Effect of new G10 definition on longitudinal profiles

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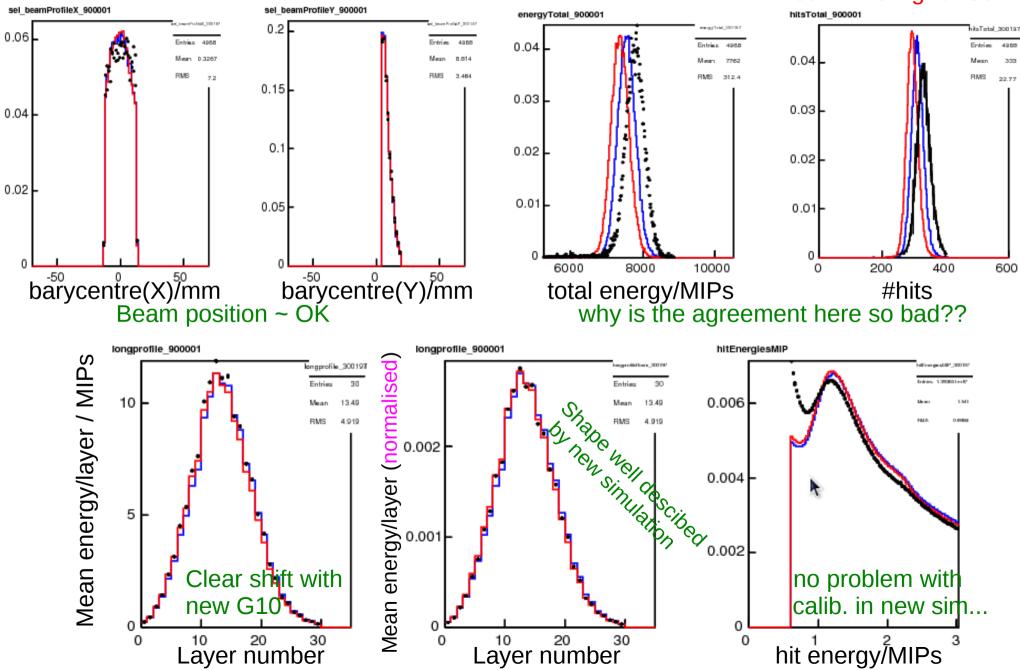
- The G10 material used to model the PCB in the previous Mokka simulation has a density of 1.7 g/cm3, mixure of C/H/O
- Marc Anduze measured density of PCB actually used in the prototypes: 2.64 g/cm3
- PCB also contains many copper traces
- new "G10" material defined by Gabriel Musat, implemented in Mokka: add a fraction of copper to previous material, to give the correct final density

density\_Cu = 8.96 g/cm3 , density\_oldG10 = 1.7 g/cm3

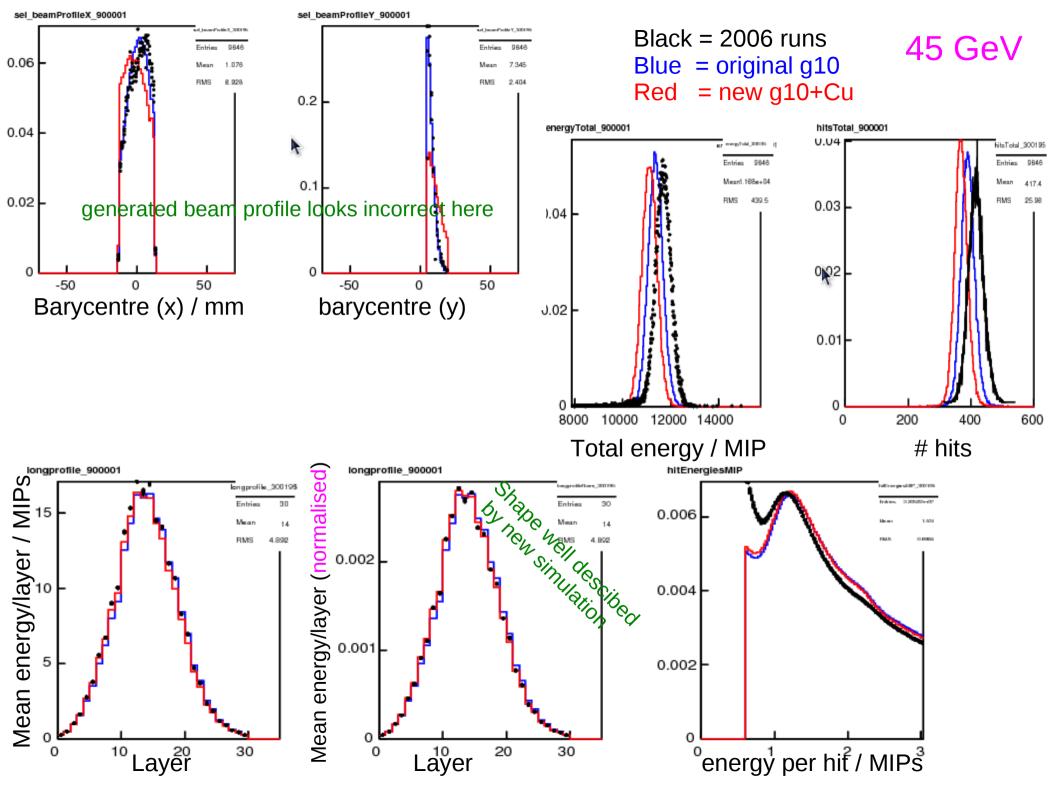
density\_newG10 = 2.64 g/cm3 density\_newG10 = x\*density\_Cu + (1-x)\*density\_oldG10 So  $x \sim 13\%$  (by volume) (equal to 43% by mass)

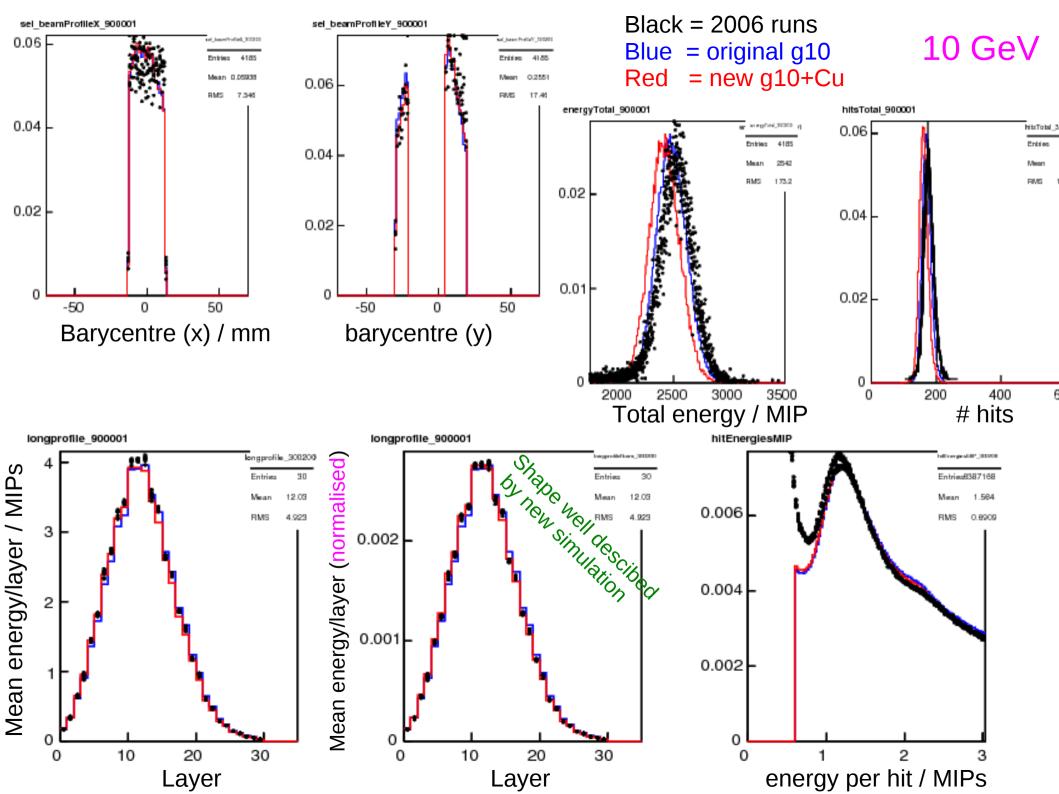
- expect to see some change on shower shapes?

## Marcel produced some simulation with new g10 definition 2006 configuration @ 10, 30, 45 GeV Compare to data and standard simulation: standard event selection



30 GeV beam Black = 2006 runs Blue = original g10 Red = new g10+Cu





## Summary

simulating PCB with added copper does shift longitudinal profiles Shower max a little earlier in the calo, as expected

Using new g10+Cu simulation gives much improved description of longitudinal shape

I seem to have some energy scale problem Not clear to me where it is...

Plans

look at transverse profiles