Neutral Particle Identification in the PANDA Electromagnetic Calorimeter

Bachelor's Thesis (Physics)

E. A. Dijck, J. G. Messchendorp (supervisor), M. Babai, C. Geldmann, V. Suyam Jothi

PANDA Computing Meeting – 7 September 2009

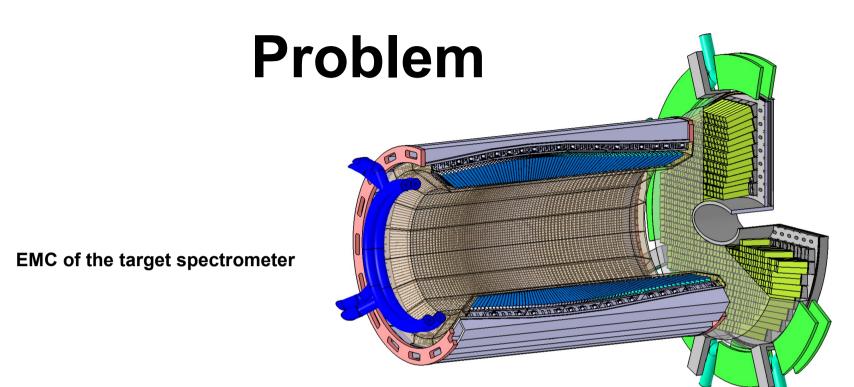






Outline

- Identification of neutral particle clusters in the PANDA electromagnetic calorimeter (EMC)
- What parameters to use?
- Multi-variate analysis
- Conclusions



- Electromagnetic calorimeter (EMC)
 - Detects (neutral) particles by electromagnetic showers in lead-tungstate crystals
- Neutral particles
 - photon, neutral pion, (neutron)
 - Not detected by other PANDA subdetectors

Problem – Neutral pion

 10^{2}

10

12 14

18 2 0 (GeV)

10

- Decays quickly into 2 photons at target with opening angle θ

$$t_{1/2} = 8.4 \cdot 10^{-17} \text{ s}$$

$$\pi^{0} \rightarrow 2\gamma \qquad (98.8\%)$$

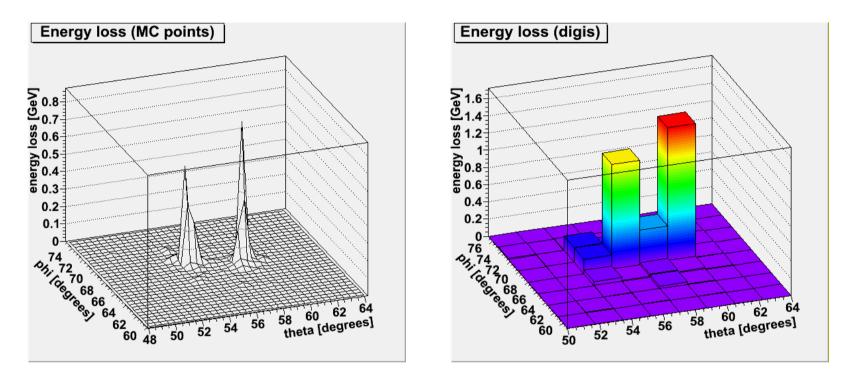
$$\pi^{0} \rightarrow e^{+} + e^{-} + \gamma \qquad (1.2\%)$$

$$\theta_{\min}(p) = \cos^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{2m_{\pi^{0}}^{2}c^{2}}{m_{\pi^{0}}^{2}c^{2} + p^{2}} \right)$$

$$\theta_{\max} = \pi$$

Small opening angles at high momentum
 → merged clusters in EMC from 2 photons

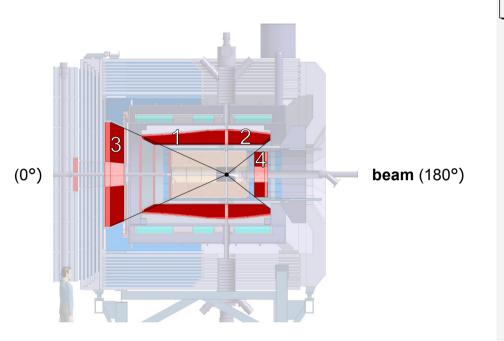
Problem – Merged Cluster Example



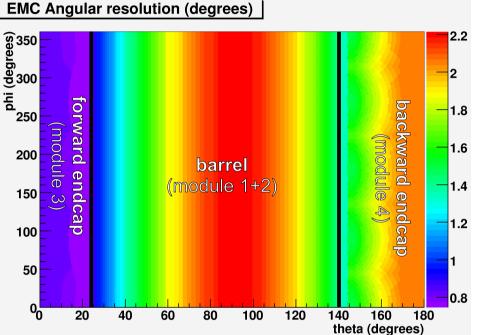
4 GeV neutral pion event

- Crystal energy depositions (digis) are grouped in clusters of neighboring crystals
- \rightarrow cluster identification is needed

EMC Design



EMC modules in the target spectrometer



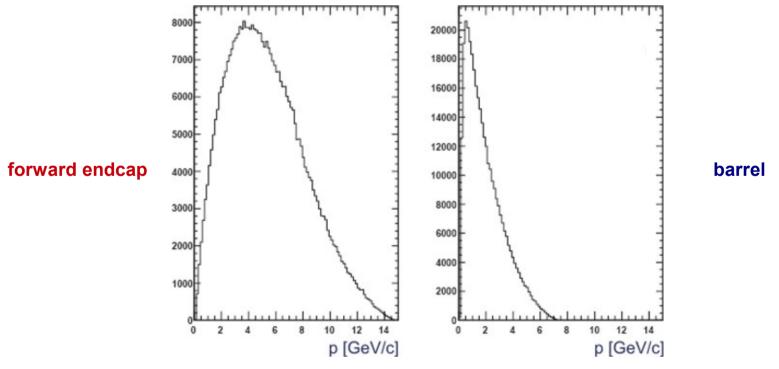
Approximation of angular granularity as seen from target

- Angular granularity seen from target depends strongly on theta
 - Important for neutral pion events

EMC Design

High-momentum pions are boosted in forward direction

Simulated neutral pion momentum spectrum (15 GeV beam momentum)



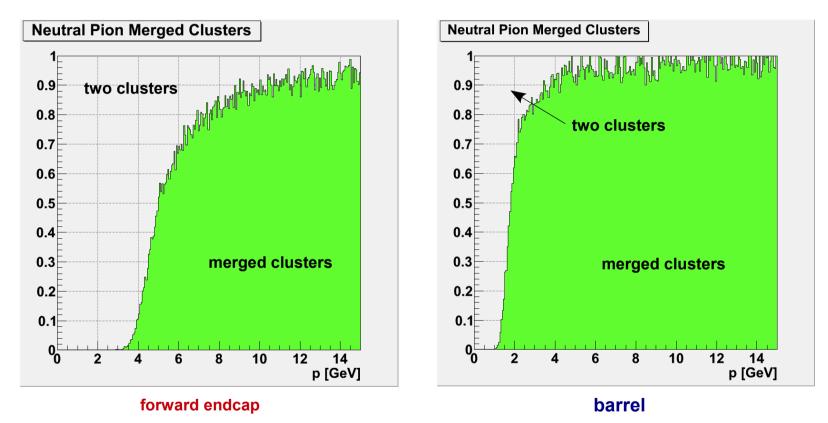
Source: EMC Design Report (2008)

Event Generation

- PandaRoot
- Particles: gamma, neutral pion, (neutron)
- $2 \cdot 10^5$ events per class
- Momentum = 0 15 GeV (uniform)
- Theta = 14° (forward endcap); 80°-100° (barrel)
- Phi = 0° 360°
- GEANT3

Event Selection – Neutral Pions

Simulated neutral pion events



Neutral pion merged clusters selected forward endcap > ~5 GeV; barrel > ~2 GeV

Parameters

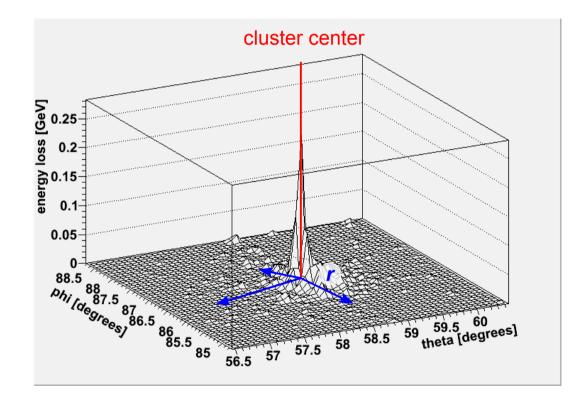
- Parameters investigated for cluster identification include:
 - Cluster energy, cluster 'mass' PndEmcCluster

 - Major/minor axis moments of clusters (PndEmcClusterMoments)

 - Energy fraction in *n* most energetic digis
 - Neutral pion invariant mass reconstruction
 - Number/energy of bumps within cluster
 - ...
- Many highly correlated
- Best single parameter will be presented:
 2nd cluster moment

Parameters – 2nd Cluster Moment

 Average squared distance from cluster center, weighed by digi energy

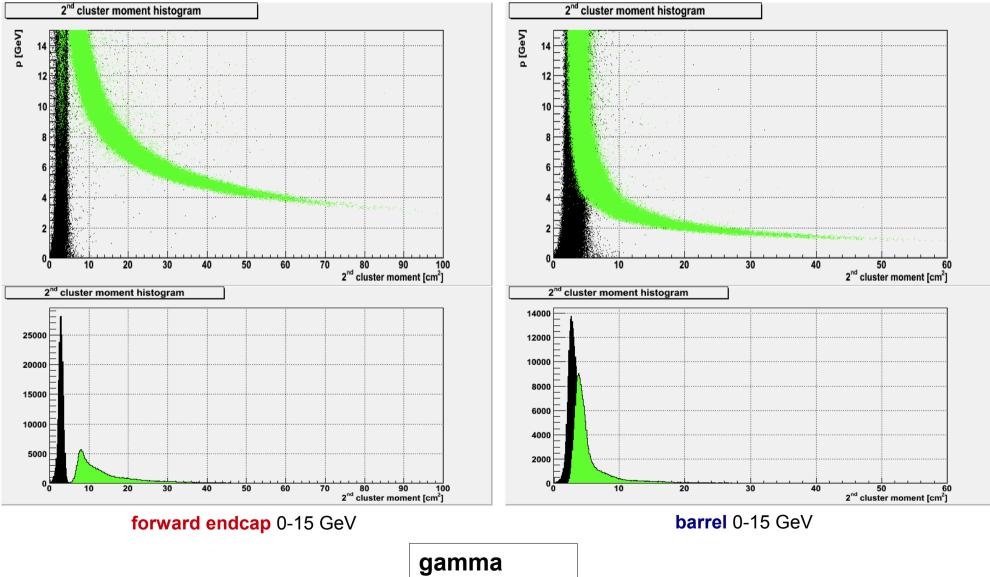


$$r_d = \|oldsymbol{x}_d - oldsymbol{x}_{ ext{cluster}}\|$$

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{E_{\text{cluster}}} \sum_d E_d r_d^2$$

 Available in PandaRoot as PndEmcClusterMoments::SecondMoment()

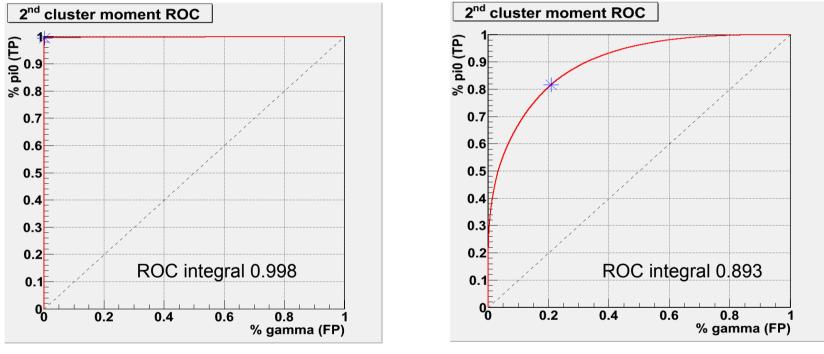
Results – 2nd Cluster Moment



neutral pion

ROC curves

(fraction of events classified as pion is plotted)



forward endcap 0-15 GeV

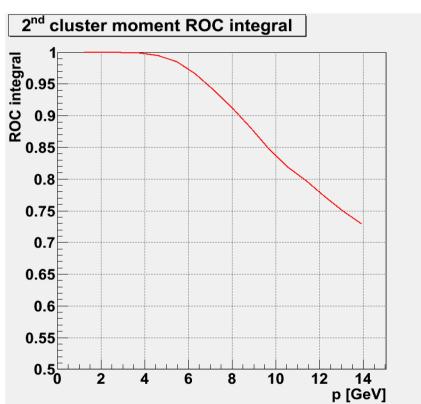
barrel 0-15 GeV

- Single cut (can be adjusted)
 - forward endcap: 0.995 TP rate, 0.003 FP rate
 - barrel: 0.816 TP rate, 0.209 FP rate

Results – 2nd Cluster Moment (Barrel)

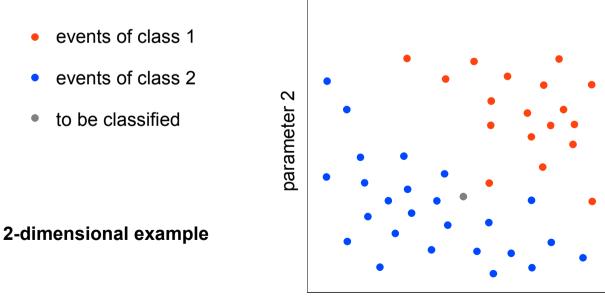
 Momentum dependence 2nd cluster moment separation power

• More parameters?



Analysis – MVA

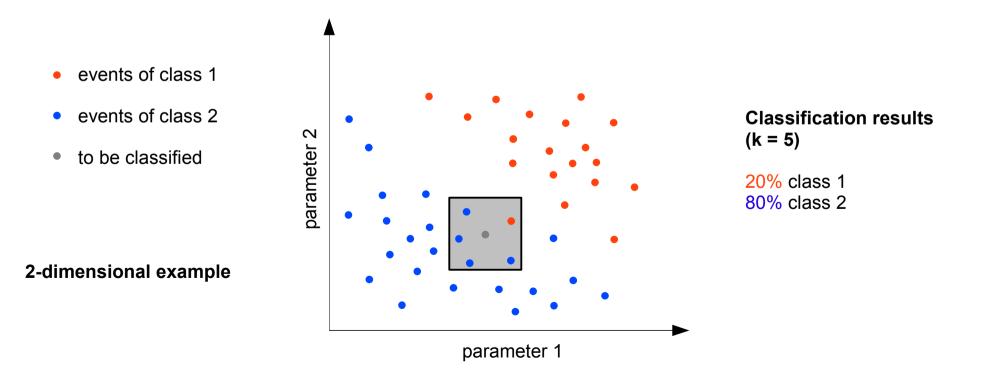
- Multivariate analysis (MVA) using k-Nearest
 Neighbours algorithm (KNN)
- Allows combination of multiple parameters (multi-dimensional density estimator)



parameter 1

Analysis – MVA

- Multivariate analysis (MVA) using k-Nearest
 Neighbours algorithm (KNN)
- Allows combination of multiple parameters (multi-dimensional density estimator)



Analysis – MVA

- 90% of events used to approximate distribution in chosen parameter-space
- 10% of events classified
- Best k depends on number of events and parameters (dimension)

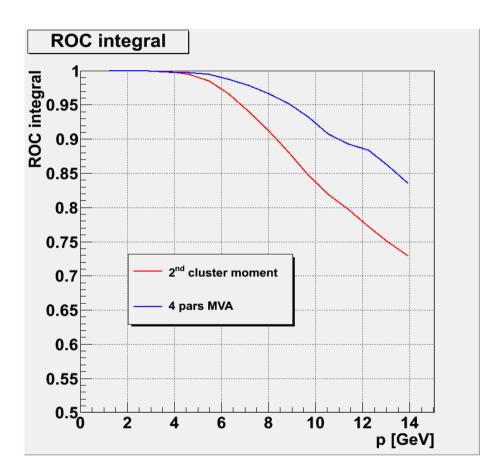
- KNN (and other MVA algorithms) are available in PandaRoot under pid/PidClassifier
 - M. Babai

Results – Barrel MVA

- Multivariate analysis using KNN with 4 parameters:
 - Cluster energy
 - 2nd cluster moment
 - Energy fraction in 4 most energetic digis
 - Zernike moment (5, 3)

Results – Barrel MVA

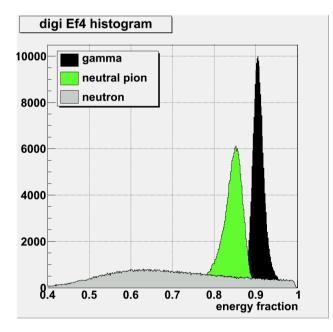
- KNN (4 parameters):
 - Cluster energy
 - 2nd cluster moment
 - Energy fraction in 4 most energetic digis
 - Zernike moment (5, 3)



 \rightarrow KNN analysis improves separation for highmomentum events

Results – Adding Neutrons

 Example parameter: energy fraction in 4 most energetic digis



digi Ef4 histogram 10000 gamma neutral pion neutron 8000 6000 4000 2000 8.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 energy fraction

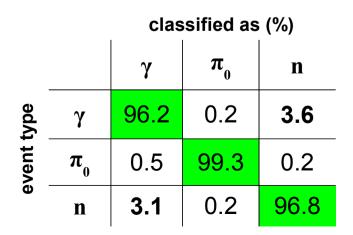
forward endcap

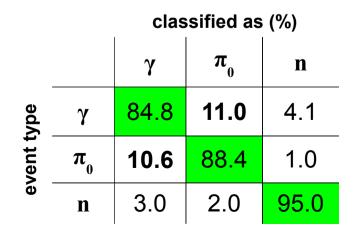


Results – Adding Neutrons

- MVA (4 parameters):
 - Cluster energy
 - 2nd cluster moment
 - Energy fraction in 4 most energetic digis
 - Zernike moment (5, 3)
- KNN analysis classification results

forward endcap





barrel

Conclusions

EMC cluster separation efficiency depends on theta

• Forward endcap

 Good separation of neutral pion and gamma events up to highest momenta using 2nd cluster moment

• Barrel

- Good separation of neutral pion and gamma events up to medium momenta by combining ~4 parameters
 - More parameters yield only small improvements
 - High-momentum events should be rare for barrel part

Discussion

- Use a realistic event generator
 - Realistic momentum spectrum?
 - Realistic number of particles of each class?
- Other applications?
 - Converted photons?
- Particles not produced at the target?

Technical issues

- Some bugs in EMC code were fixed
- Open problem: lifetime of cluster moments objects
 - PndEmcClusterDistances;
 PndEmcClusterEnergySums;
 PndEmcClusterMoments;
 PndEmcXClMoments
 - See thread on forum
- Multi-class MVA tools now available in PandaRoot

Questions?

Thanks for your attention!