



# Updates on ZDC Simulation

June 20, 2023

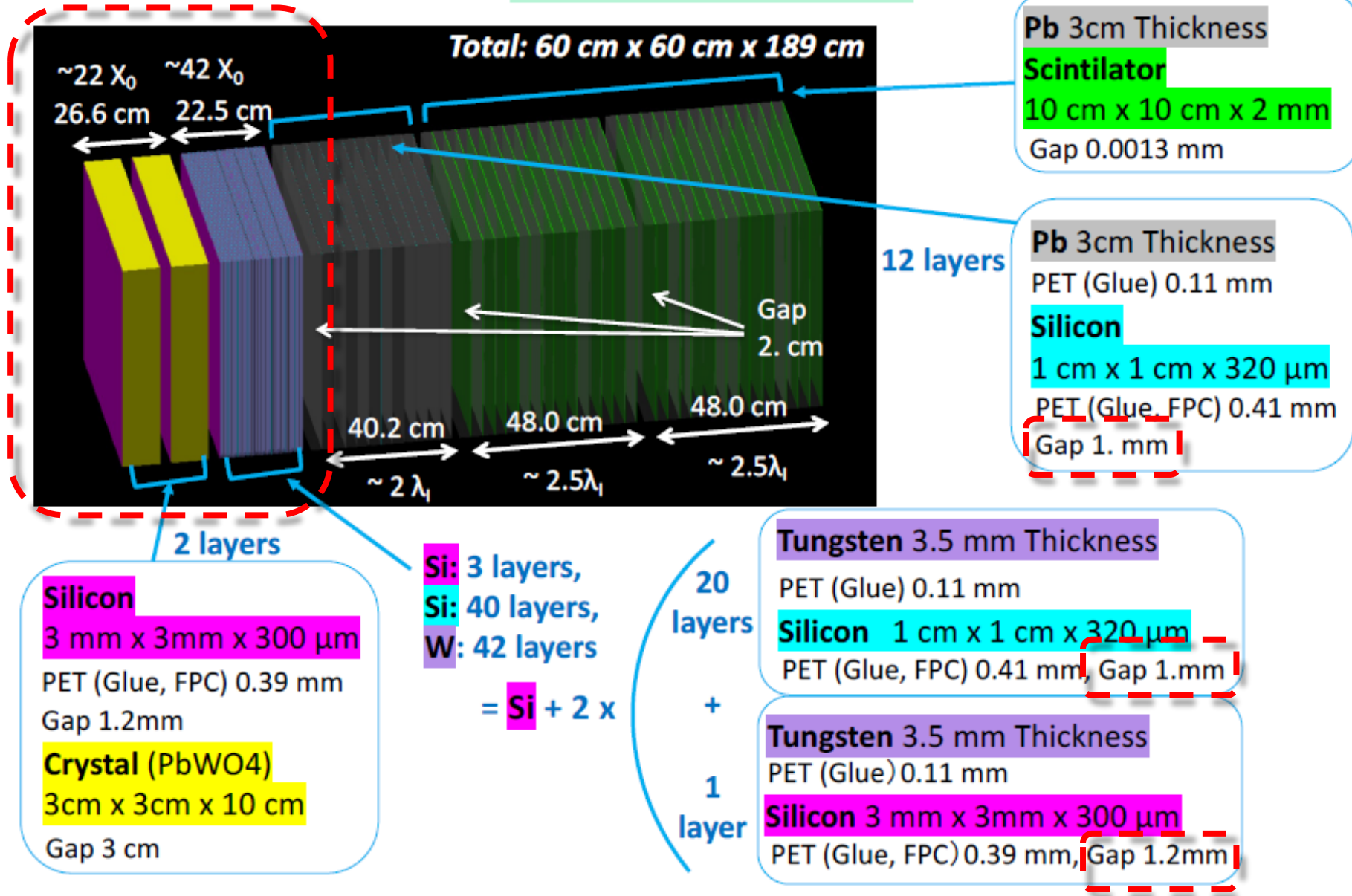
Far-forward Weekly Meeting

Po-Ju Lin

Academia Sinica

# First ZDC design

Plots of energy deposition are in backup slides.



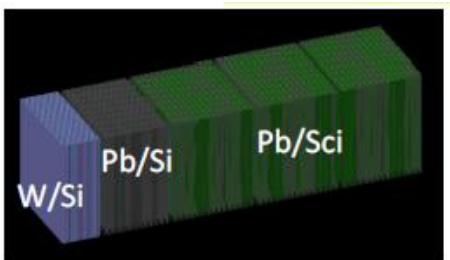
# 1<sup>st</sup> Version of ZDC Geometry – Shima’s Approach

## Parameters from fit

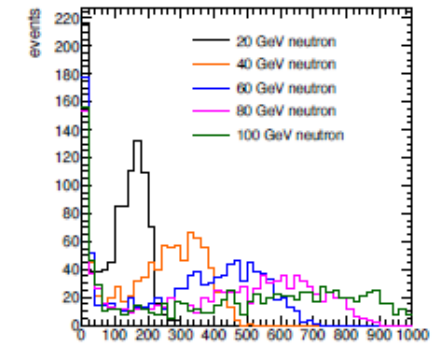
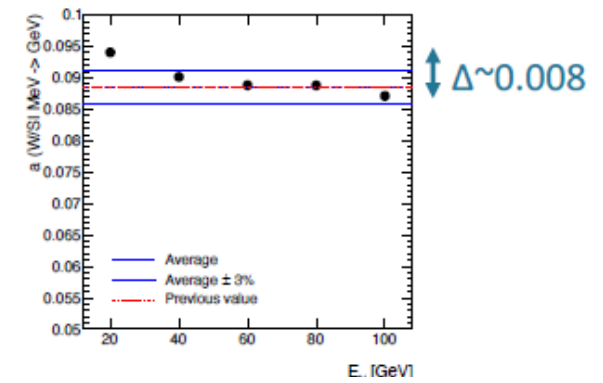
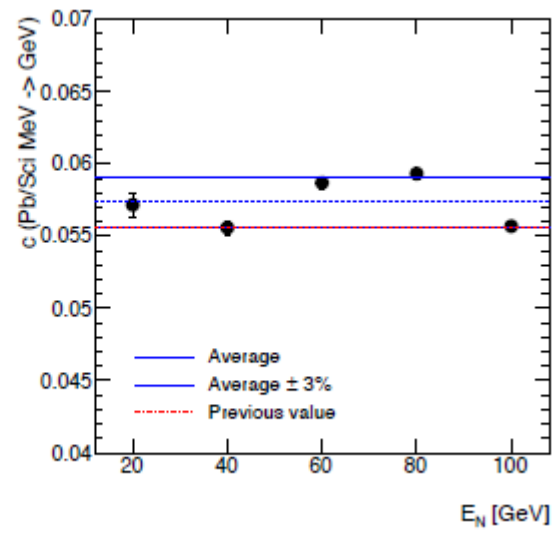
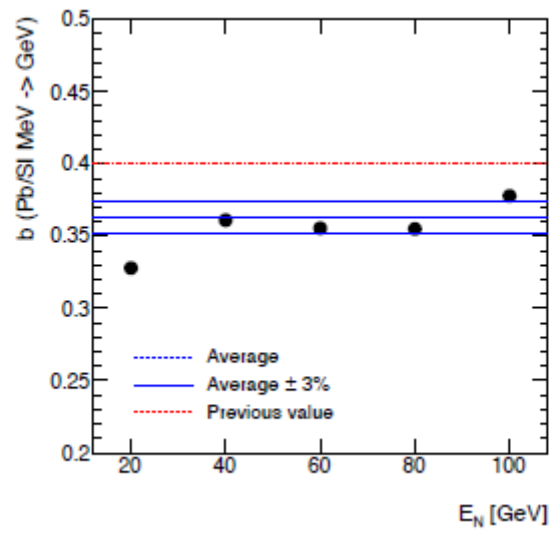
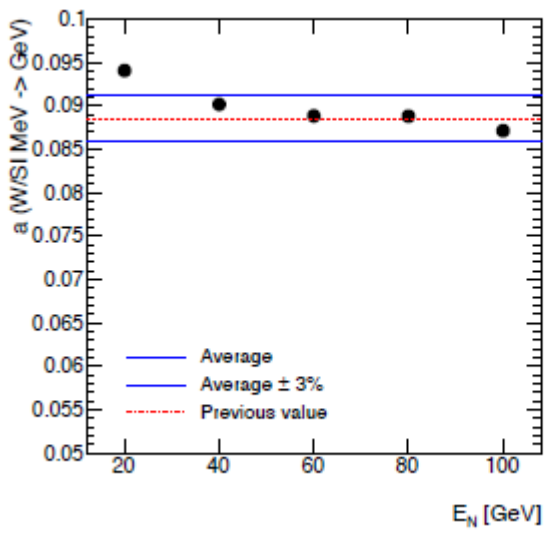
- ◆ The energy response in each detector looks quite linear.
- ◆ Extract parameters from fits:

$$a \cdot E_{SI} (W/SI) + b \cdot E_{SI} (Pb/SI) + c \cdot E_{Sci} = E_N \quad (E_N = \text{Neutron energy})$$

Fit is done for each energy sample ( $E_N = 20, 40, 60, 80, 100$  GeV)



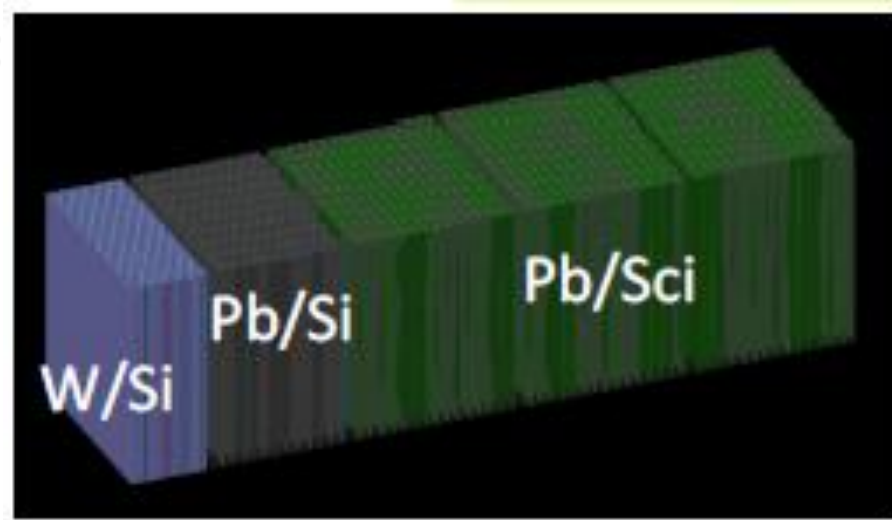
- W/Si: Average \* (1-0.008\*( $E_{SI}$ -500)/1000)
  - Pb/Si: Average \* (1+0.04\*( $E_{SI}$ -50)/100)
- Made-up slopes by eye. Optimisation is needed in future.



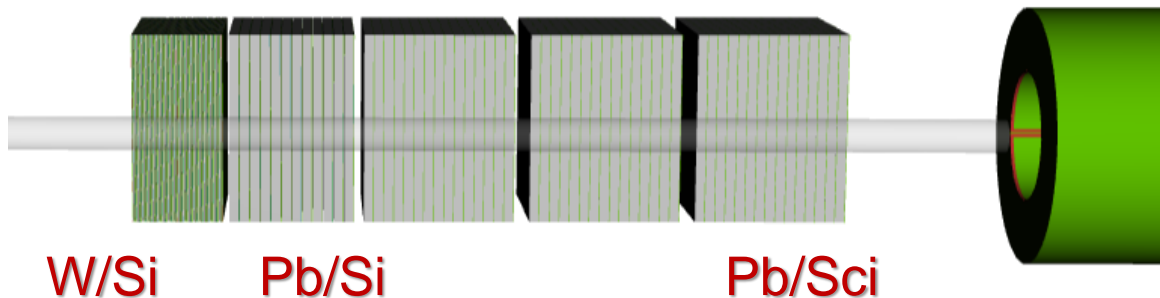
Leaver arm ~ 1000

# 1<sup>st</sup> Version of ZDC Geometry – 3 module test

Shima:



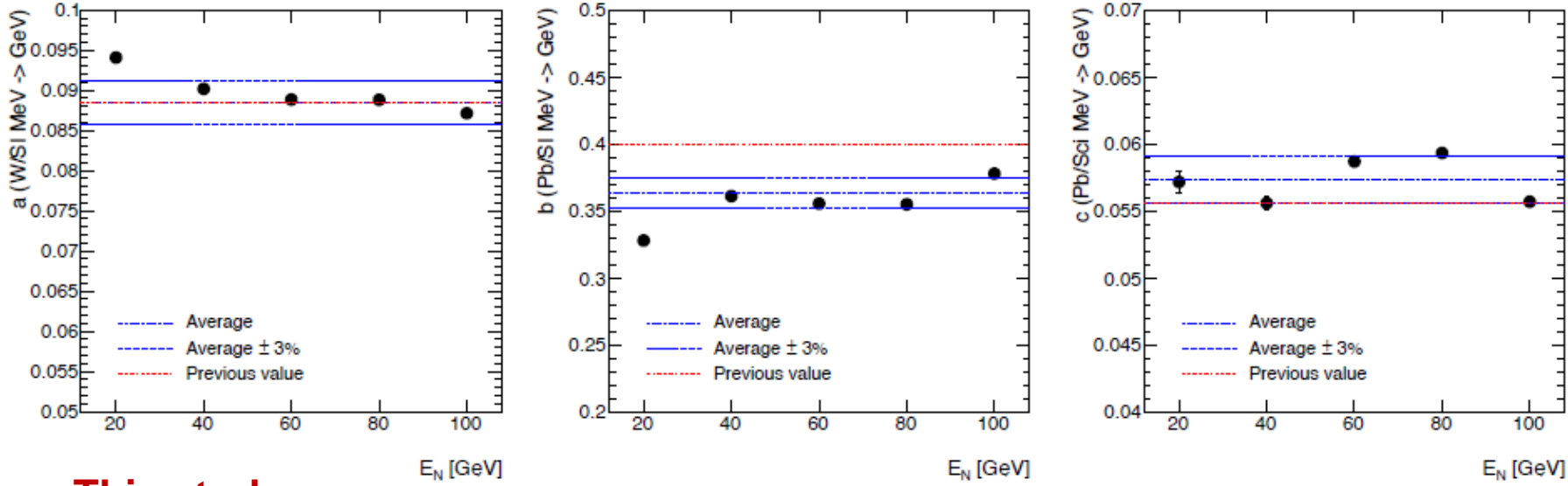
Current:



- Implementation of the 1st-version ZDC Geometry
  - Based on the slides that I have, should be similar enough, if not identical
- Try to reproduce the result of Shima with the first design.

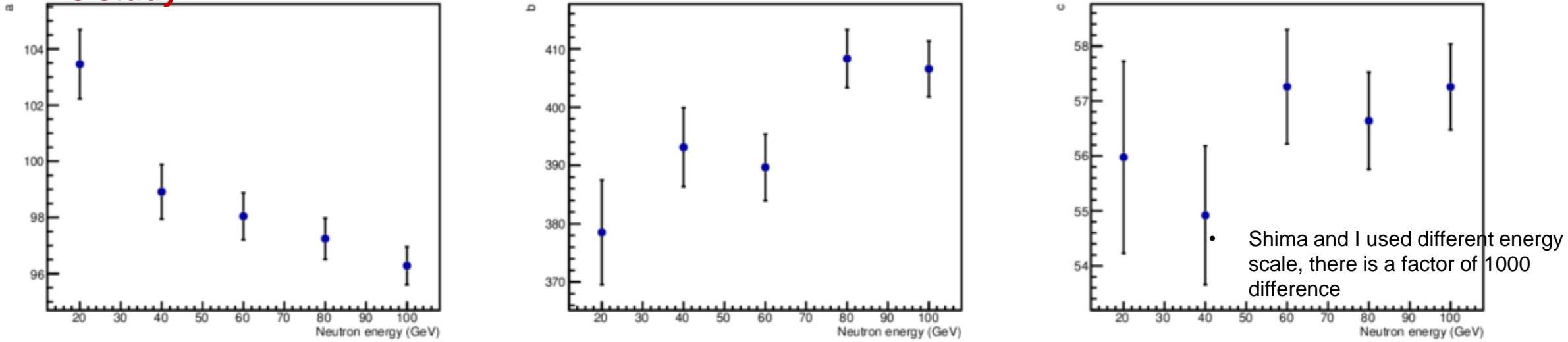
# 1<sup>st</sup> Version of ZDC Geometry – 3 module test

## Result of Shima



- Similar trend of energy dependence is observed
- The parameters I have is larger than what Shima got
- Will try energy dependent calibration like Shima

## This study



# 1<sup>st</sup> Version of ZDC Geometry – All modules included

Shima's parameterization:

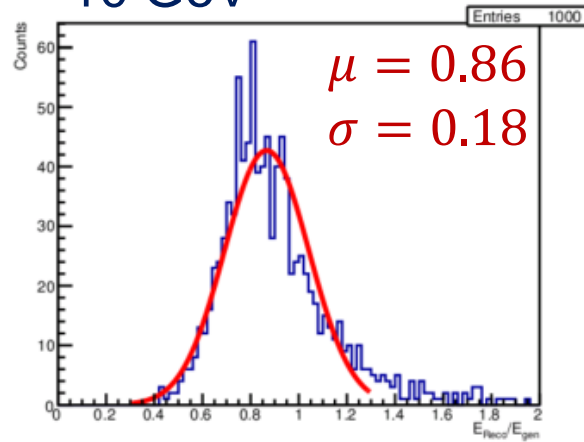
- W/SI: Average \* (1-0.008\*(E<sub>SI</sub>-500)/1000)
- Pb/SI: Average \* (1+0.04\*(E<sub>SI</sub>-50)/100)

Made-up slopes by eye. Optimisation is needed in future.

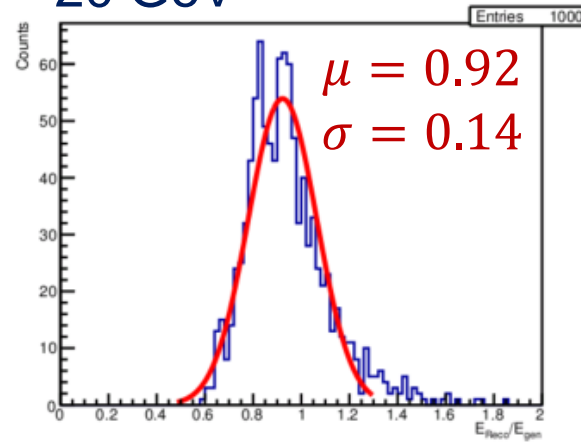
My parameterization:

- W/SI: 0.0988 \* (1 - 0.007 \* (E<sub>SI</sub> - 500)/1000)
- Pb/SI: 0.3952 \* (1 + 0.03 \* (E<sub>SI</sub> - 50)/100)

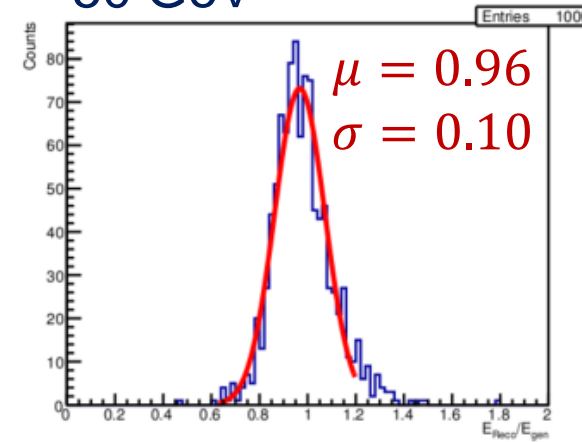
10 GeV



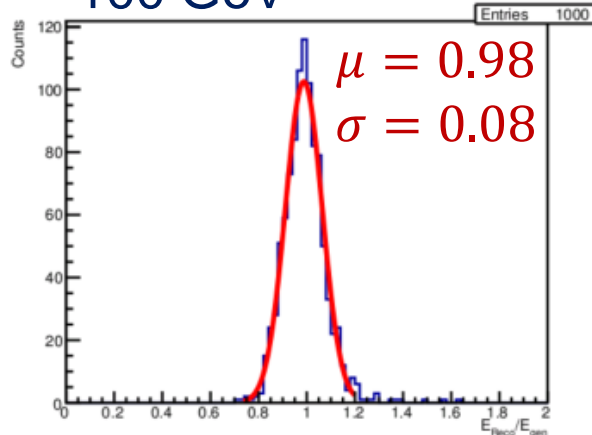
20 GeV



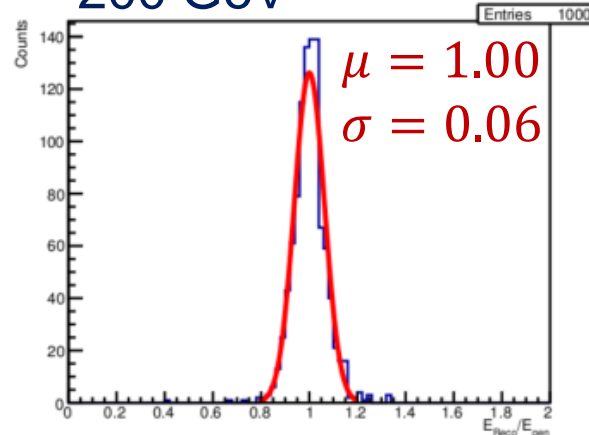
50 GeV



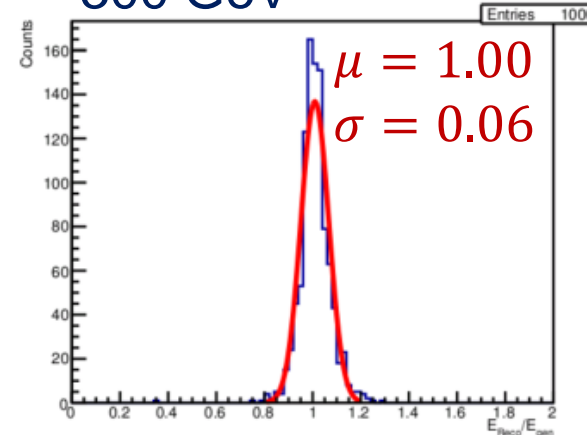
100 GeV



200 GeV



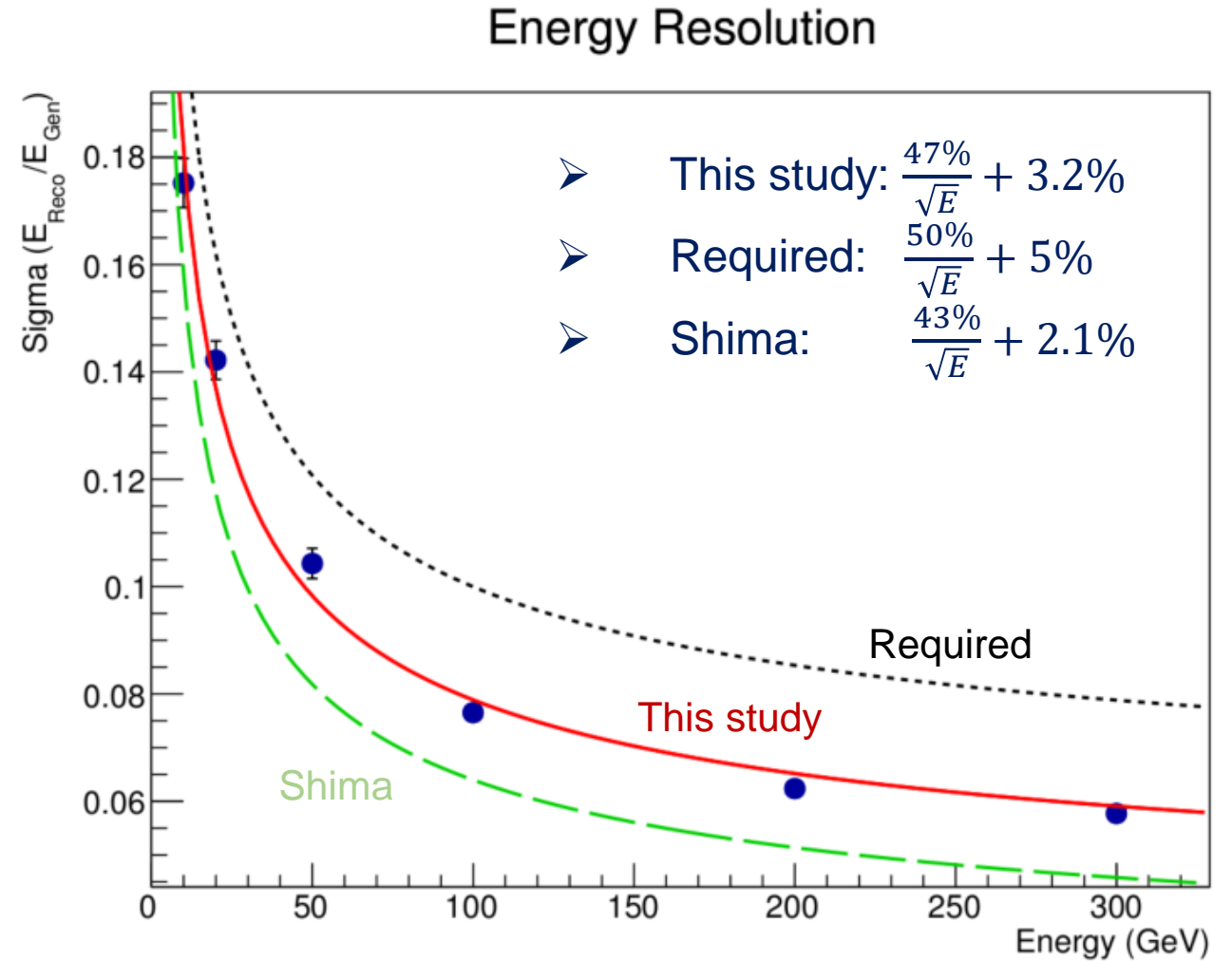
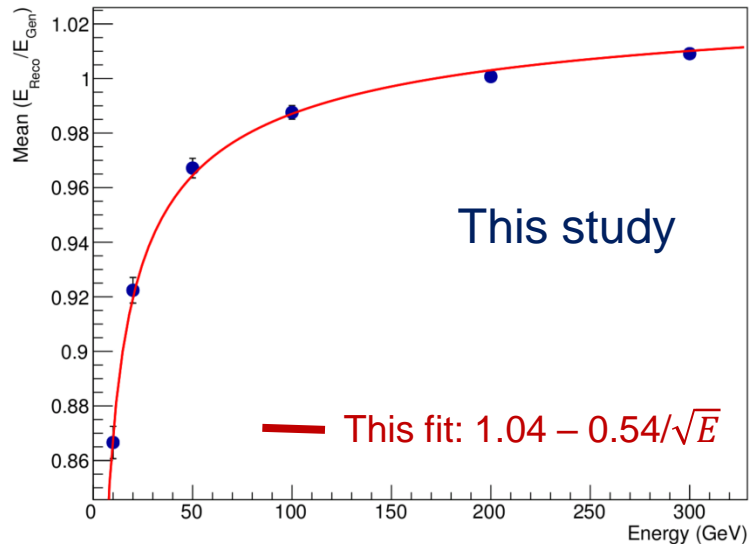
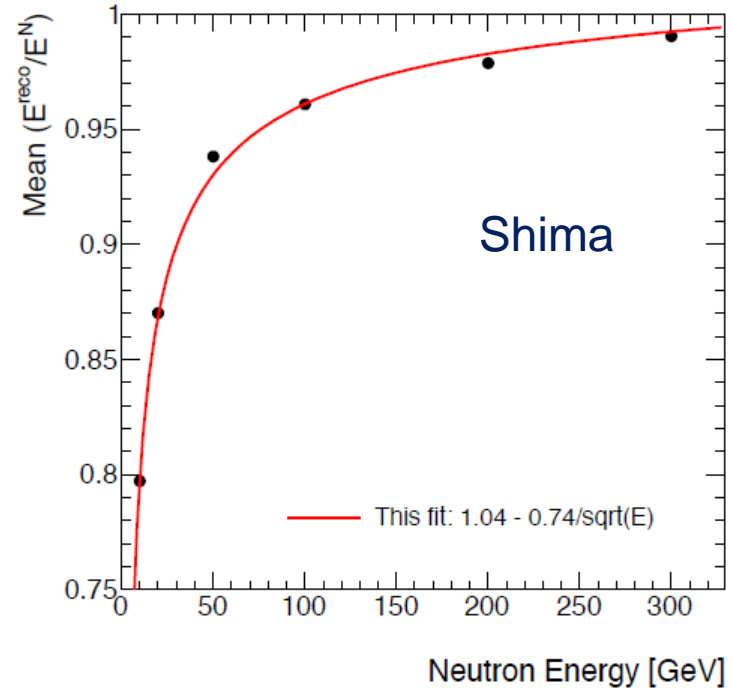
300 GeV



- Six energy settings (GeV): (10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 300)
- The energy deposited in the crystal is simply added to the calibrated energy from the other modules.
- Gaussian fit of E<sub>reco</sub> / E<sub>Gen</sub>



# 1<sup>st</sup> Version of ZDC Geometry – All modules included

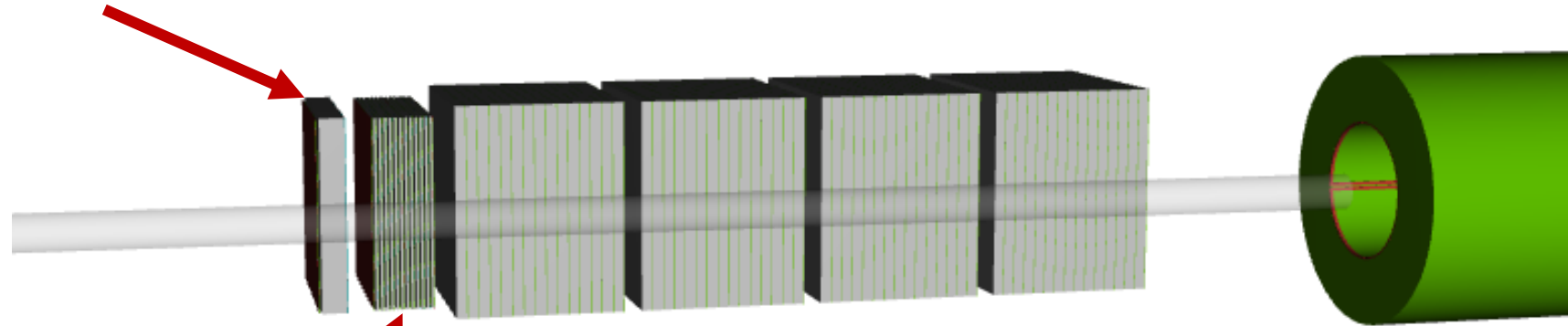


➤ Result not as good as what Shima had, but acceptable

# New ZDC Geometry

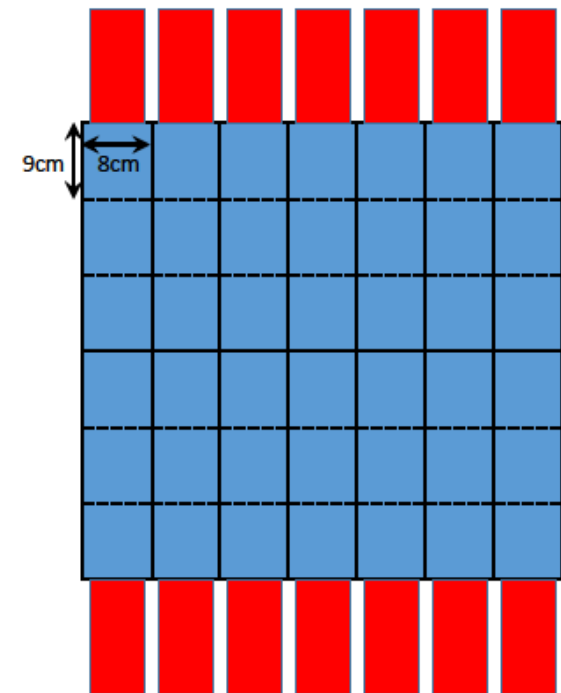
- 1<sup>st</sup> Silicon & crystal calorimeter:
  - Smaller lateral dimension  $(x, y) = (56, 54)$  cm.

- Silicon Pixel lateral size  $(x, y) = (4, 3)$  mm



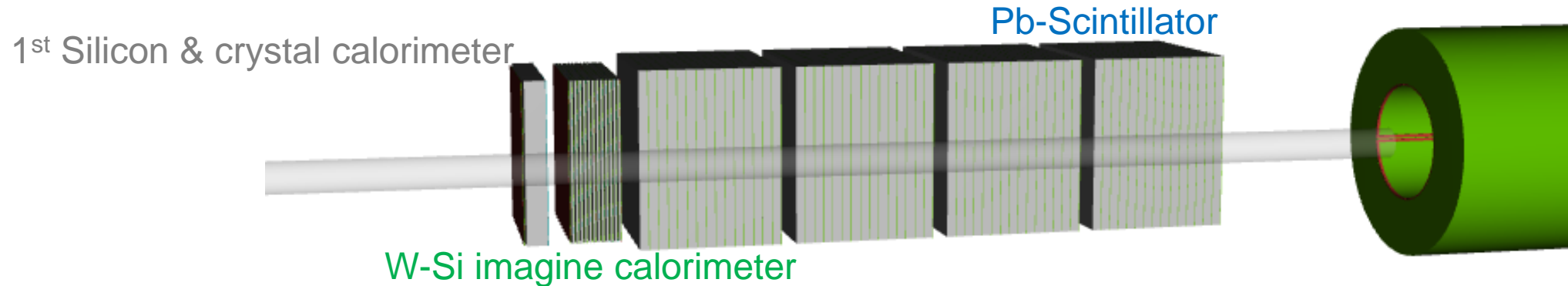
- W-Si imagine calorimeter
  - Smaller lateral dimension  $(x, y) = (56, 54)$  cm.
  - Smaller number of layers  $1X_0 \times 22 \rightarrow 2X_0 \times 12$  layers

- Pb-Scintillator + fused silica
  - Towers of 10cm x 10cm x 48cm, each module is 60cm x 60cm x 48cm
  - 4 modules
  - Not yet have the implementation of fused silica – **only scintillator now**
- **Pb-Si modules removed**





# New ZDC Geometry

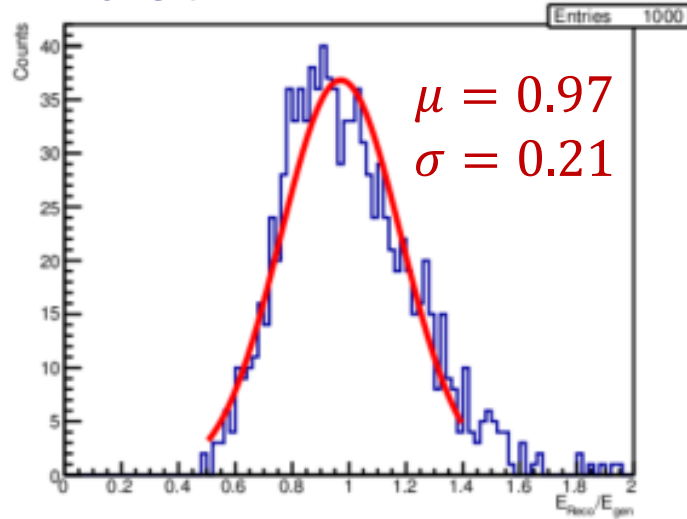


- Use particle gun to generate neutrons of different energy
  - Position at the front of ZDC, at angle along the ZDC center
  - Five different energy settings: (10, 20, 50, 100, 150) GeV
  - 1000 events for each setting
- Do calibration with linear fitter

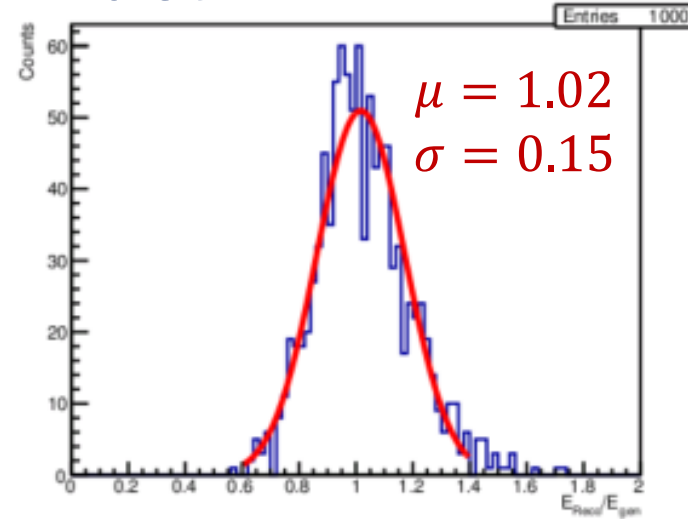
$$E_{rec.} = c_1 E_{SiPix} + c_2 E_{Crystal} + c_3 E_{WSi} + c_4 E_{PbScint} + b$$

# New ZDC Geometry

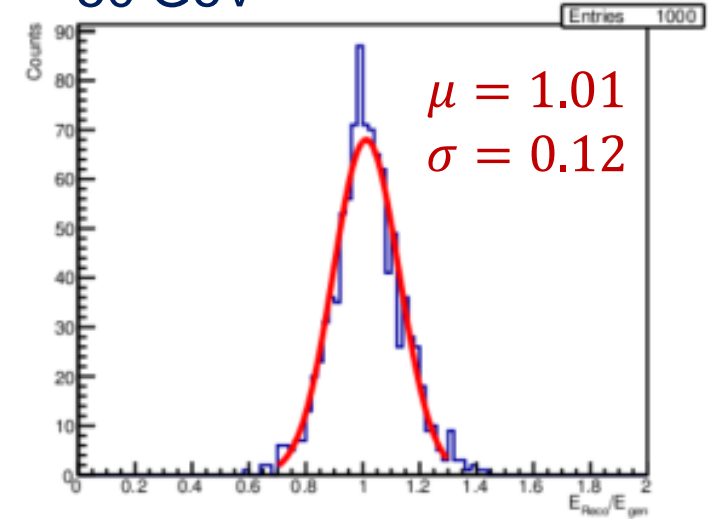
10 GeV



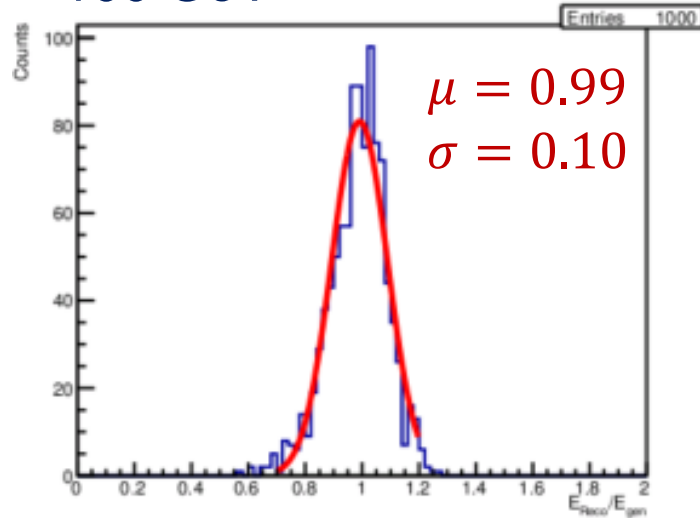
20 GeV



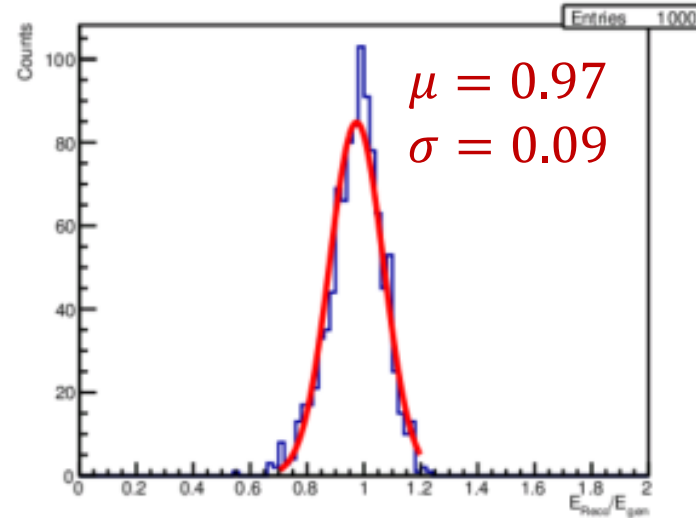
50 GeV



100 GeV



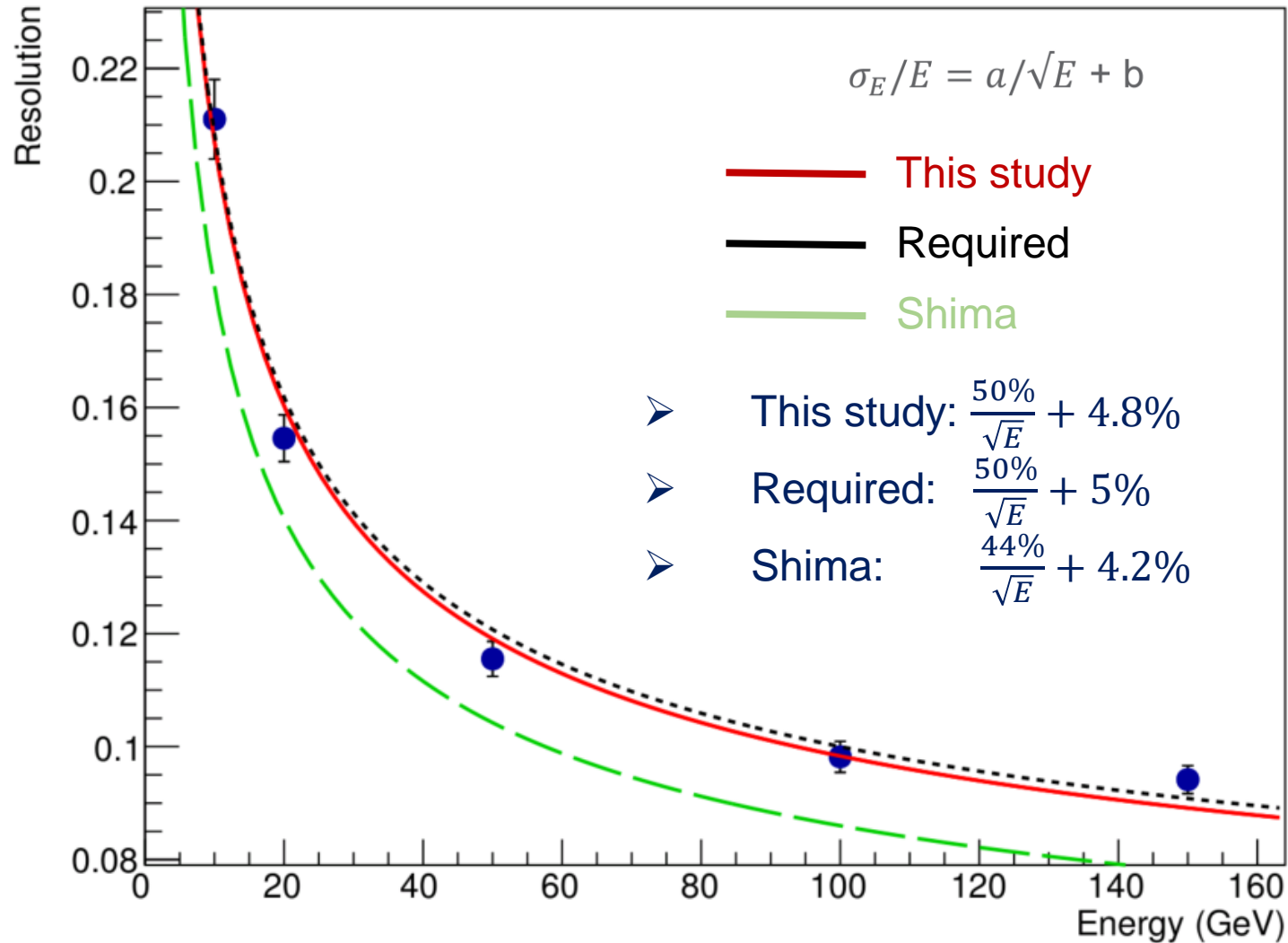
150 GeV



➤ Gaussian fits of  $E_{\text{reco}}/E_{\text{Gen}}$

# New ZDC Geometry

## Energy Resolution



- With energy-independent calibration applied, the resolution of the new ZDC design is comparable to the minimum required value.
- Working on building framework for the position resolution study.