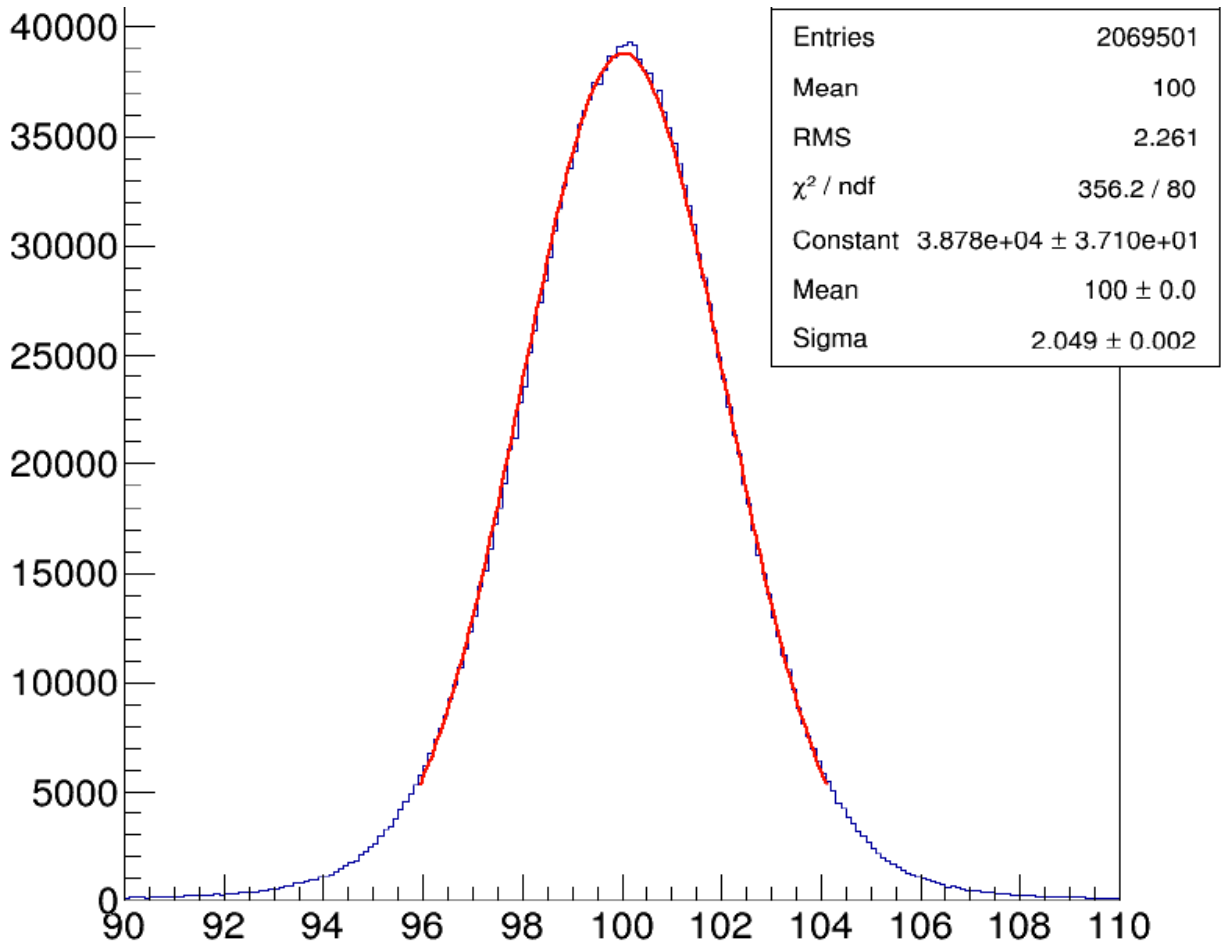
Geometry defects & correction



Before correction



After correction


Entries 2069501
Mean 100
RMS 2.261
χ² / ndf 356.2 / 80
Constant 3.878e+04 ± 3.710e+01
Mean 100 ± 0.0
Sigma 2.049 ± 0.002
40000
35000
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
90
92
94
96
98
100
102
104
106
108
110