

Longitudinal shower profile study

- playing with the longitudinal shower parameterization
(as Benoit has already shown at the last workshop)
- in order to compare data and Geant4 simulation

Longitudinal shower parameterization

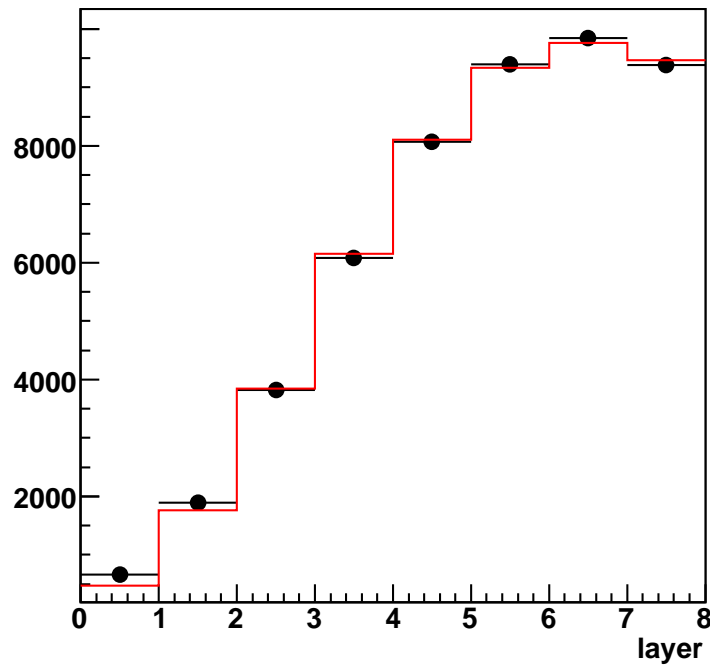
$$\frac{dE}{dt} = Eb \frac{(bt)^{a-1} e^{-bt}}{\Gamma(a)}$$

- b : scaling parameter
 - it almost does not depend on energy
 - it should lie between 0.50 and 0.54
- a : shape parameter
 - $t_{max} = (a - 1)/b = \ln(E/E_c) - 1$ (Rossi approximation)
 - $\Rightarrow a = 1 + b(\ln(E/E_c) - 1)$
 - with $E_c = 610/(Z + 1.24) = 11.04$ MeV

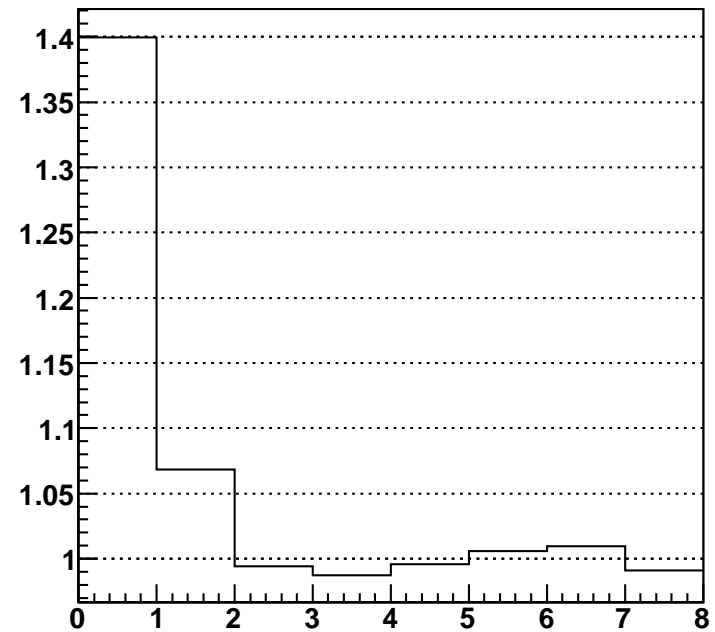
BT-162 (100 GeV)

1.45 X0 in front of the calorimeter
E, Ec and b completely free

1.45 X0 -> (11.6 , 0.538 , 92172 MeV)



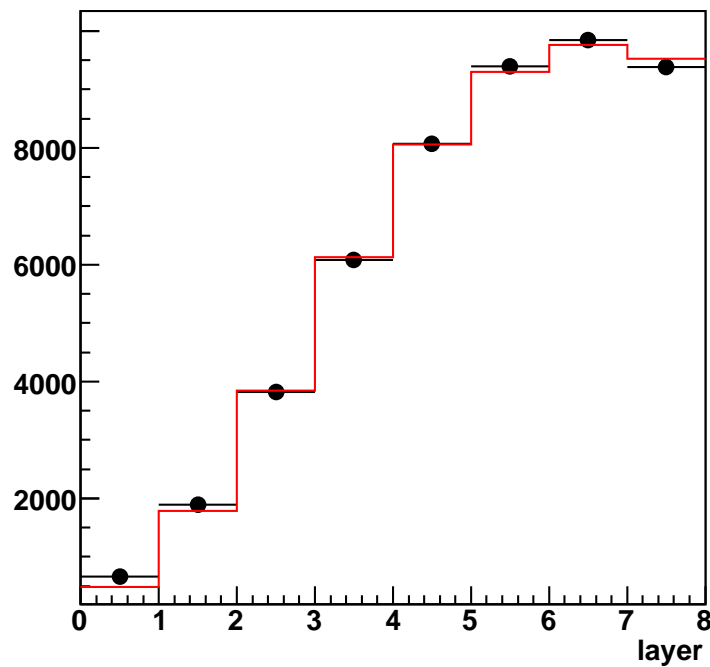
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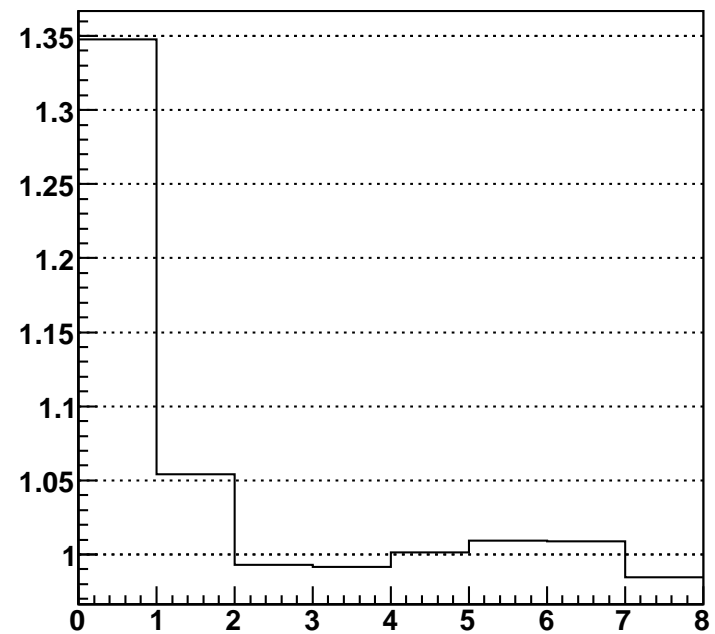
BT-162 (100 GeV)

1.45 X0 in front of the calorimeter
E is free but $E_c=11.04$ and $b=0.52$

1.45 X0 -> (11.0 , 0.521 , 94280 MeV)



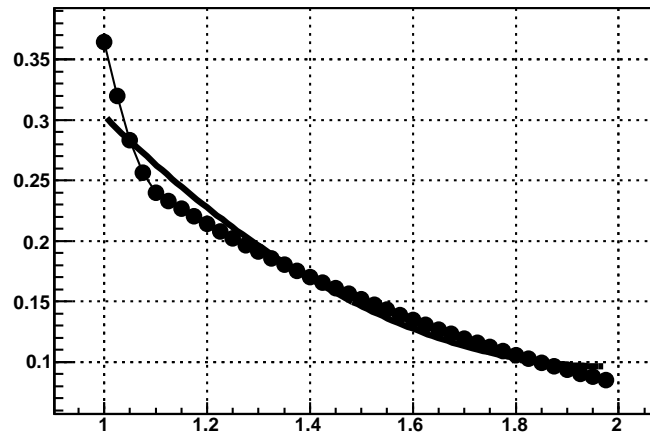
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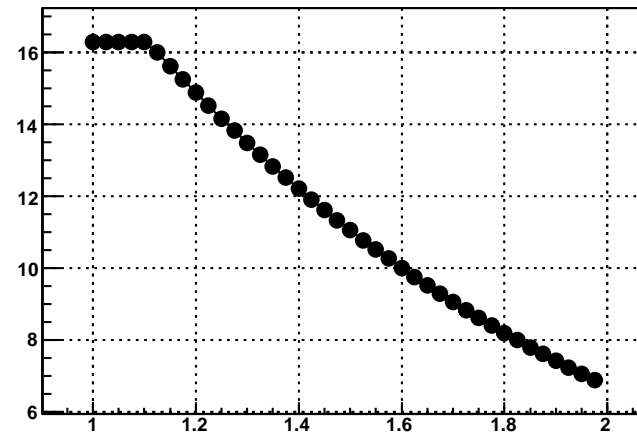
BT-162 (100 GeV)

Search the optimal X0
E, Ec and b completely free

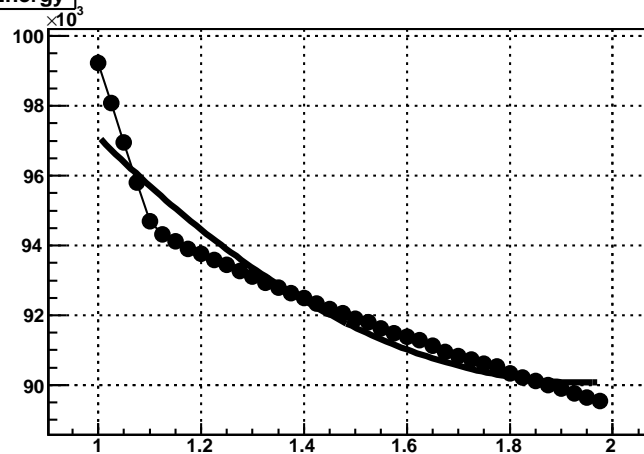
Chi2 vs X0 in front of the calorimeter



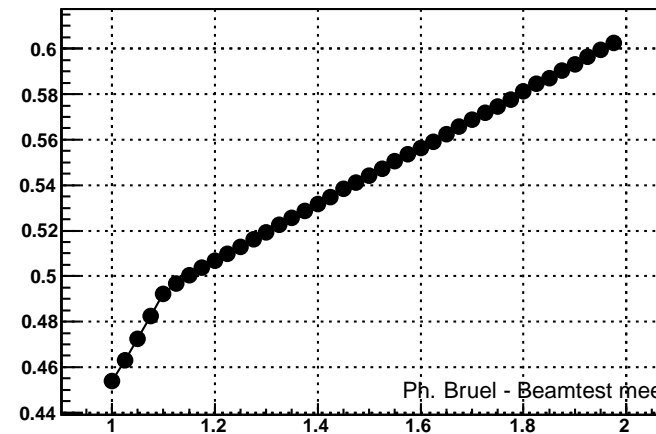
Critical energy



Energy



Scaling parameter

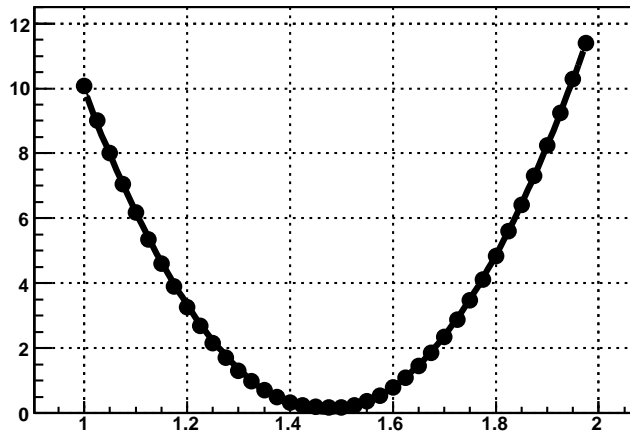


BT-162 (100 GeV)

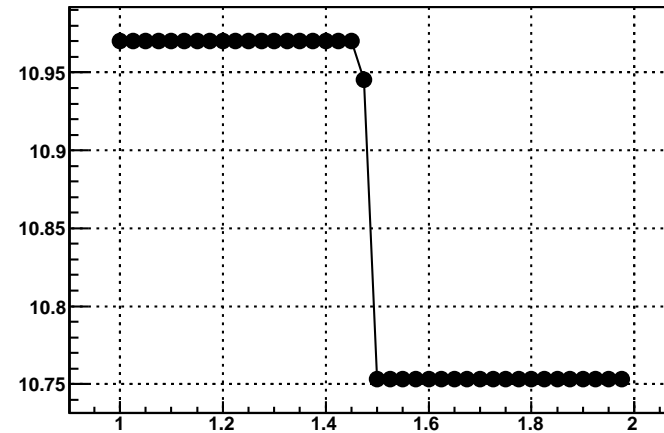
Search the optimal X_0

E is free but $E_c=11.04$ and $b=0.52$

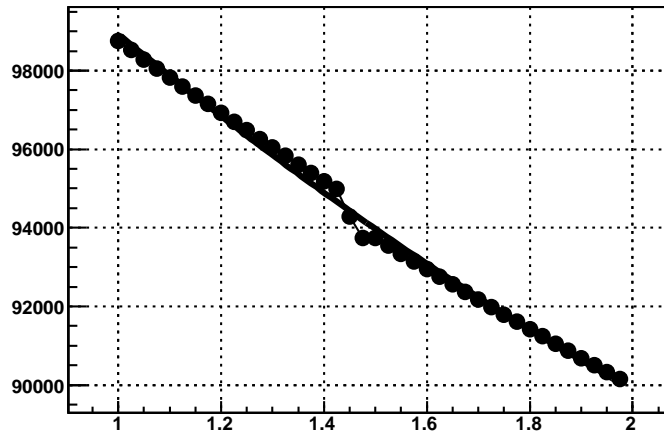
Chi2 vs X_0 in front of the calorimeter



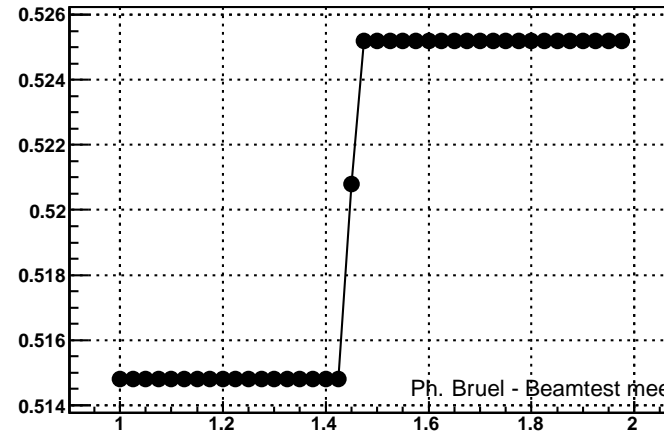
Critical energy



Energy



Scaling parameter

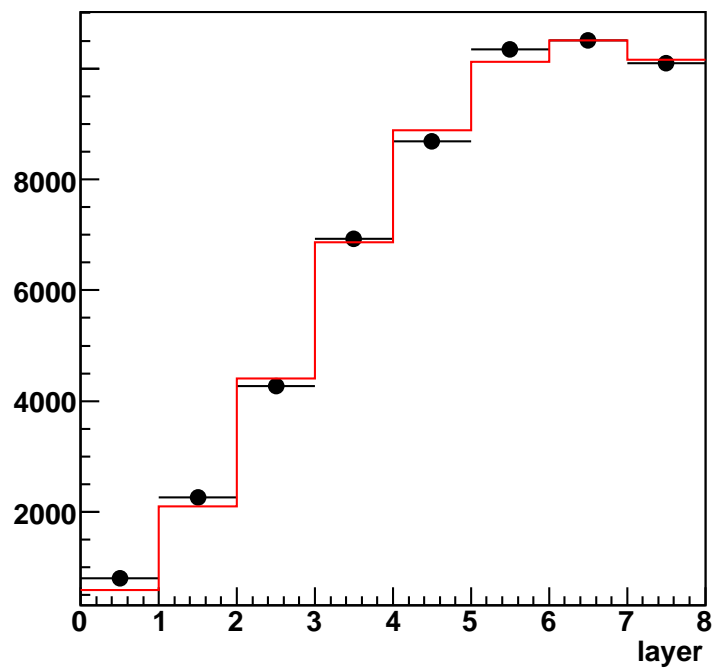


700002024 (100 GeV)

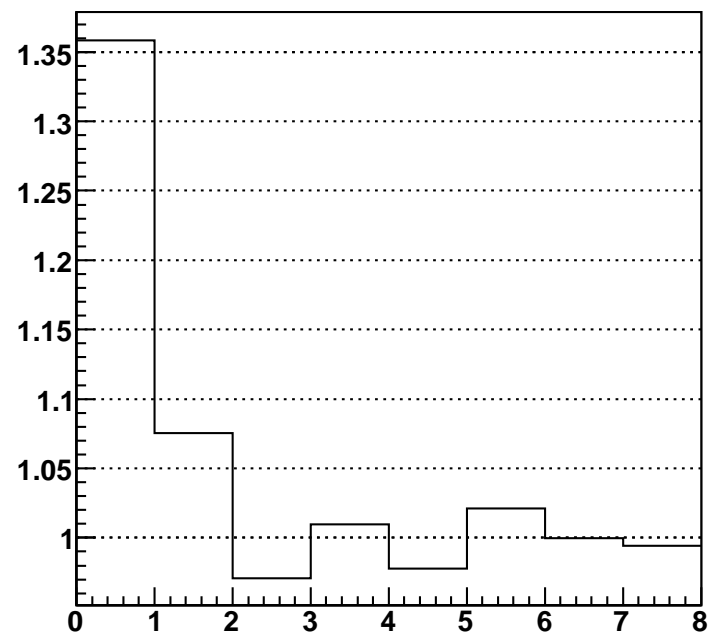
1.45 X0 in front of the calorimeter

E, Ec and b completely free

1.45 X0 -> (13.7 , 0.517 , 100952 MeV)



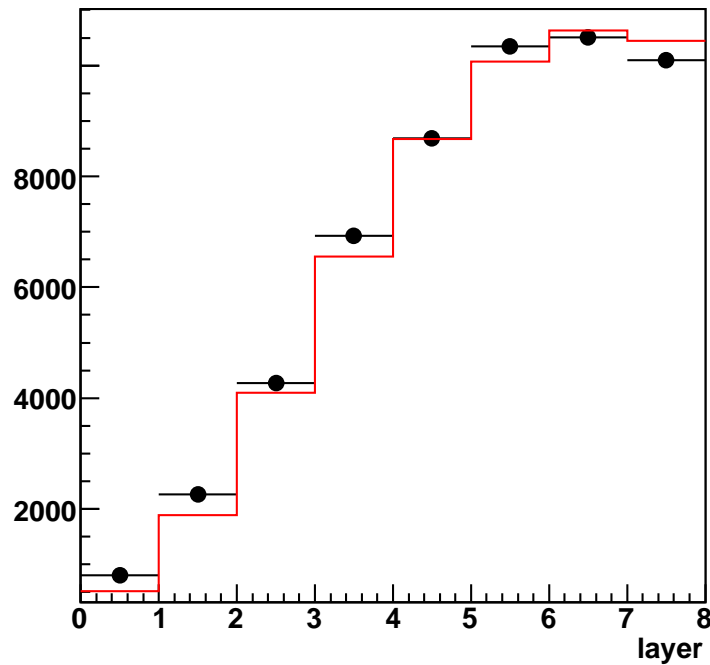
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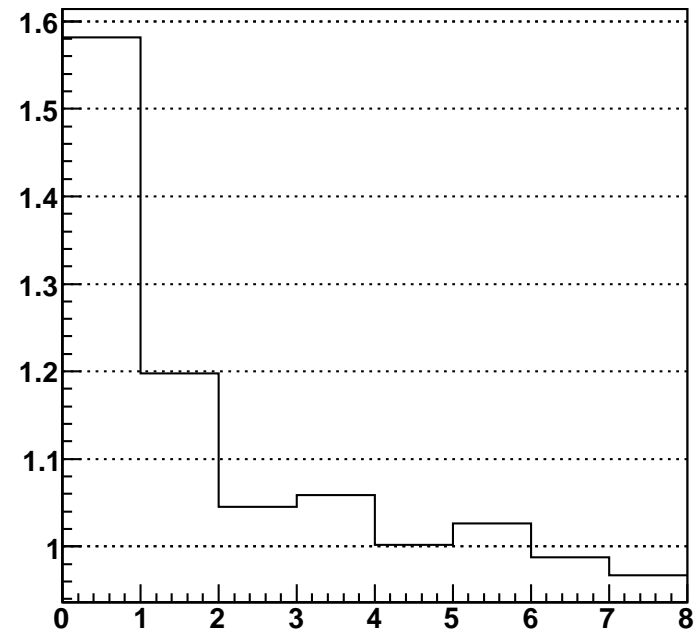
700002024 (100 GeV)

1.45 X0 in front of the calorimeter
E is free but $E_c=11.04$ and $b=0.52$

1.45 X0 -> (11.0 , 0.515 , 104026 MeV)



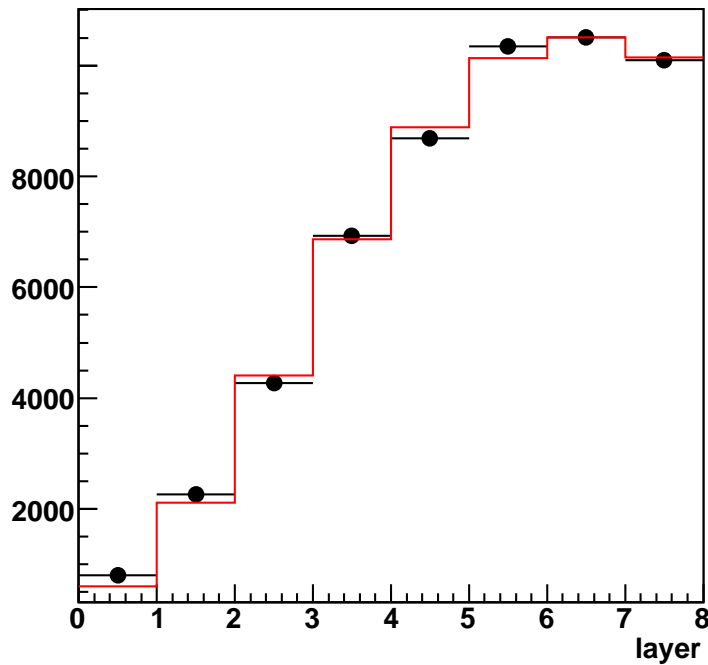
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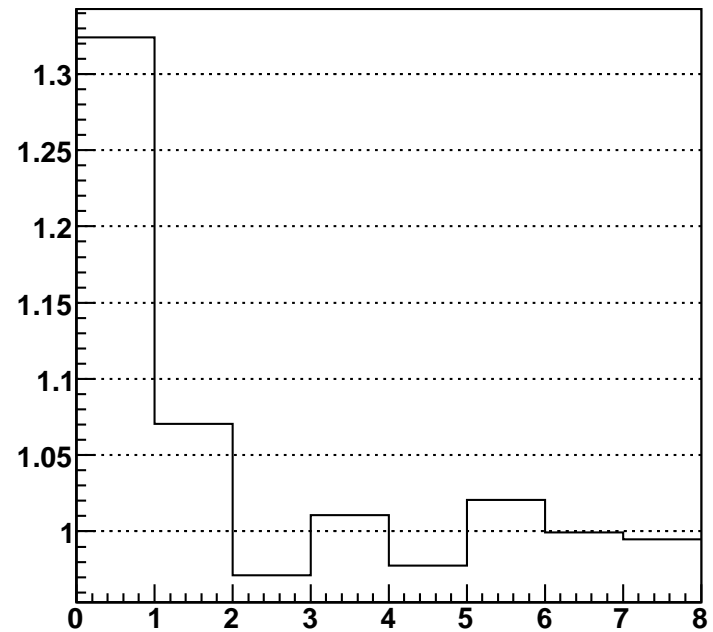
700002024 (100 GeV)

1.55 X0 in front of the calorimeter
E, Ec and b completely free

1.55 X0 -> (12.4 , 0.529 , 100318 MeV)



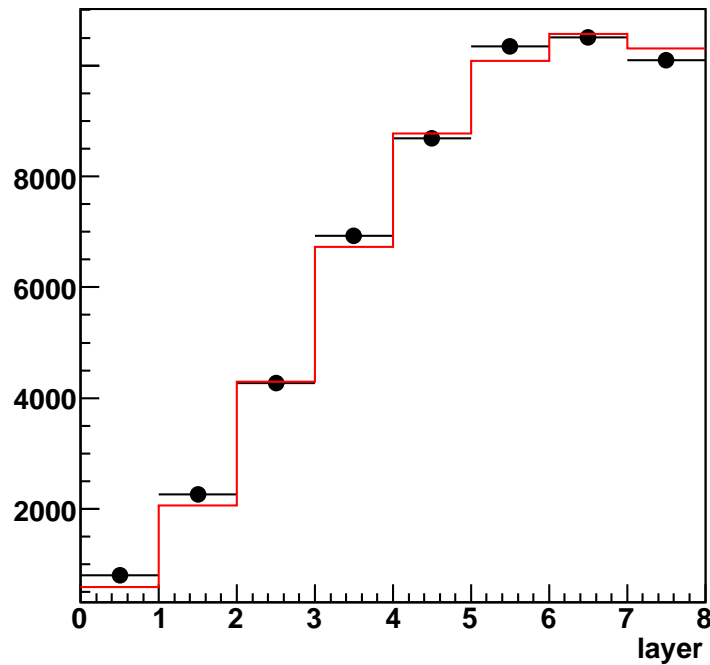
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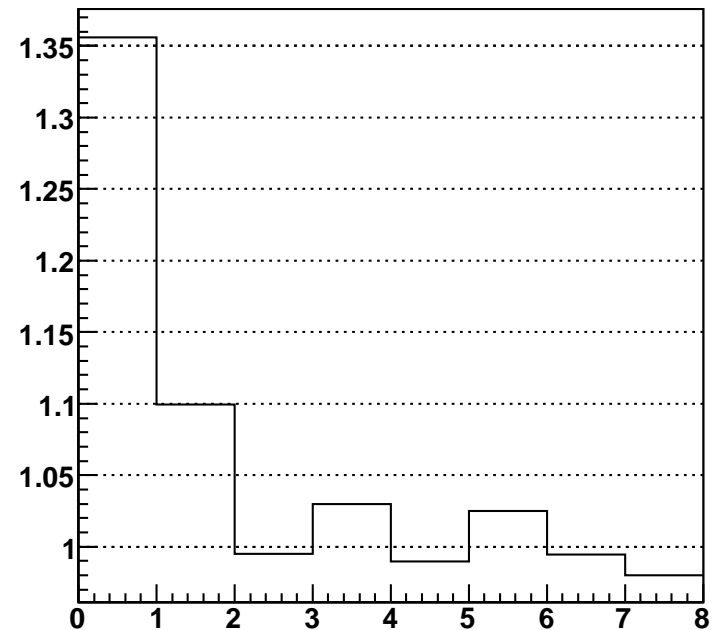
700002024 (100 GeV)

1.55 X0 in front of the calorimeter
E is free but $E_c=11.04$ and $b=0.52$

1.55 X0 -> (11.0 , 0.515 , 103140 MeV)



data/fit

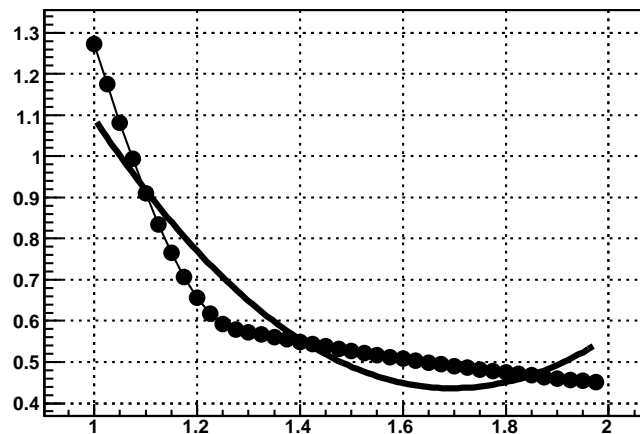


700002024 (100 GeV)

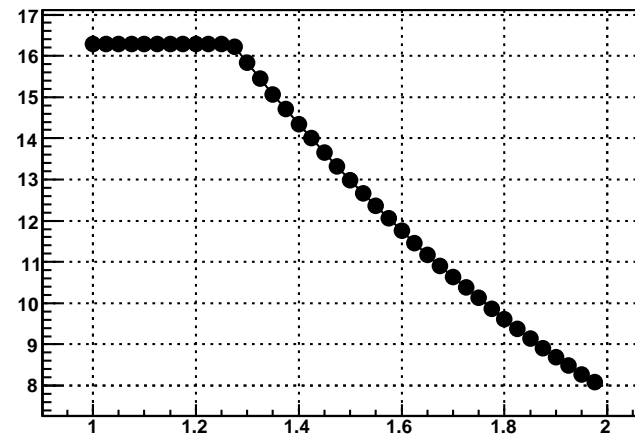
Search the optimal X0

E, Ec and b completely free

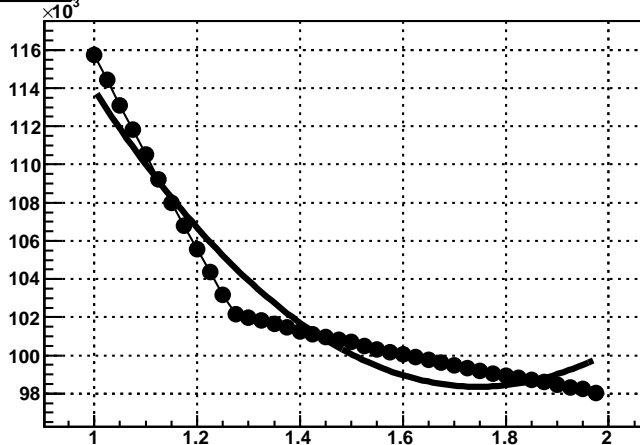
Chi2 vs X0 in front of the calorimeter



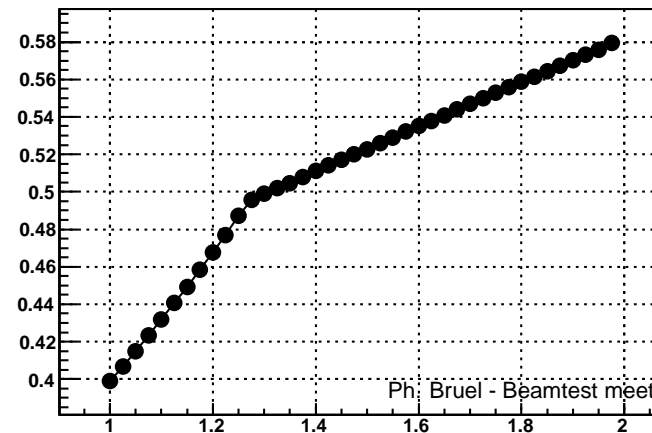
Critical energy



Energy



Scaling parameter

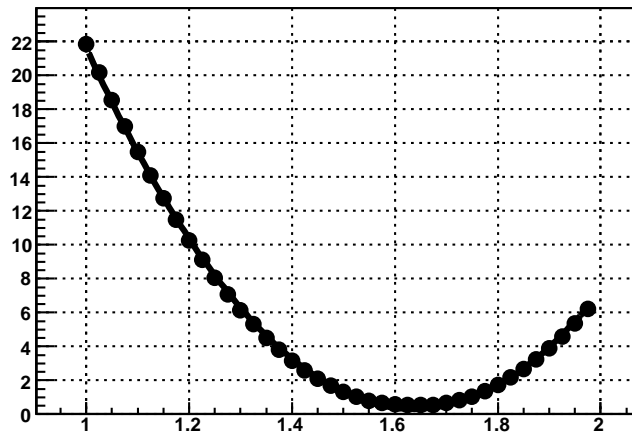


700002024 (100 GeV)

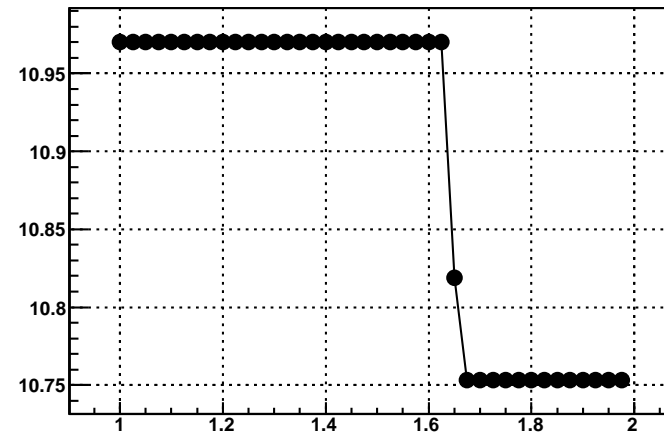
Search the optimal X0

E is free but $E_c=11.04$ and $b=0.52$

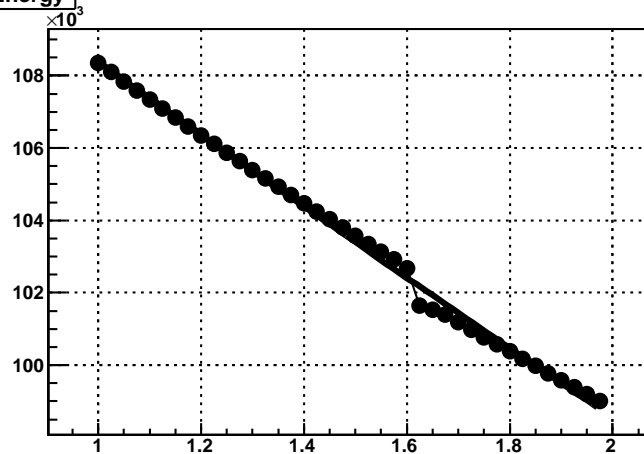
Chi2 vs X0 in front of the calorimeter



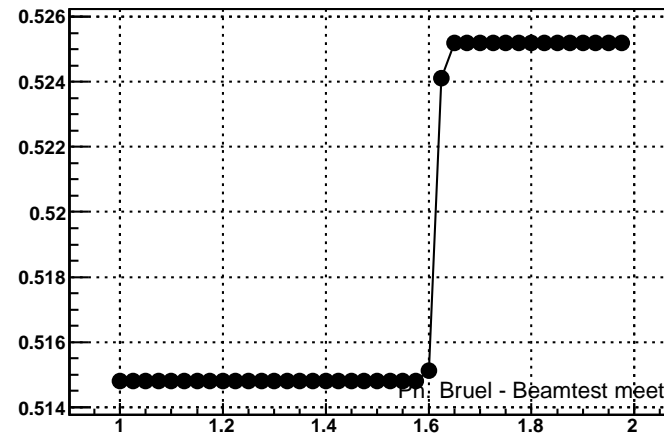
Critical energy



Energy



Scaling parameter

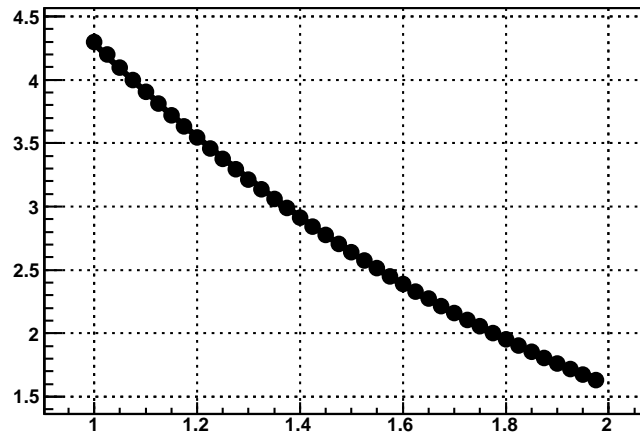


All MC (10 to 280 GeV)

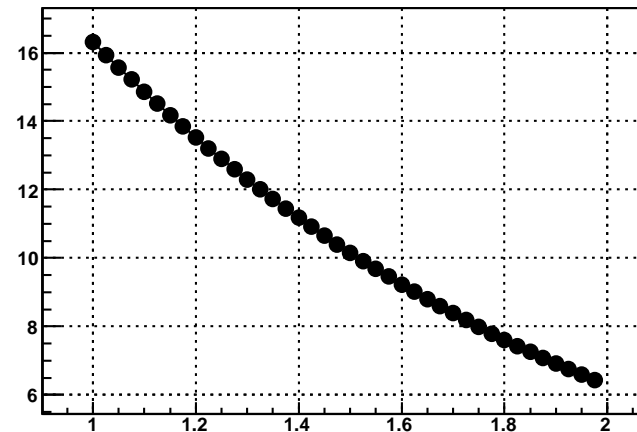
Search the optimal X0

all E, Ec and b completely free

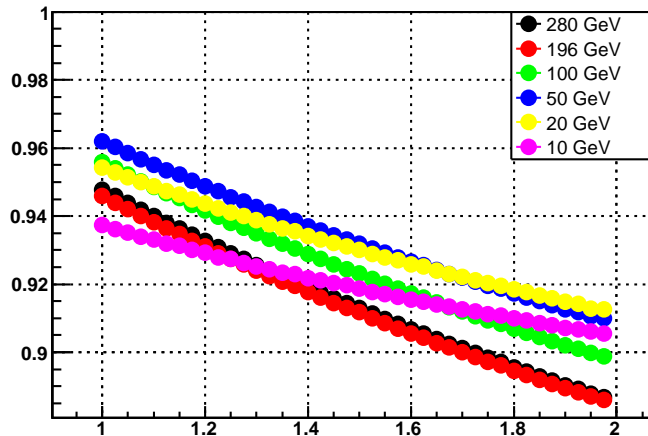
Chi2 vs X0 in front of the calorimeter



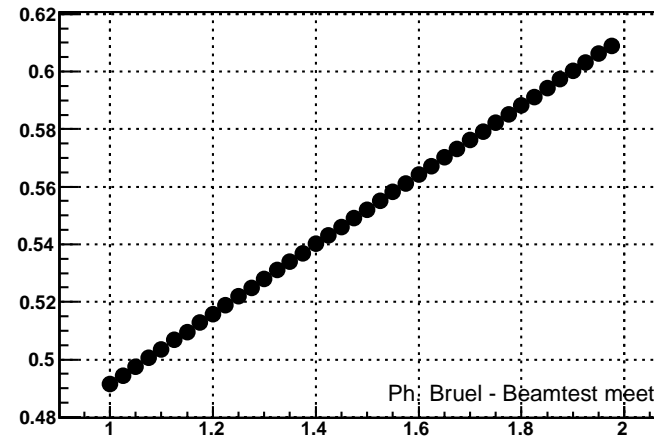
Critical energy



Energy/beam energy



Scaling parameter

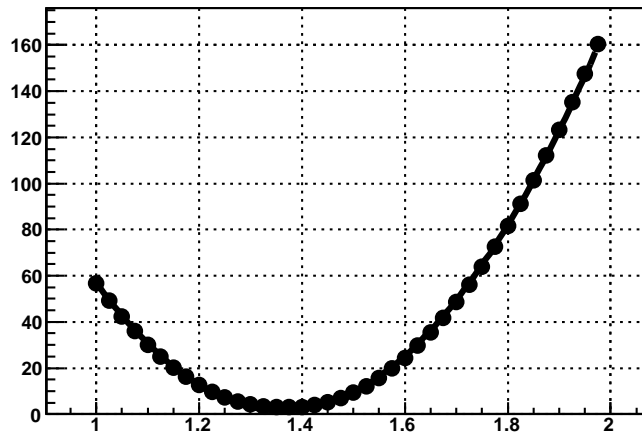


All MC (10 to 280 GeV)

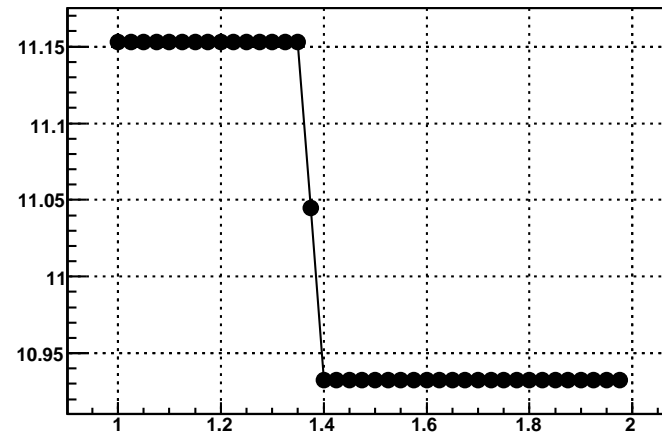
Search the optimal X0

all E are free but $E_c=11.04$ and $b=0.52$

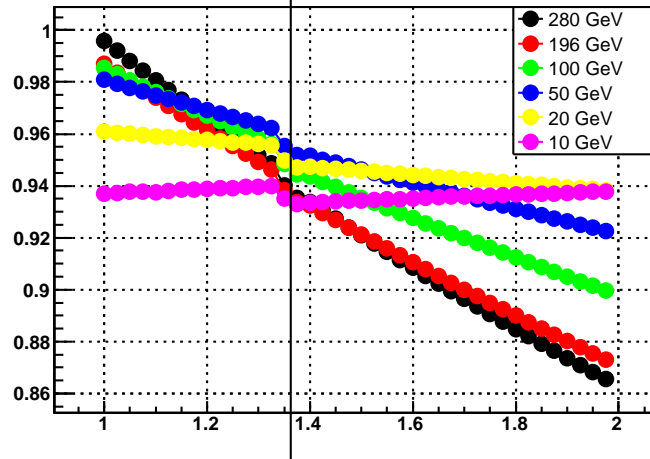
Chi2 vs X0 in front of the calorimeter



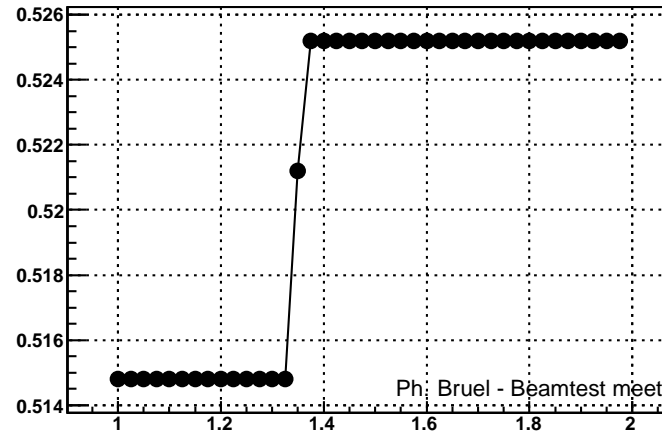
Critical energy



Energy/beam energy



Scaling parameter

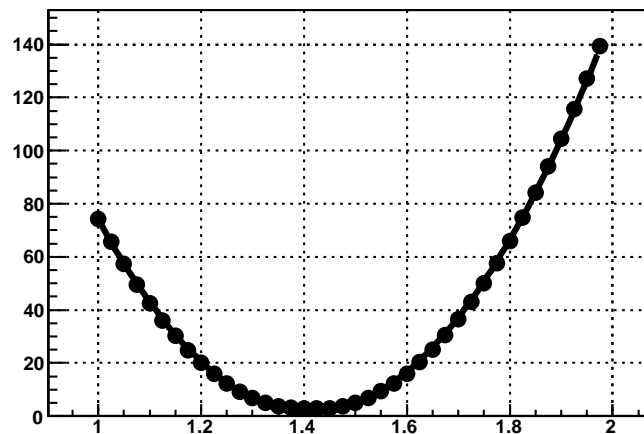


All MC (10 to 280 GeV)

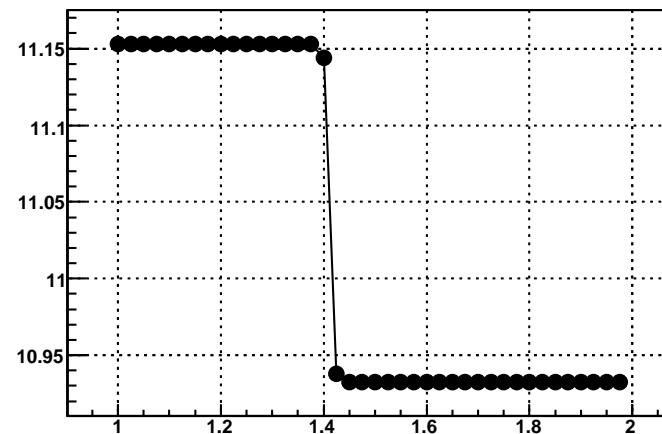
Search the optimal X0

all E are free but $E_c=11.04$ and $b=0.54$

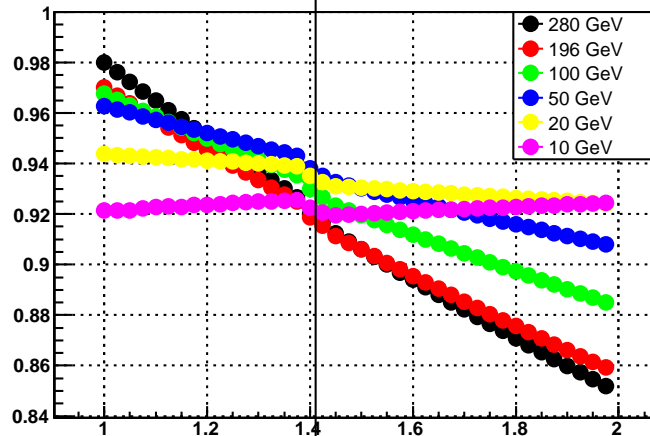
Chi2 vs X0 in front of the calorimeter



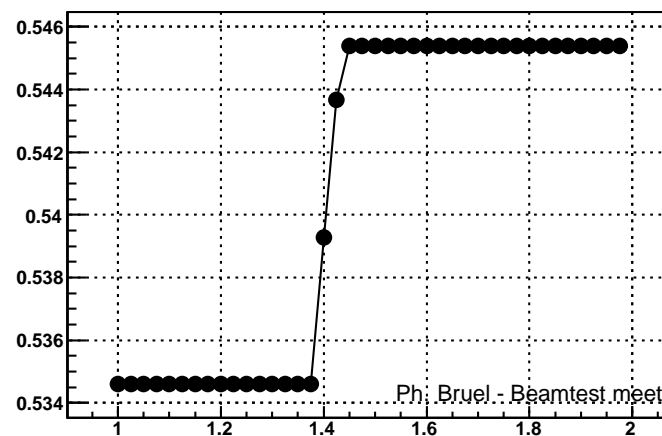
Critical energy



Energy/beam energy



Scaling parameter

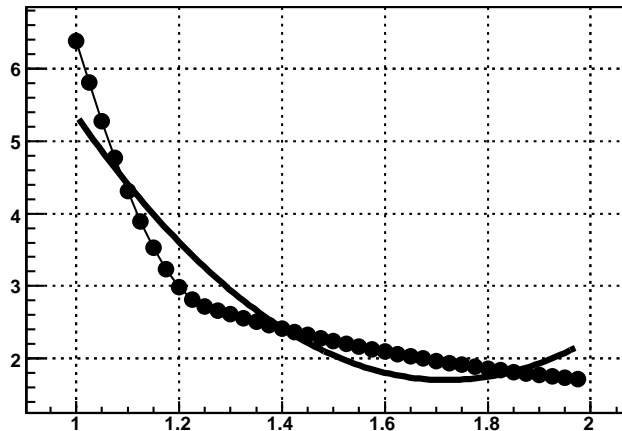


All data (10 to 280 GeV)

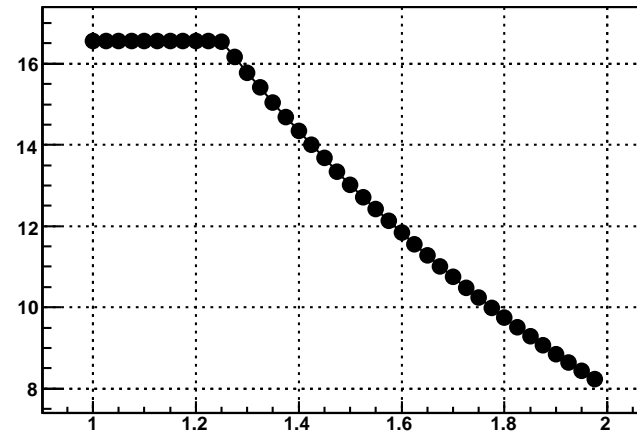
Search the optimal X0

all E, Ec and b completely free

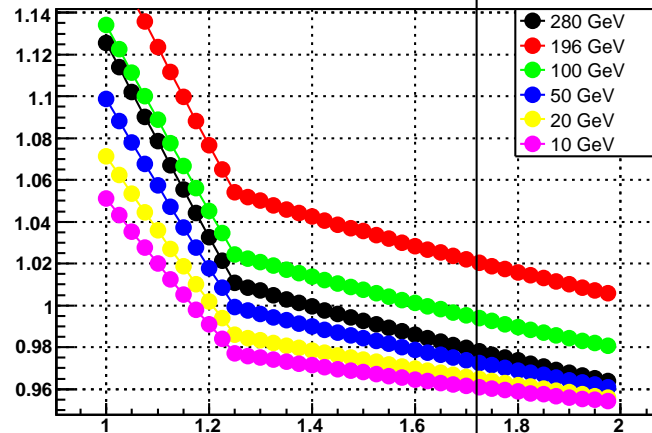
Chi2 vs X0 in front of the calorimeter



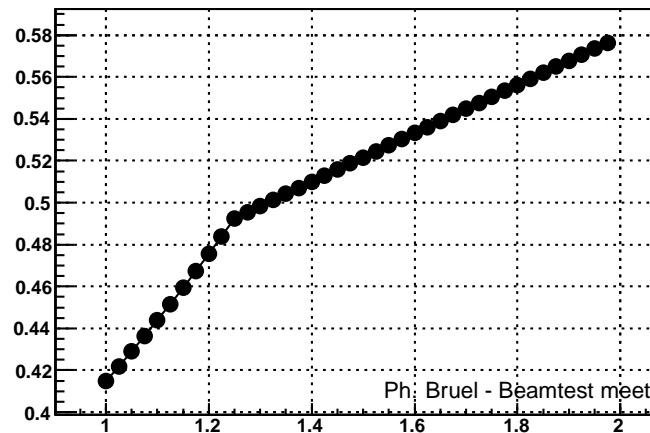
Critical energy



Energy/beam energy



Scaling parameter

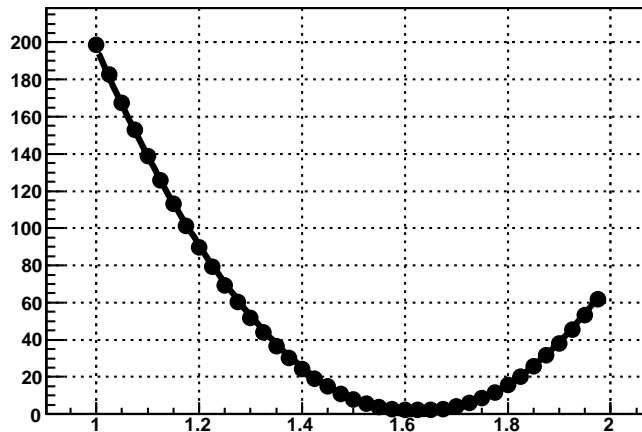


All data (10 to 280 GeV)

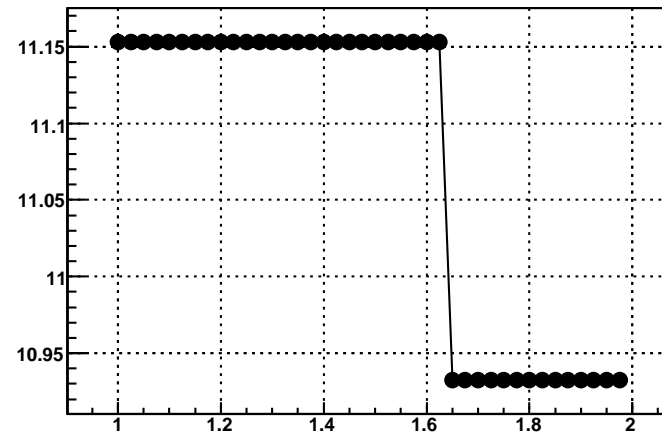
Search the optimal X0

all E are free but $E_c=11.04$ and $b=0.52$

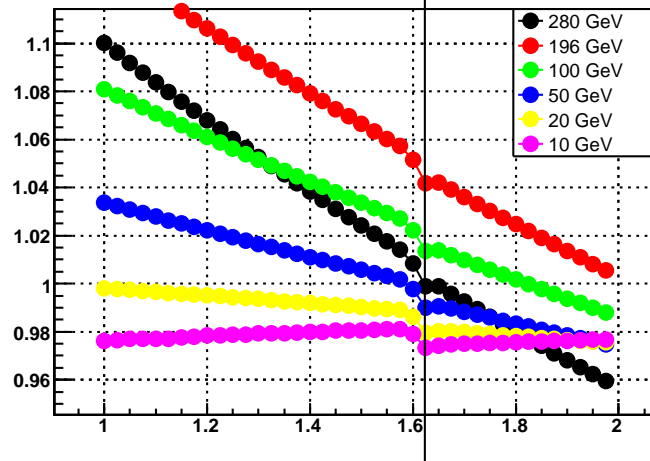
Chi2 vs X0 in front of the calorimeter



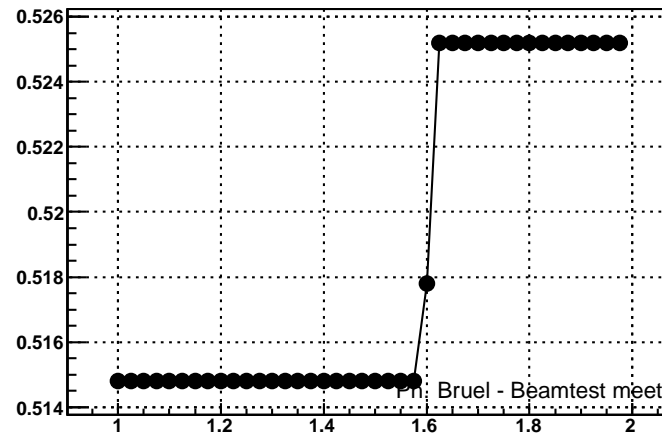
Critical energy



Energy/beam energy



Scaling parameter

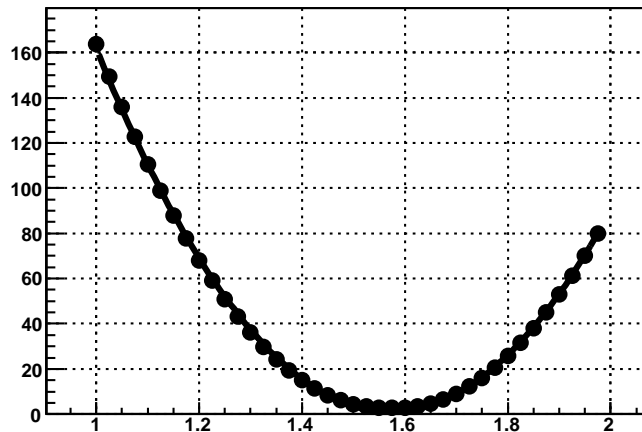


All data (10 to 280 GeV)

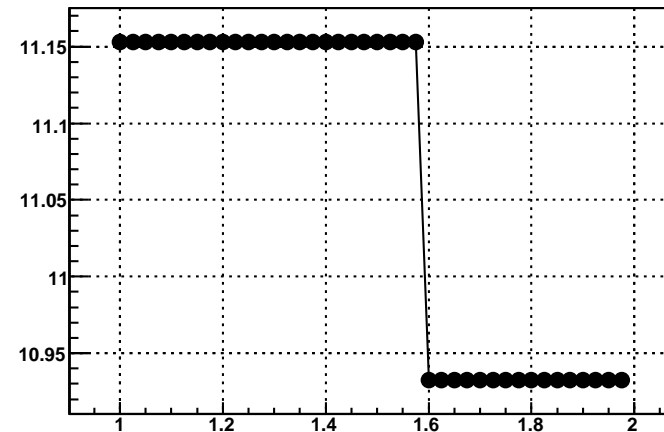
Search the optimal X0

all E are free but $E_c=11.04$ and $b=0.50$

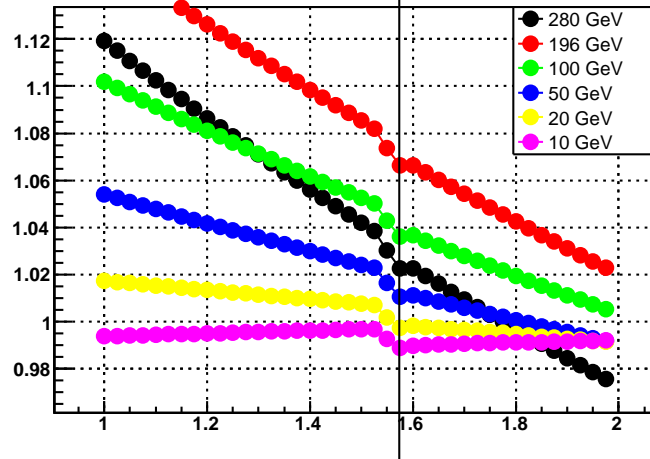
Chi2 vs X0 in front of the calorimeter



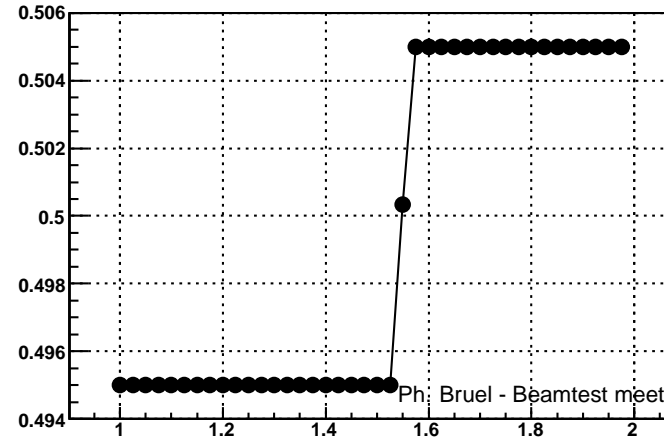
Critical energy



Energy/beam energy

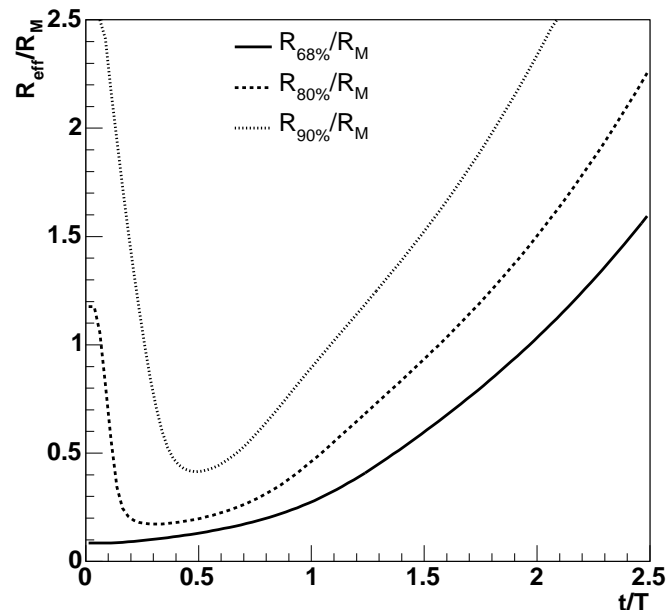


Scaling parameter



Discussion

- standard parameterization tends to favor :
 - MC : $\sim 1.4 X_0$ but $\sim 5\%$ less energy
 - data : \sim right energy but $\sim 1.6 X_0$
- standard parameterization is for homogeneous material :
 - cal structure between layers
 - cal structure between logs : $26.7\text{mm}/27.84\text{mm} \Rightarrow -6\%$ but the effect should not be so huge for particles hitting the center of a log

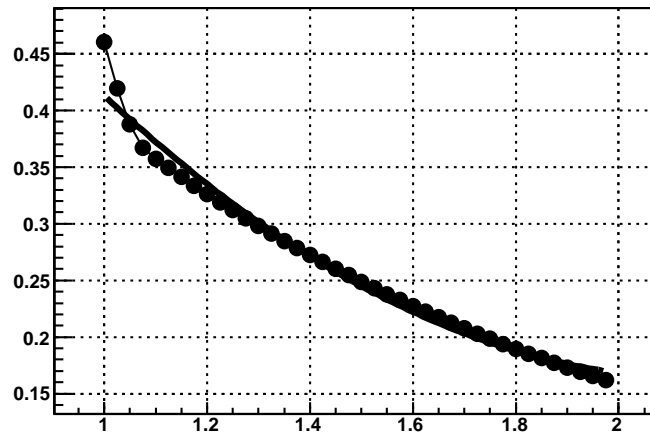


pure CsI with 1.45 X0 (100 GeV)

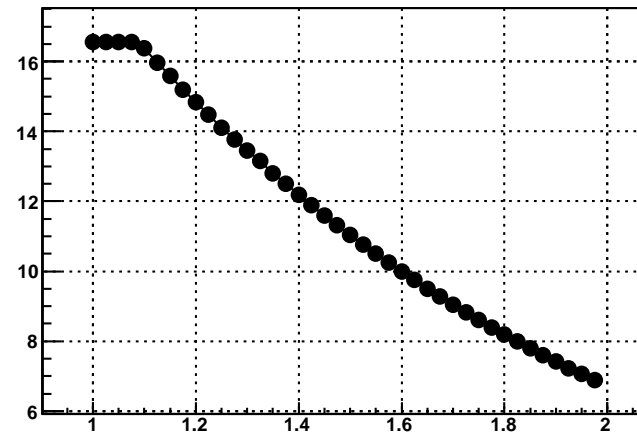
Search the optimal X0

E, Ec and b completely free

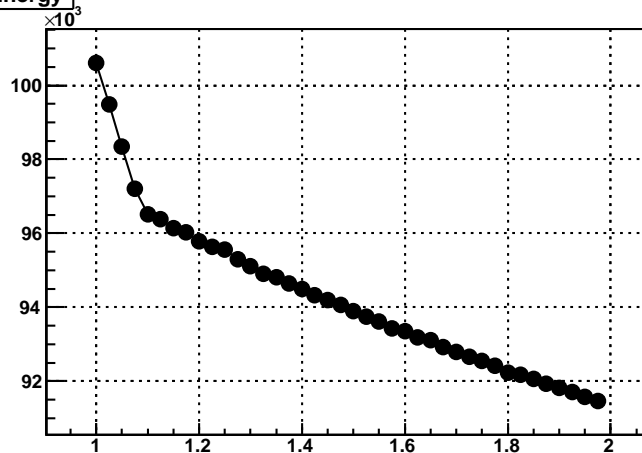
Chi2 vs X0 in front of the calorimeter



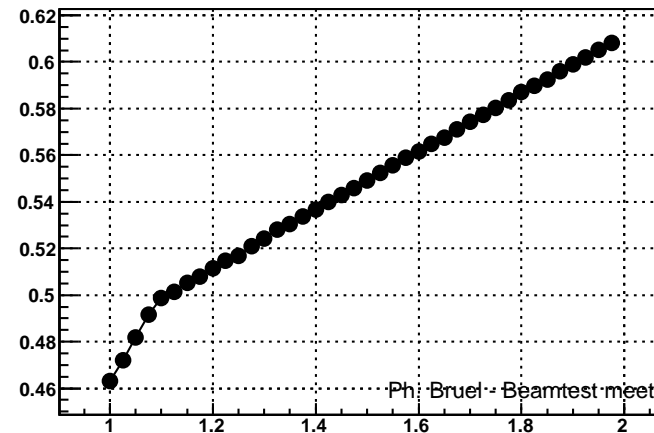
Critical energy



Energy



Scaling parameter

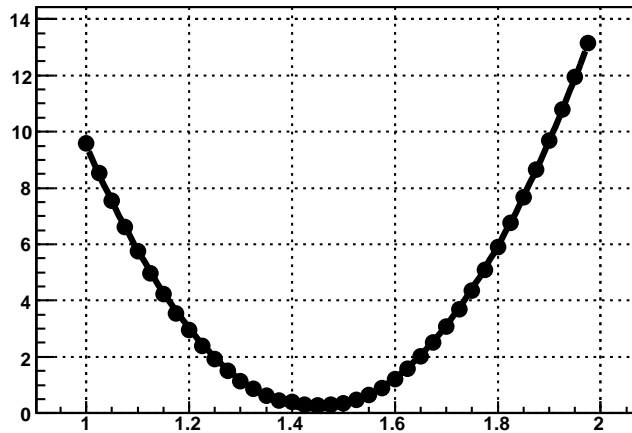


pure CsI with 1.45 X0 (100 GeV)

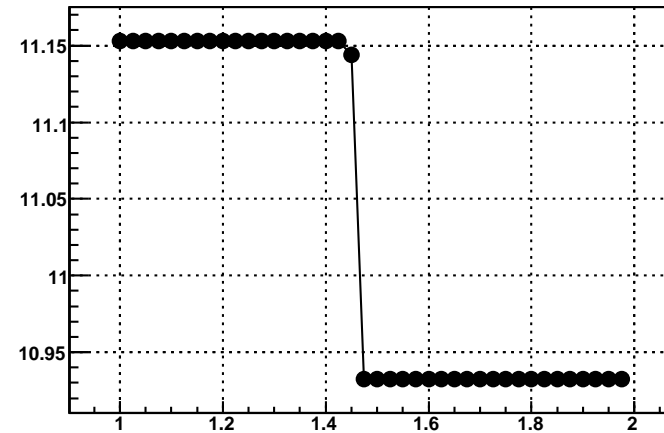
Search the optimal X0

E is free but $E_c=11.04$ and $b=0.52$

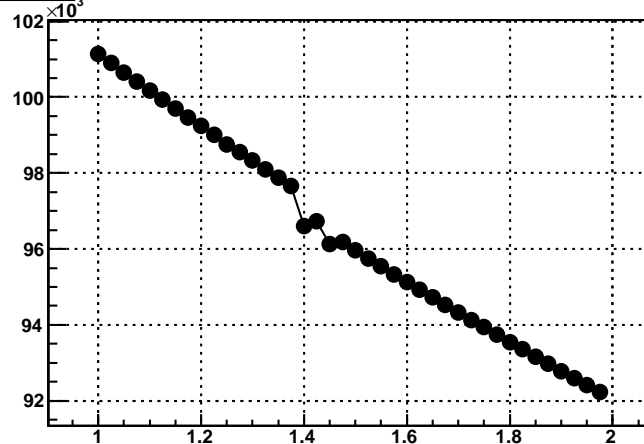
Chi2 vs X0 in front of the calorimeter



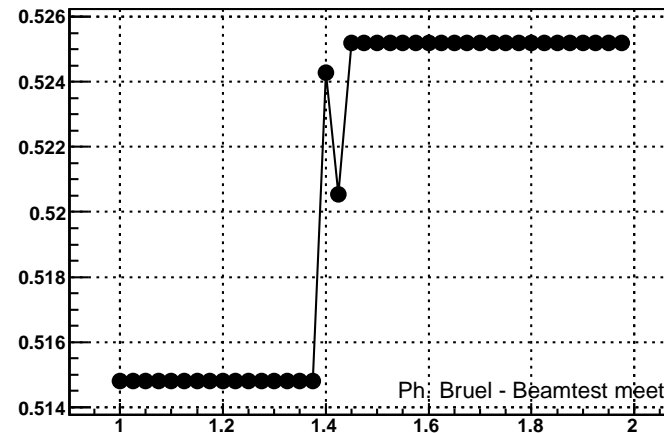
Critical energy



Energy



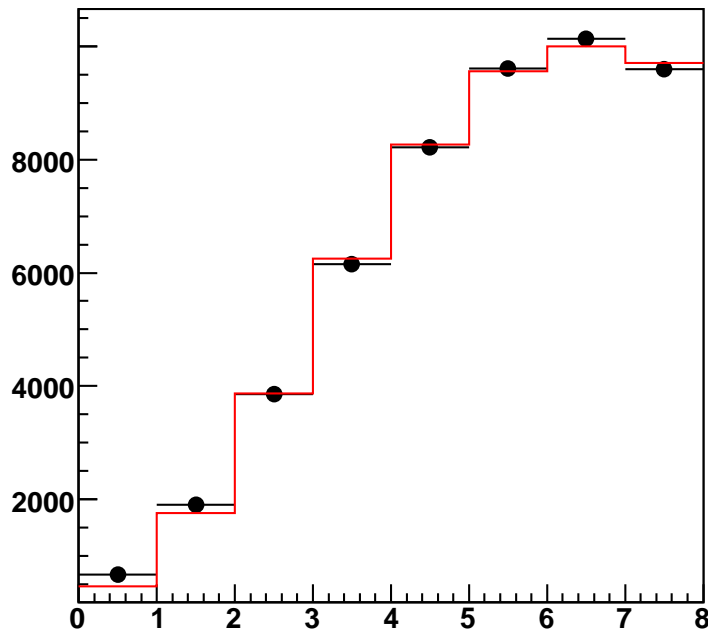
Scaling parameter



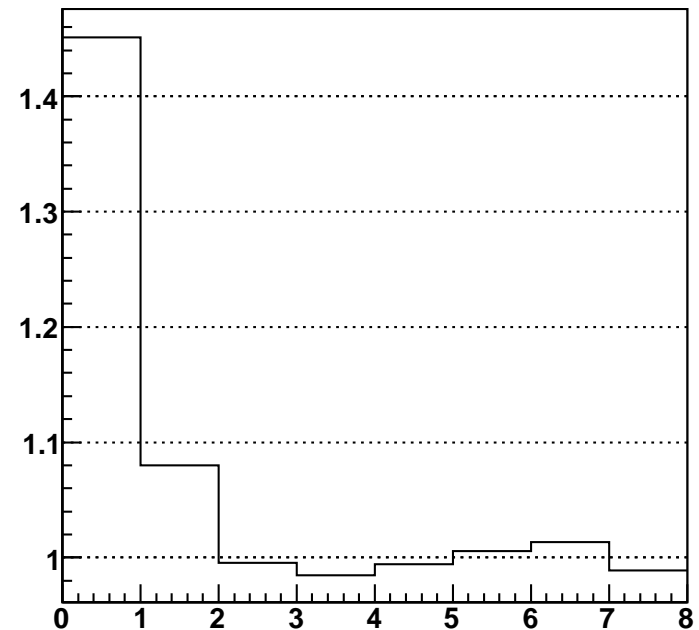
pure CsI with 1.45 X0 (100 GeV)

E, Ec and b completely free

1.45 X0 -> (11.6 , 0.543 , 94187 MeV)



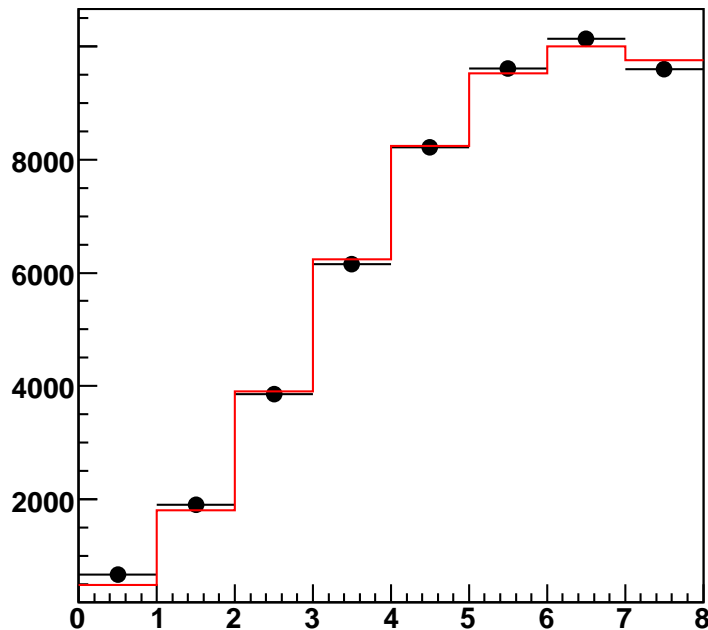
data/fit



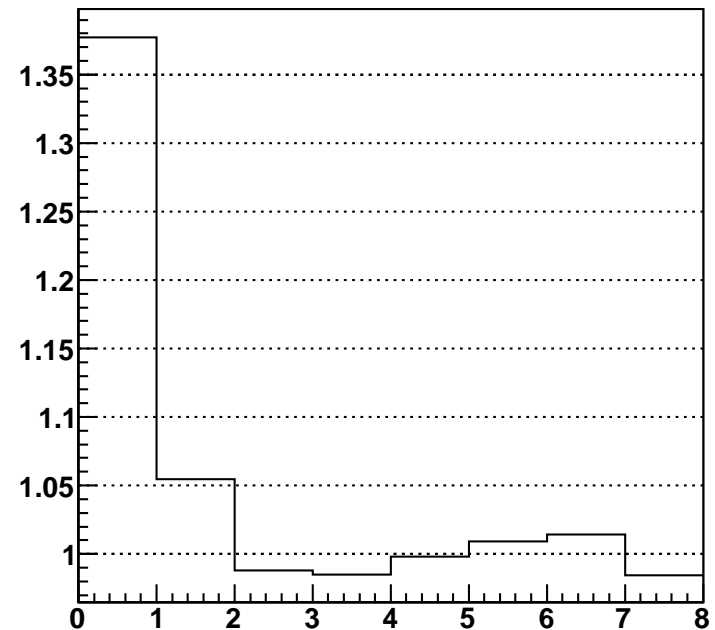
pure CsI with 1.45 X0 (100 GeV)

E is free but $E_c=11.04$ and $b=0.52$

1.45 X0 -> (11.1 , 0.525 , 96126 MeV)



data/fit



Conclusion

- MC
 - no difference between CU simulation and pure Csl simulation
 - why 5% less energy ?
- data
 - we need first to solve our pure calibration problems
 - and then we will be able to estimate the amount of extra material
- other angles : the problem is that for some layers the trajectory crosses two logs and therefore the CU simulation and the pure Csl simulation are no more identical