EIC Status -Detector and Simulations

Yulia Furletova (JLAB)

HUGS lectures





Outline



Simulation and reconstruction

- Simulation chain
- Event Generators: PYTHIA, HERWIG,...
- Detector simulation
 - GEANT4, FLUKA
- Reconstruction
 - Tracking reconstruction: GENFIT
 - Vertex reconstruction: RAVE
 - Calorimeter energy reconstruction
 - ...
- Event Analysis (PAW/Fortran or ROOT/C++ or etc)

Physics analysis

Examples:

....

- e +p/A -> e' + X
- $e + p/A \rightarrow e' + \pi + X$
- $e+p/A \rightarrow e' + c\bar{c} + X \rightarrow e' + D0 + X \rightarrow e' + (\pi K) + X$
- $e+p \rightarrow e' + J/\psi + p'$
- e+p -> e' + γ + p'

Physics analysis

Physics analysis

Examples:

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- $e+p \rightarrow e' + J/\psi + p'$
- e+p -> e' + γ + p'
- -Estimate cross section (σ) -Estimate background (σ) -Estimate acceptance (detector coverage) -Estimate efficiency (selection cuts) -Get results
 - Physics analysis

Number of events:

$$N = \frac{L \cdot \sigma}{a \cdot \varepsilon}$$

where **a** is acceptance
 ε is efficiency
is

Event generators



- Cross section
- Final state particles
- Kinematics
- Pure physics (at vertex), without detector effects

Event generators and hadronization models

• String Model (Lund) : JETSET, PYTHIA

(the most used hadronization model, very successfully tested in



Cluster Fragmentation Model: HERWIG

force gluon decays into quarks and antiquarks, q-qbar form colorneutral clusters, clusters decay isotropically into 2 hadrons, which can decay further into stable hadrons.



) quarks and gluons



Study hadronization on existing colliders (e+e-), so that it could be used by other communities(ep,pp)

Note, those models lead to different distributions for low momentum particles . For high momentum (β -> 1) particles the differences vanish.

 Z^0

Rainer Fries

Number of p	articles or			Stat	ole with	1 "1"	
intermediat	e states.	@уu	liapel analyze				Particle Code:
They are all s	table? NO	0.508867 1.364146	0.811740 1.450688	0.497670 0.139570	-0.001792 -5.486144	0.0007 1.7997	
2171E-01 .58784E+01 .26015E+03 .	10000E+01 .26515E+00 .56025E-	0.406603 +00 .80900E+01	0.438524 .31573E-04 .2224	0.139570 I8E+00	-5.486144	1.7997	π+ -> 211
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-0.000000 0.000000 -2.498959 0.000000	49,937513	5.000000 50.008803	0.000510 0.938270	0.000000	0.0000	K 201
	1.681961 -1.200578	-3.338090	3.925934	0.000510	0.000000	0.0000	K+ -> 321
0 2212 0 0	-2.498958 0.000000	49.937512	50.008802	0.938270	0.000000	0.0000	
	-1.722391 1 190268 -0.208114 1 270092	-0.549491	2.164557	-0.000000	0.000000	0.0000	
	-1.722391 1.190268	-0.549491	2.164557	0.000000	0.000000	0.0000	e -> 11
	-0.208114 0.270092 -2.688509 0.410647	8.638923 0.732542	8.645649 3.191133	0.000000	0.000000	0.0000	
0 4 0 0	0.753004 1.040712	1.220000	7.619073	1.500000	0.000000	0.0000	p-> 2212
1 - 11 - 0 - 0 0 4 21 24	-2.688509 0.410647	-3.338090	3.925934 3.191133	0.000510	0.000000	0.0000	I
0 2101 21 24	-2.129878 -0.301336	36.978679	37.045722	0.579330	0.000000	0.0000	
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-0.120457 0.041554	7.356889 3.207493	3.226941	0.330000	0.00000	0.0000	بمرجعا فيجرب والجرو
	0.637548 1.091266	10.564382	10.846014	2.105359	0.000000	0.0000	Mothers/other:
1 211 0 0	0.035298 0.296218	1.734442	1.765435	0.139570	0.000000	0.0000	$NO \rightarrow 121$
0 92 21 24	-4.818387 0.109311	37.711222	40.236855	13.177232	0.000000	0.0000	- 00 -7 421
1 21 0 0	0.522840 0.038483	3.664699	3.704638	0.139570	0.00000	0.0000	D+ -> 411
	-1.024732 -0.060553	1.735096	2.115292	0.028270	0.000000	0.0000	
	0.888905 0.797052	7.920726	8.025486	0.493600	0.042504	0.0561	J/₩ -> 443
	-0.104070 -0.161593	0.629665	0.692629	0.139570	0.042504	0.0561	
0 421 32 36	-2.477719 0.178936	1.627649	3.506667	1.864500	0.000000	0.00000	Gamma -> 22
1 211 0 0	-0.244484 0.046148	0.153704	0.324047	0.139570	0.000000	0.00000	
1 211 0 0	-0.988263 -0.024396	1.684632	1.958245	0.139570	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
	-0.586858 0.093976	0.379234	0.862976	0.497670	-0.063812	0.004608	0.000000
1 211 0 0	-0.163508 -0.163772	0.289862	0.396303	0.139570	-0.063812	0.004608	0.000000
0 111 38 39	-0.332109 0.159456	0.178605	0.431094	0.134980	-0.063812	0.004608	0.000000
0 310 42 43	-0.586858 0.093976	0.379234	0.862976	0.497670	-0.063812	0.004608	0.000000
1 22 0 0	-0.048135 0.065634	-0.002556	0.081433	0.000000	-0.063823	0.004614	0.000000
1 22 0 0	-0.003209 -0.004136	0.159573	0.159659	0.000000	-0.063816	0.004606	0.000000
	-0.177721 -0.112409 -0.353107 0.204204	0.317212	0.380584	0.000000	-0.063816	0.004606	0.000000
1 211 0 0	-0.233751 -0.110229	0.308736	0.426131	0.139570	-1.920632	0.301948	0.000000
.17064E+00 .10932E+03 .53222E+03 .	10000E+01 .64066E+00 .32241E-	+00 .94561E+00	.11144E-05 .1382	29E+00	0 000000	0 000000	0 00000
0 2212 5 0	-2.498959 0.000000	49.937513	50.008803	0.938270	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
0 11 0 0	5.398927 -2.664379	3.808257	7.123914	0.000510	0.000000	0.00000	0.000000

Database of Event Generators for EIC (in progress)



Event Generators, example

- $e+p/A \rightarrow e' + c\bar{c} + X \rightarrow e' + D0 + X \rightarrow e' + (\pi K) + X$
- Signal events: Charm BGF
- Generate 100k events for Q²> 10 GeV with Pythia or HERWIG
- > Get cross section: σ ~60 nb
- > Run your Analysis program for selection (for example, D⁰-> π K) :
- Select events with 2 particles? => need to run your selection





h_c	f	Decay	BR
D^0	59%	$K^{-}\pi^{+}$	3.9%
		$K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	8.1%
D^+	23%	$K^-\pi^+\pi^+$	9.2%
D^{*+}	23%	$(K^{-}\pi^{+})_{D0} \pi^{+}_{slow}$	2.6%
		$(K^{-}\pi^{+}\pi^{+}\pi^{-})_{D0} \pi^{+}_{slow}$	5.5%
D_s^+	9%	$(K^+K^-)_{\phi} \pi^+$	2.3%
Λ_c^+	8%	$pK^-\pi^+$	5.0%

Number of	particles	or			Stat	ole with	า "1"	
intermedia	nte state	5	@yuli	apert apMC analyze				Particle Code:
			0.000007	0.011740	0 407670	0.001702	0.0007	
(They are all	stable?	NO	1.364146	1.450688	0.139570	-5.486144	1.7997	
2171E-01 58784E+01 26015E+0	3 10000E+01 26513	E+00 00025E+	0.406603 00 80900E+01	0.438524 31573E-04 2224	0.139570 8F+00	-5.486144	1.7997	π+ _{->} 211
0 11 3 4	-0.000000	0.000000	-5.000000	5.000000	0.000510	0.00000	0.0000	
	-2.498959	0.000000	49.937513	50.008803	0.938270	0.000000	0.0000	K+ -> 321
0 22 0 0	1.081881	1.200578	-1.661909	1.074067	-2.424547	0.000000	0.0000	R. FOLI
0 2212 0 0	-2.498958	0.000000	49.937512	50.008802	0.938270	0.000000	0.0000	
	-0.208114	0.270092	-0.549491 8.638923	2.104557 8.645649	-0.000000	0.000000	0.0000	
1 22 0 0	-1.722391	1.190268	-0.549491	2.164557	0.000000	0.00000	0.0000	e -> 11
0 21 0 0	-0.208114	0.270092	8.638923	8.645649	0.000000	0.00000	0.0000	
0 4 0 0	0.753004	1 0/0712	7.550009	7.619073	1.500000	0.000000	0.0000	n -> 2212
	2.681881	-1.200578	-3.338090	3.925934	0.000510	0.000000	0.0000	P 2212
0 2101 21 24	-2.088509	-0.301336	0.732542	3.191133	0.579330	0.000000	0.0000	
0 4 18 19	0.758004	1.049713	7.356889	7.619073	1.500000	0.000000	0.0000	
0 2 18 19	-0.120457	0.041554	3.207493	3.226941	0.330000	0.000000	0.0000	Mothers/other
0 411 25 27	0.602250	0.795048	8.829940	9.080579	1.869300	0.000000	0.0000	
1 211 0 0	0.035298	0.296218	1.734442	1.765435	0.139570	0.000000	0.0000	$D0 \rightarrow 421$
0 92 21 24	-4.818387	0.109311	37.711222	40.236855	13.177232	0.000000	0.0000	
1 21 0 0	0.522840	0.038483	3.664699	3.704638	0.139570	0.00000	0.0000	$D_{+} \rightarrow 411$
0 113 30 31	-1.024732	-0.060553	1.735096	2.115292	0.020270	0.00000	0.0000	
	-1.594292	-0.093/02	7,920726	30.586211	0.938270	0.000000	0.0561	$T/_{1/_{1}} \rightarrow 443$
1 211 0 0	-0.104076	-0.161593	0.629665	0.692629	0.139570	0.042504	0.0561	$0/\psi$ + 115
	-0.092579	0.158689	0.279549	0.362464	0.139570	0.042504	0.0561	Gamma -> 22
1 211 0 0	-0.244484	0.046148	0.153704	0.324047	0.139570	0.000000	0.000000	
1 211 0 0	-0.036469	-0.036157	0.050464	0.157047	0.139570	0.000000	0.000000	
L 211 0 0 0 311 37 37	-0.988263	-0.024396 0.003076	1.684632 0.370234	1.958245 0.862076	0.139570	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
1 211 0 0	-1.214314	0.205820	0.303164	1.276052	0.139570	-0.063812	0.004608	0.000000
1 211 0 0	-0.163508	-0.163772	0.289862	0.396303	0.139570	-0.063812	0.004608	0.000000
0 111 38 39 0 111 40 41	-0.180930	0.159456	0.1/8605	0.431094	0.134980 0.134980	-0.063812	0.004608	0.000000
0 310 42 43	-0.586858	0.093976	0.379234	0.862976	0.497670	-0.063812	0.004608	0.000000
1 22 0 0	-0.048135	0.065634	-0.002556	0.081433	0.000000	-0.063823	0.004614	0.000000
1 22 0 0	-0.003209	-0.004136	0.159573	0.159659	0.000000	-0.063816	0.004606	0.000000
1 22 0 0	-0.177721	-0.112409	0.317212	0.380584	0.000000	-0.063816	0.004606	0.000000
	-0.353107	0.204204	0.070498	0.436845 0.426131	0.139570	-1.920632	0.301948	0.000000
.17064E+00 .10932E+03 .53222E+03	3 .10000E+01 .64066	E+00 .32241E+	00 .94561E+00 .	11144E-05 .1382	9E+00	-1.520032	0.301340	5.00000

Event Generators

A



• $e+p/A \rightarrow e' + c\bar{c} + X \rightarrow e' + D0 + X \rightarrow e' + (\pi K) + X$

Select stable, charged particles Set a cut on minimum P_T (10-100MeV). Set a cut on pseudo-rapidity ($|\eta| < 3.5$) Select charged particles with displaced vertex. Select pions and Kaons pair Select π and K with opposite charge Calculate and plot invariant mass of all combinations.

	h_c	f	Decay	BR
ρ'	D^0	59%	$K^-\pi^+$	3.9%
			$K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	8.1%
$e \rightarrow 10^2$	D^+	23%	$K^-\pi^+\pi^+$	9.2%
	D^{*+}	23%	$(K^{-}\pi^{+})_{D0} \pi^{+}_{slow}$	2.6%
h = c, b			$(K^{-}\pi^{+}\pi^{+}\pi^{-})_{D0}\pi^{+}_{slow}$	5.5%
	D_s^+	9%	$(K^+K^-)_{\phi} \pi^+$	2.3%
	Λ_c^+	8%	$pK^{-}\pi^{+}$	5.0%
$-\frac{2}{2}$				

Event Generators

Select stable, charged particles Set a cut on minimum P_T (10-100MeV). Set a cut on pseudo-rapidity ($|\eta| < 3.5$) Select charged particles with displaced vertex. Select pions and Kaons pair Select π and K with opposite charge Calculate and plot invariant mass of all combinations.



Detector effect



Event Generators

Select **stable**, **charged** particles Set a cut on minimum P_T (10-100MeV). Set a cut on pseudo-rapidity ($|\eta| < 3.5$) Select charged particles with displaced vertex. Select pions and Kaons pair Select π and K with opposite charge Calculate and plot invariant mass of all combinations.



Event Generators: smearing

Select **stable**, **charged** particles Set a cut on minimum P_T (10-100MeV). Set a cut on pseudo-rapidity ($|\eta| < 3.5$) Select charged particles with displaced vertex. Select pions and Kaons pair Select π and K with opposite charge Calculate and plot invariant mass of all combinations.



Simulation chain



Simulation tools

✓ GEOMETRY : GEANT4 simulation of detector

You have to provide:

- Geometry of the detector (including material)
- Physics processes
- Kinematics of particles going into the detector (angle, momenta, vertex)
- Magnetic field
- Actions during particle transportation
- Actions when particle goes through sensitive volume of the detector

• Etc.





GEANT4

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geant4.cern.ch

Geant 4

Geant4 is a toolkit for the simulation of the passage of particles through matter. Its areas of application include high energy, nuclear and physics, as well as studies in medical and space science. The three main reference papers for Geant4 are: *Nuclear Instruments and M Physics Research* <u>A 506 (2003) 250-303</u>, *IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science* <u>53 No. 1 (2006) 270-278</u>, *Nuclear Instruments and M Physics Research* <u>A 835 (2016) 186-225</u>.

Applications



A <u>sampling of applications</u>, technology transfer and other uses of Geant4

User Support



<u>Getting started, guides</u> and information for users and developers





Validation of Geant4, results from experiments and publications

Collaboration

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<u>Who we are</u>: collaborating <u>members</u>, organization an information

Events

- 47th Geant4 Technical Forum, CERN, Geneva (Switzerland), 10 April 2018.
- Geant4 Beginners Course, at TUM University, Munich (Germany), 16-20 April 2018.
- Geant4 Tutorial, at Universite Paris-Saclay/LAL, Orsay (France), 14-18 May 2018.
- Geant4 Course at the 15th Seminar on Software for Nuclear, Sub-nuclear and Applied Physics, Porto Conte, Alghero (Italy), 27 May 1 June 2
- Geant4 Tutorial, at the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston (USA), 25-27 June 2018.
- Geant4 Short Course at the African School of Physics 2018, University of Namibia, Windhoek (Namibia), 3 July 2018.
- 7th International Geant4 Tutorial, at KIRAMS, Seoul (Korea), 9-13 July 2018.
- 23rd Geant4 Collaboration Meeting, Lund University, Lund (Sweden), 27-31 August 2018.
- 3rd Geant4 International User Conference at the Physics-Medicine-Biology Frontier, Bordeaux (France), 29-31 October 2018.
- Past events

How to describe a geometry?

- Inside GEANT4 (c++):
- ✓ Beampipe
- ✓ Silicon Vertex tracker



How to describe a geometry?



How to describe a geometry? GEMC

- Use a wrapper around GEANT4 => GEMC (perl)
- <u>https://gemc.jlab.org/gemc/html/index.html</u>

	gemc 2.2	_ = ×		gemc
N. Events: 1	📄 🕞 Run 🛃 Cycle 🔲 Stop	Exit Ge	eV eV	75
	Generator Beam 1 Beam 2 Momentum:	eV PV Cr	/ rosss /e	
Generatc	Particle Type: proton	eV Cr	/ rosss /e	
	p: 100 ± 0 GeV ≎	eV	/	
Camera	$\varphi: \ 180 \qquad \pm \ 0 \qquad deg(z)$			
Detector	Vertex	1 2V 2V	GeV / /	
	$VX: 0.0417 \Delta \Gamma: 0$ $VY: 0 \Delta z: 0$	۶V	/	
Infos	vZ: [-1000] Units: cm 🗘	Te De eV	eV eV	
Q		eV Cr	/ rosss /e	
G4Dialo		eV Cr	/ rosss /e	
Signals		eV	/	
		2V 2V 2V		
			Vul	ia Furletova

How to describe a geometry? GEMC (JLAB) Input: Native, CAD, O

 <u>https://gemc.jlab.org/gemc/html</u> /index.html Input: Native, CAD, GDML. Arbitrary hierarchy, can be mixed and matched. Materials, sensitivity assigned at run-time.

Native





GDML







GEMC with docker

Getting started

1. Install Docker

2. Run container

docker run -p 6080:6080 -v /my/data/dir:/data -it --rm electronioncollider/jleic:1.0.2

3. Point browser to:

http://localhost:6080

GEMC with docker



GEMC with docker

	lhost:6080		···· 🗸 🔍	\rightarrow	∓ III	≡
<u>File Edit S</u> earch <u>P</u> reference	es 📃	gemc 2.6	+ _ □ ×			
# JLEIC Software Example	N. Events: 1	► Run 🚭 Cycle		demo		
Edited by: David Lawrence Version: 1.0.2 The quick-start tutorial exercising JLEIC simulat information is provided **/eic/doc/Tutorial.md** DocDB](https://jleic-doc ## Viewing the JLEIC Det	e. s ic Genera	Generator Beam 1 Beam 2 Momentum: Particle Type: proton p: 100 ± 0		yem		
This example starts GEMC Sh Cd /eic/doc/examples gemc example.gcard	Detect	θ: 2.86479 ± 0 φ: 180 ± 0				
<pre>## Simulating events This example will run GE that can be used to brow ```sh 1. cd /eic/doc/examples 2. gemc -INPUT_GEN_FILE= -OUTPUT="evio,hi -USE_GUI=0 \ example.gcard 3. evio2root -INPUTF=hit The generated event info hit information is store ### Drawing hits This example demonstrate ROOT. The *x*, *y*, *z* via:</pre>	Ma Infos Infos G4Dial G4Dial Signals	<pre>vX: 50.0417 Δr: 0 vY: 0 Δz: 0 vZ: -1000 Units: cm ▼</pre>				
via: sh 1. root -1 hits.root 2. root [1] flux->Draw("	Trigger				in.	

Hits (docker)

 $\leftarrow \rightarrow C$ (i) localhost:6080

☆ ● 🚮 🗉 🔊 🗳 🐔 :





Acceptance coverage Occupancy in the detector..

Beamline elements limit our acceptance

Acceptance coverage

avg_x:avg_y:avg_z {abs(avg_z)<10000}



avg_y:-avg_x { avg_z<3000 && avg_z>2100}







Occupancy

Occupancy



..With beam related background (here synchrotron radiation)



Overlapping volumes



Calorimeter depth



Geometry

- \checkmark Convert geometry into other format ✓ Use different viewer
- ✓ GDML to Root







Simulation tools

- ✓ Final state particles (from event generator)
- ✓ GEOMETRY : GEANT4 simulation of detector
- ✓ Output file with geometry and hits...







Track fitting/vertexing

- Fit hits to get a track
- Which hit belongs to which track?





Reconstruction

- ✓ Convert hits and energy deposition into Momentum and Energy and PID
- Reconstruction chain: Track finding, Track fitting, vertex finding, (alignment),... etc



Reconstruction

 Reconstruction chain: Track finding, Track fitting, vertex finding, (alignment)



Simulation tools



Many options for reconstruction

JLEIC Detector: "GEMC/ JANA"



eRHIC Detector : "EICROOT"



EVENT 11 C2: L0:37 GeV2 5 GeV on 100 GeV

ePhenix "Day 1" Detector: "FunForAll"

	Simulation										
	Generic Geant4	GEMC	Fun4all	eicROOT							
dRICH		for JLEIC and PHENIX	planned								
mRICH		for JLEIC	for sPHENIX	in progress							
DIRC	Full setup prototype	planned	planned	straightforward (from FairROOT)							
psTOF			for spherol simulation of spherol								

RECONSTRUCTION CHAIN (FOR LDRD)

This chain has been developed to validate tracking and vertex parameters and was used for JLAB LDRD- 1601/1701 project ("Nuclear gluons with charm at EIC") to estimate a detector effect on a charm reconstruction. (Many thanks to Whitney Armstrong, Alexander Kiselev and "software consortium" for ideas and discussions)



JANA based reconstruction (in progress)



Tracking

- Event generator (Pythia /HERWIG) -> GEANT4 -> Genfit -> RAVE
- Position and granularity of first \geq layers in vertex det. defines vertex resolution
- Benchmarks of tracking and vertex performance are ongoing







Momentum resolution

Yulia Furletova

Simulation chain



Analysis

- ✓ Process charm (BGF)-only events
- ✓ Process and add all "background" events (all other non -BGF DIS events)
- ✓ Estimate efficiency and set a requirements for detector (PID, vertex, etc)



Analysis

- ✓ Process charm (BGF)-only events
- ✓ Process and add all "background" events (all other non -BGF DIS events)
- ✓ Estimate efficiency and set a requirements for detector (PID, vertex, etc)



Next step: Database of Reconstructed events



Next steps

- > Pattern recognition (track finding).
- > Global PID (information from all detectors): Machine learning?
- > Jet finding (jet identification : gluon vs quark vs tau?): machine learning?
- > add "non-physics" background (synchrotron, cosmic, halo, etc)
- > Move part of reconstruction into online event processing (FPGA, trigger)

EIC offers lots of opportunities for you!



CFNS activities in 2018

http://www.stonybrook.edu/cfns/

- > Funded by Simon's Foundation and New York State
- > An initiative supported by Stony Brook University and BNL
- > All members of EIC Users Group are welcome to participate & lead the Center's activities

> Physics topics/Workshops:

- Pre-DIS workshop on EIC and its connections to other areas (April 2018)
- GPD measurements at the EIC (Workshop in June, 2018)
- Short Range Nuclear correlations EIC at FRIB (September 2018)
- Entropy Entanglement and connections to Confinement (September 2018)
- Ultrahigh energy gamma rays and EIC (TBD 2018)
- Inaugural meeting of the Center (November 2018)
- > Bi-Monthly Seminars on Blue Jeans (see web pages)
- Post doctoral fellow program launched
- > Visitor program to start in Summer 2018
- > A EIC QCD summer school planned 1st one in 2019.

> If you want to participate: Please contact me (Abhay Deshpande)

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EIC Center at Jefferson Lab

EIC Science and Status

Center for EIC at Jefferson Lab

https://www.eiccenter.org/eic-center-jefferson-lab

EIC Center at Jefferson Lab (EIC²@Jlab) is organized to advance and promote the science program at a future EIC facility. Particular emphasis is on the close connection of EIC science to the current 12 GeV CEBAF program.

Consolidates and connects EIC Physics and detector development activities at/ around Jlab including:

- Weekly meetings, hosting and organizing adhoc meetings, keeping documentation on EIC and JLEIC
- LDRD projects, EIC Detector R&D funded activities, HUGS Summer School, local hosting of visitors and planning of EICUG activities
- Graduate student and post doctoral fellow program
- Participation & activities coordinated by Rik Yoshida

Thank you!