

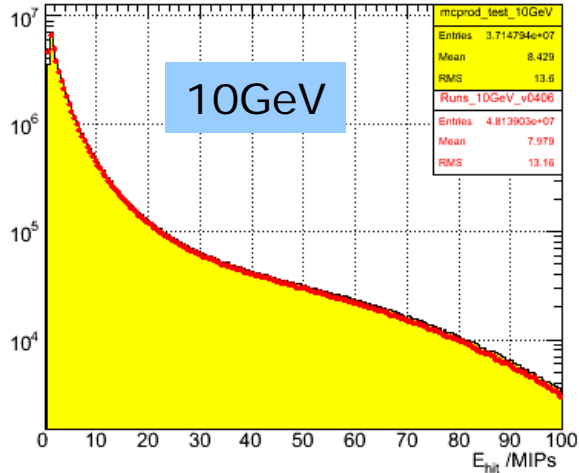
Thoughts on transverse energy profile for e/m showers

David Ward

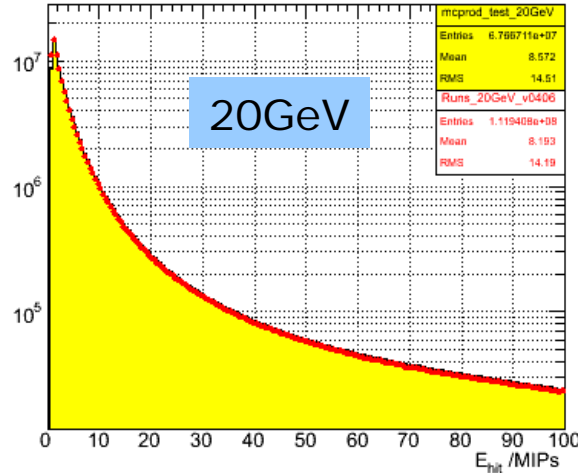
- ❖ We have work from G.Mavromanolakis on this topic.
- ❖ Hope to publish along with Valeria's longitudinal shower shape study.
- ❖ But George's work doesn't include any comparisons with MC. Try to address this.
- ❖ Has thrown up some issues, on which feedback would be appreciated.

Hit energies data c.f. MC.

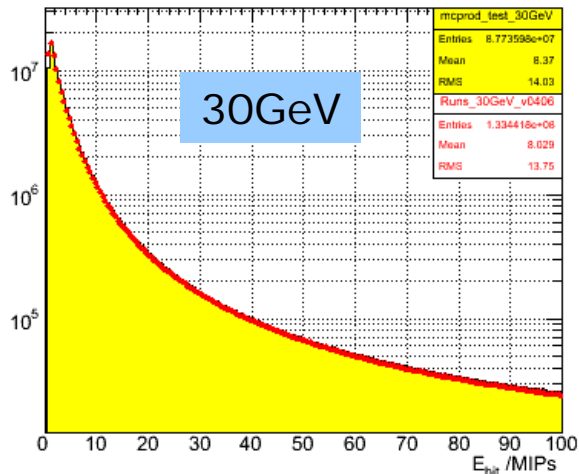
E Ecal hits /mips



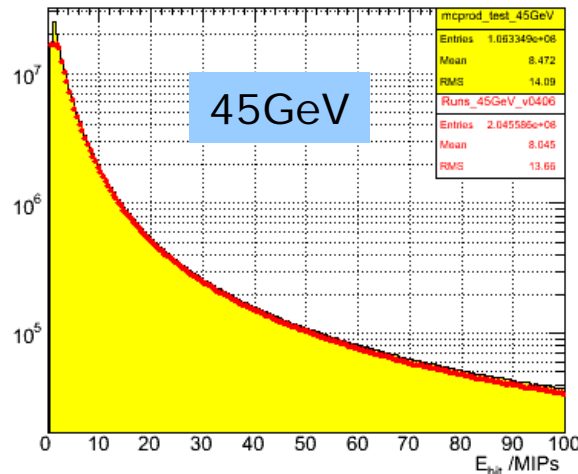
E Ecal hits /mips



E Ecal hits /mips



E Ecal hits /mips



- Standard e⁻ data and MC samples @ four energies.

- Reasonable, but not perfect agreement.

- Follow George's method, and separate hits into four ranges:

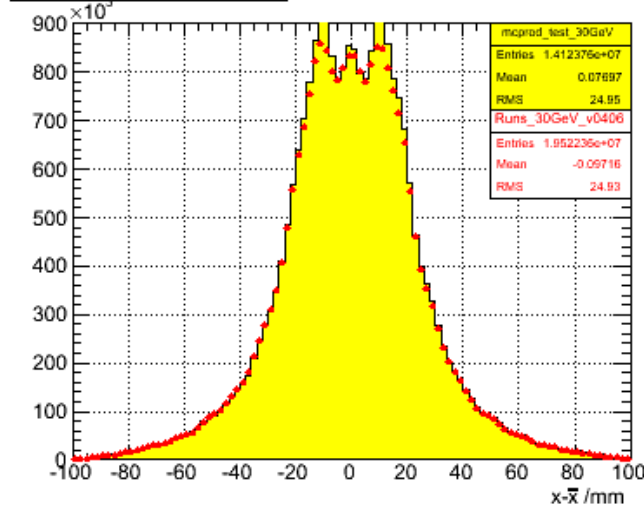
- $E_{hit} < 2MIP$
- $2 < E_{hit} < 10MIP$
- $10 < E_{hit} < 50MIP$
- $E_{hit} > 50MIP$

- Select events in same central region of calorimeter @ all energies:

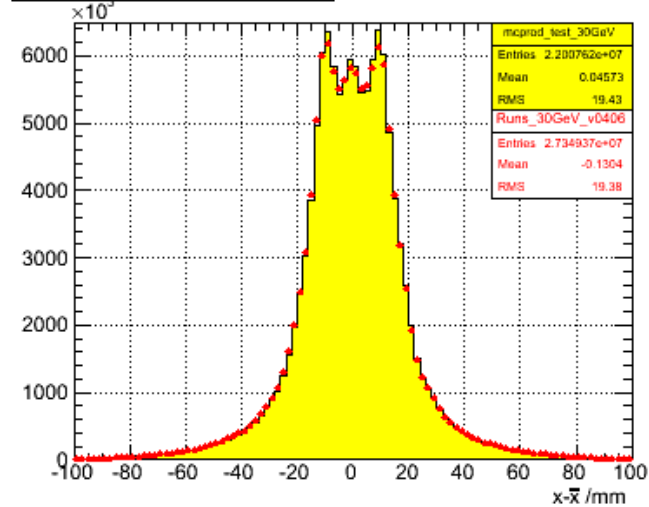
- $|\langle x \rangle| < 15 \text{ mm}$
- $|\langle y \rangle| < 10 \text{ mm}$

Shower profile in x : 30GeV

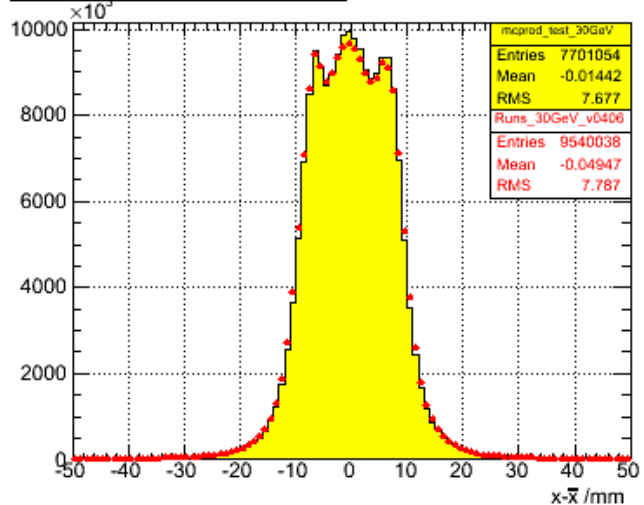
E vs $x-\bar{x}$: Ehit<2 MIP



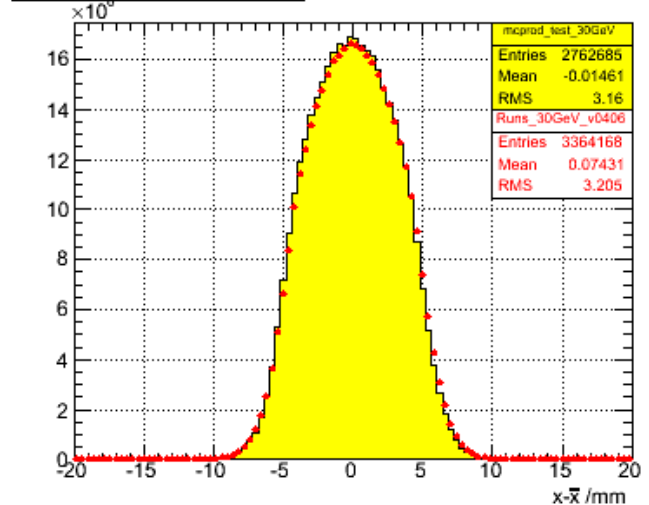
E vs $x-\bar{x}$: 2<Ehit<10 MIP



E vs $x-\bar{x}$: 10<Ehit<50 MIP



E vs $x-\bar{x}$: Ehit>50 MIP



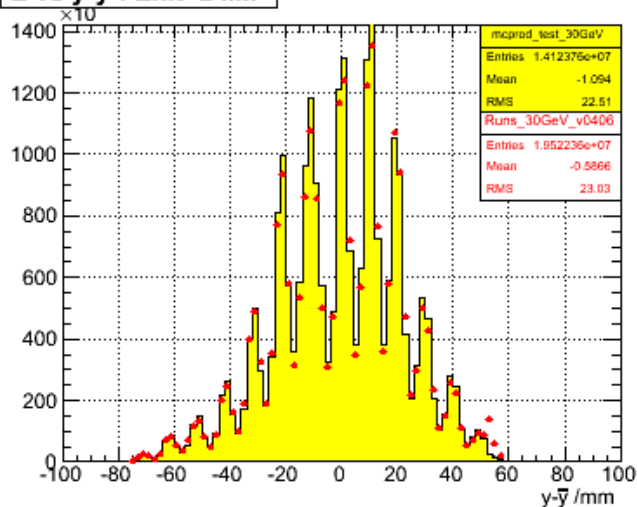
Symmetric

Narrower as we increase hit energy, of course.

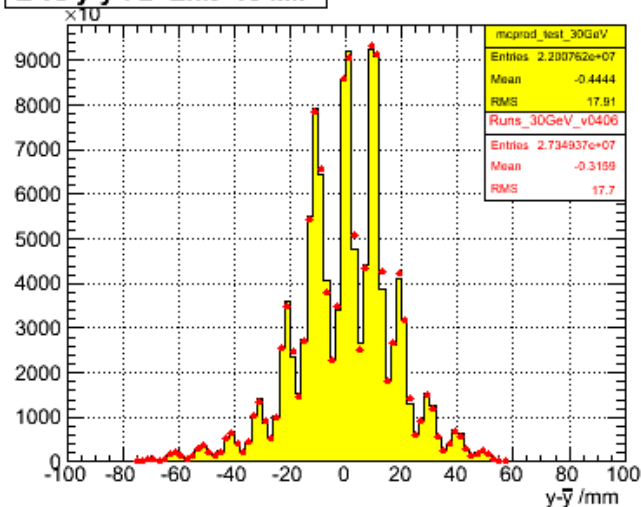
Small shift in highest energy hits – could reflect beam tilt in data

Shower profile in y : 30GeV

E vs $y-\bar{y}$: Ehit<2 MIP

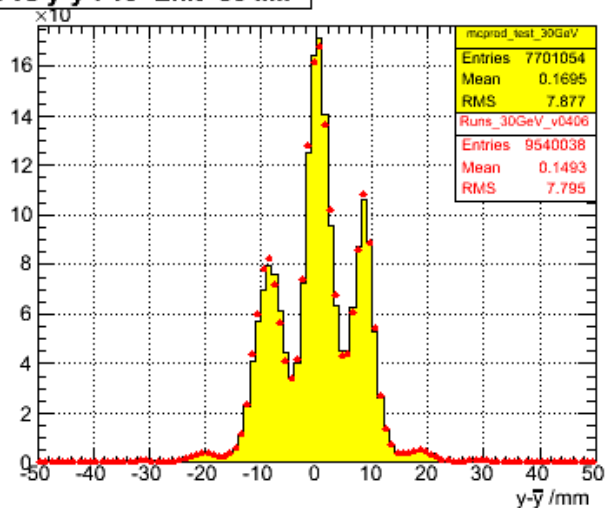


E vs $y-\bar{y}$: 2<Ehit<10 MIP

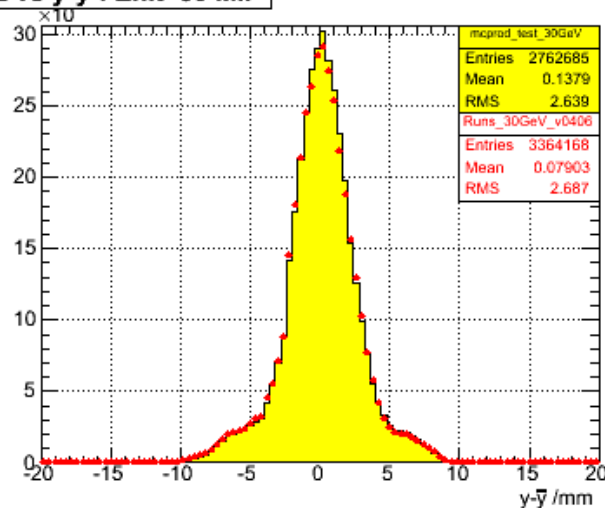


Slight asymmetry
Attributable to
interwafer gap.

E vs $y-\bar{y}$: 10<Ehit<50 MIP

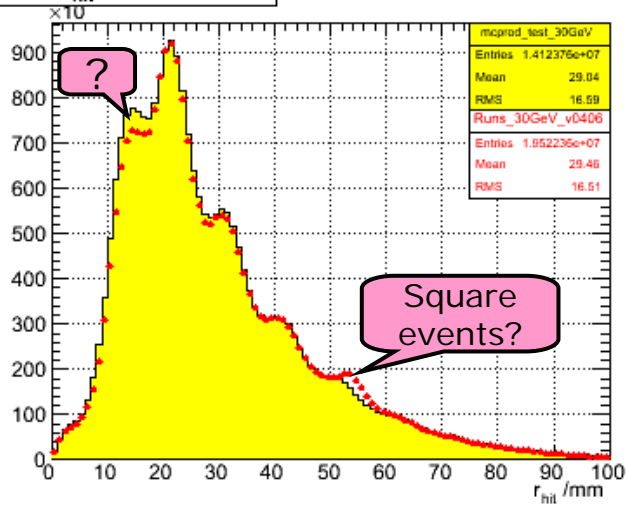


E vs $y-\bar{y}$: Ehit>50 MIP

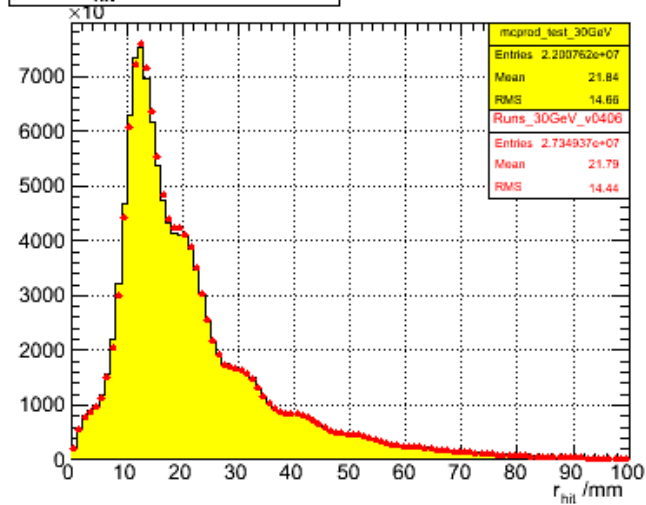


Radial shower profile : 30 GeV

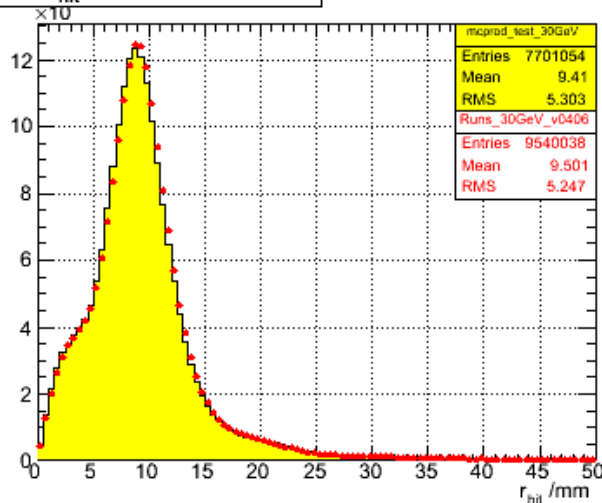
E vs r_{hit} : $E_{hit} < 2$ MIP



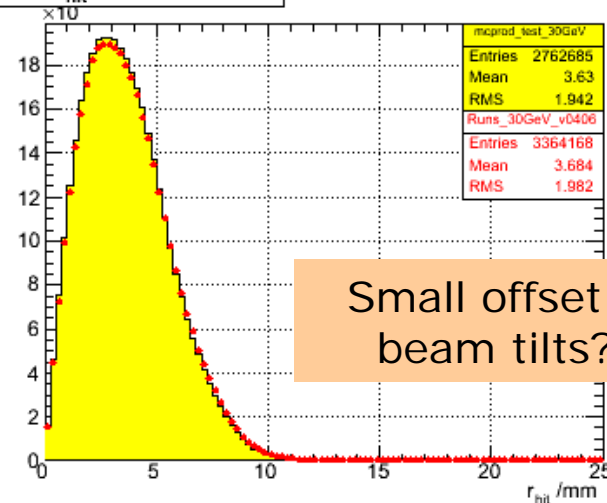
E vs r_{hit} : $2 < E_{hit} < 10$ MIP



E vs r_{hit} : $10 < E_{hit} < 50$ MIP

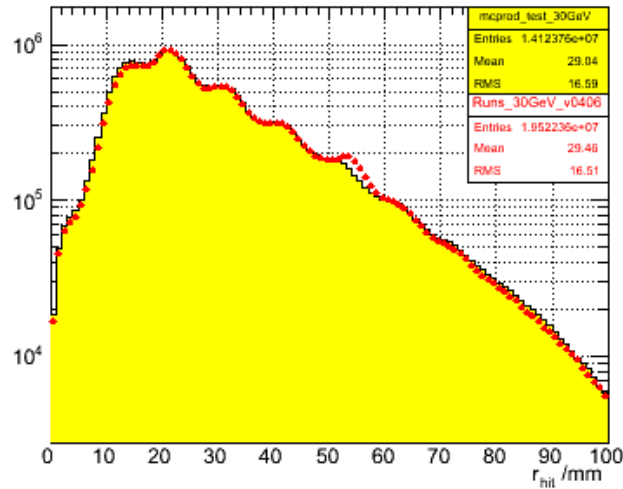


E vs r_{hit} : $E_{hit} > 50$ MIP

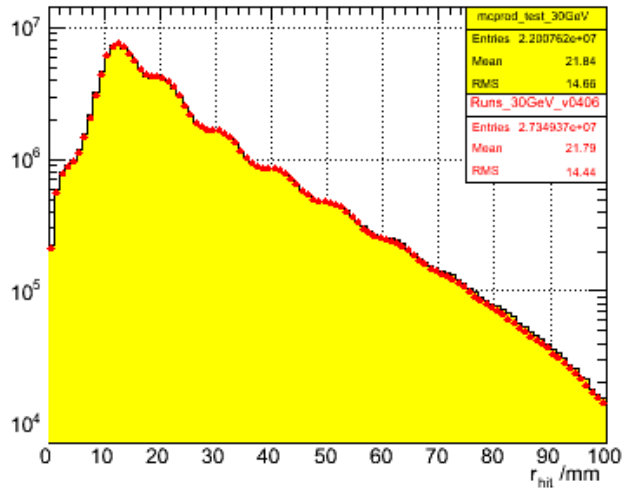


The same on log scale : 30 GeV

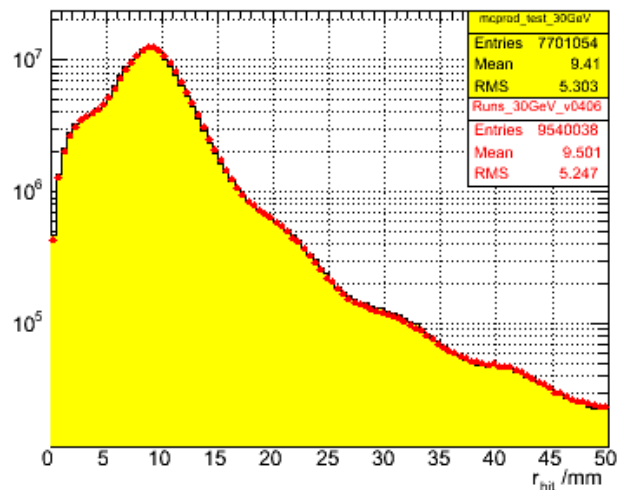
E vs r_{hit} : $E_{hit} < 2$ MIP



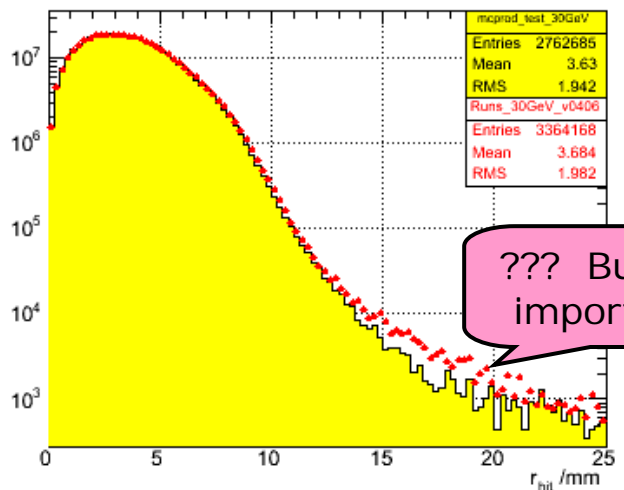
E vs r_{hit} : $2 < E_{hit} < 10$ MIP



E vs r_{hit} : $10 < E_{hit} < 50$ MIP



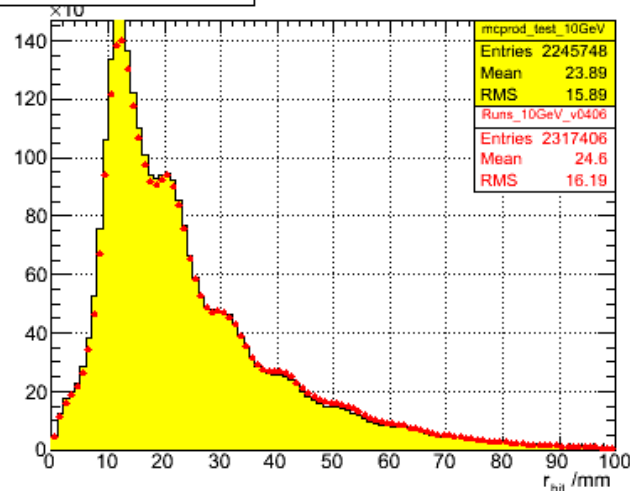
E vs r_{hit} : $E_{hit} > 50$ MIP



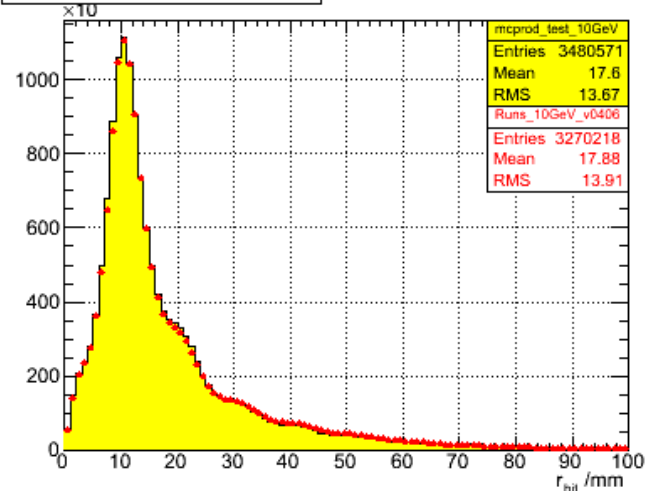
??? But is it important?

Radial shower profile : 10 GeV

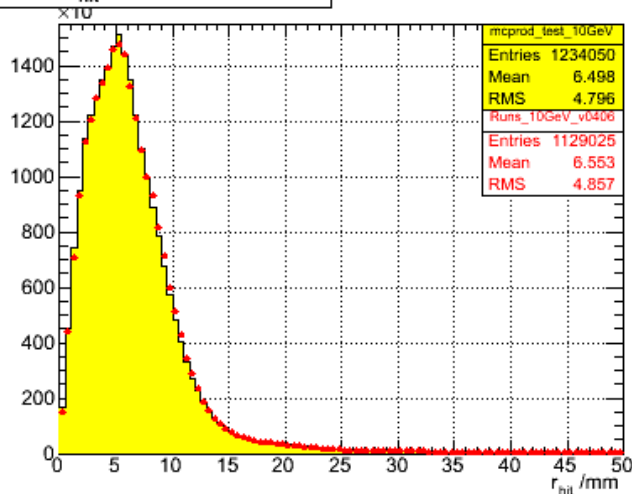
E vs r_{hit} : $E_{hit} < 2$ MIP



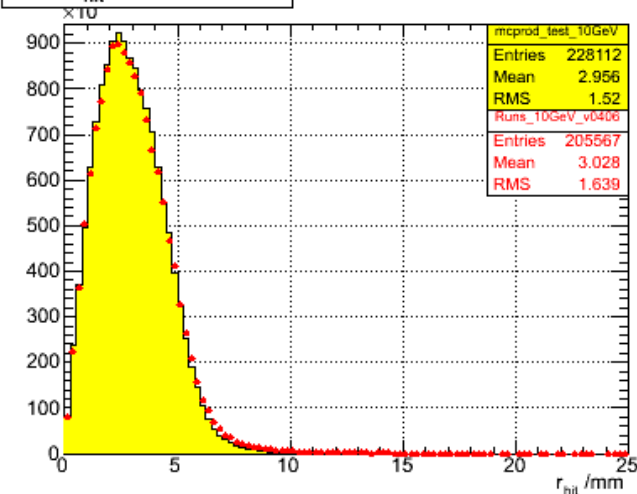
E vs r_{hit} : $2 < E_{hit} < 10$ MIP



E vs r_{hit} : $10 < E_{hit} < 50$ MIP

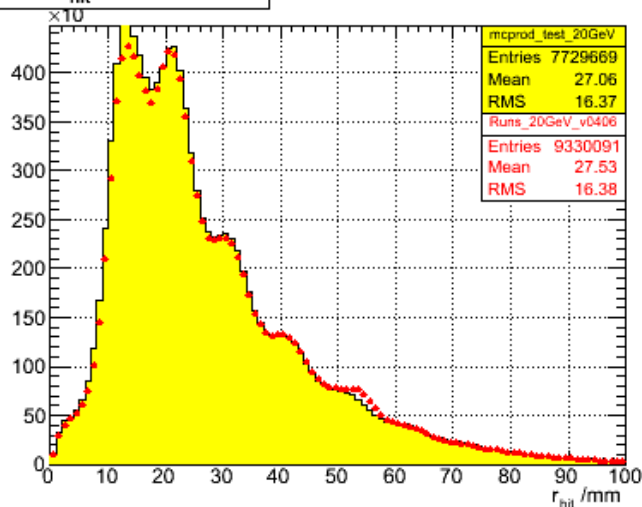


E vs r_{hit} : $E_{hit} > 50$ MIP

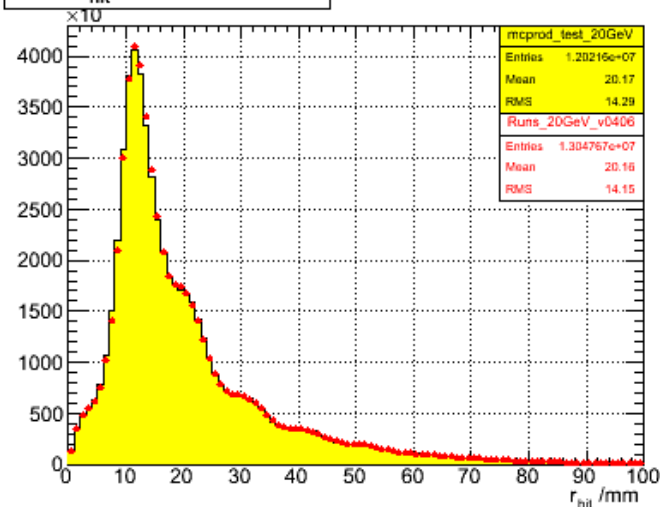


Radial shower profile : 20 GeV

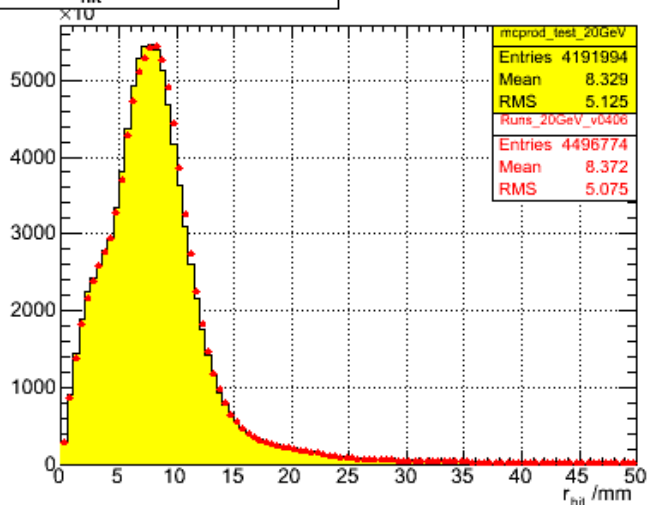
E vs r_{hit} : $E_{hit} < 2$ MIP



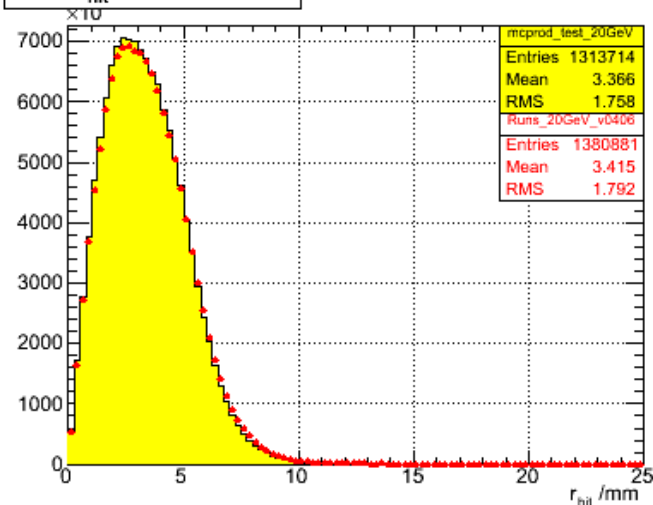
E vs r_{hit} : $2 < E_{hit} < 10$ MIP



E vs r_{hit} : $10 < E_{hit} < 50$ MIP

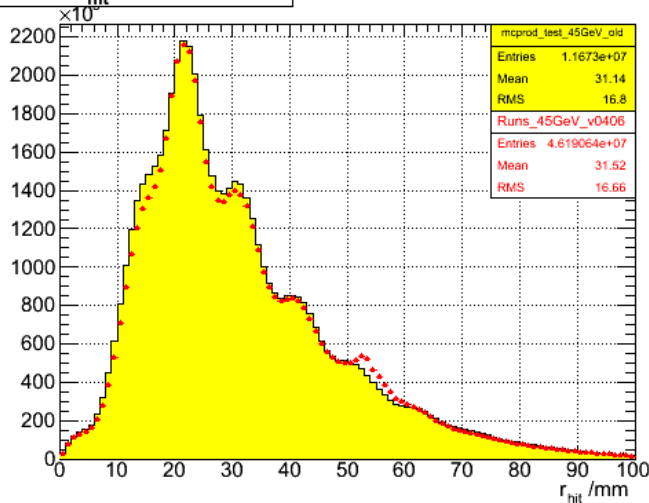


E vs r_{hit} : $E_{hit} > 50$ MIP

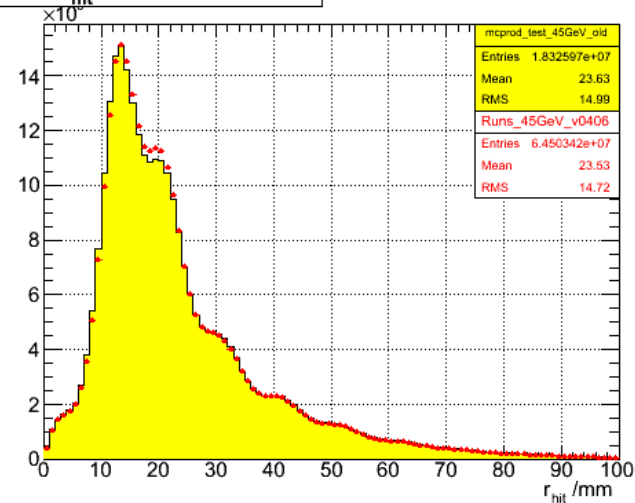


Radial shower profile : 45 GeV

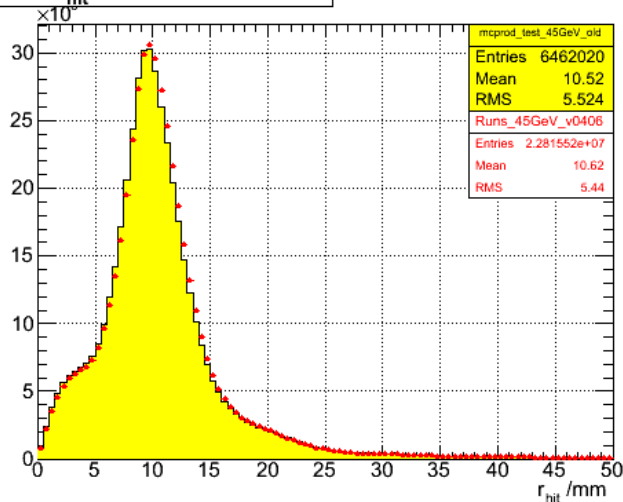
E vs r_{hit} : $E_{hit} < 2$ MIP



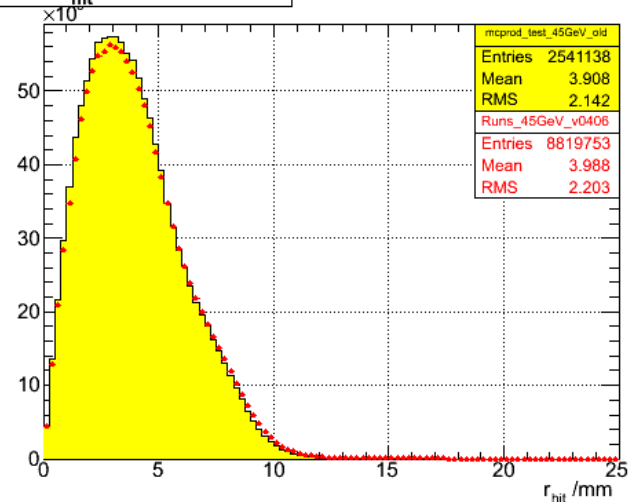
E vs r_{hit} : $2 < E_{hit} < 10$ MIP



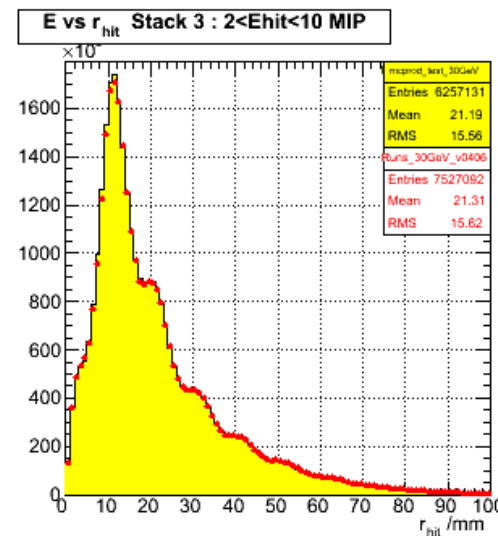
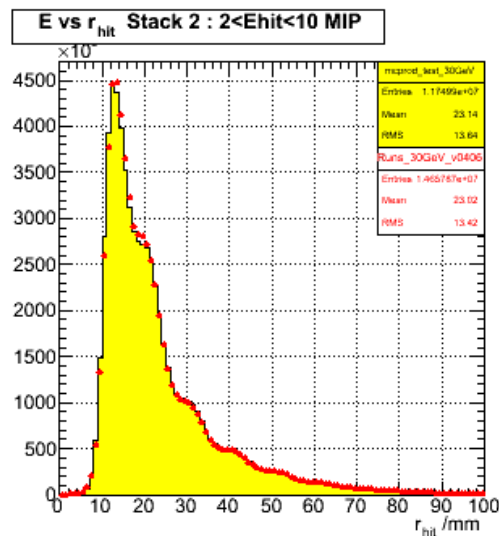
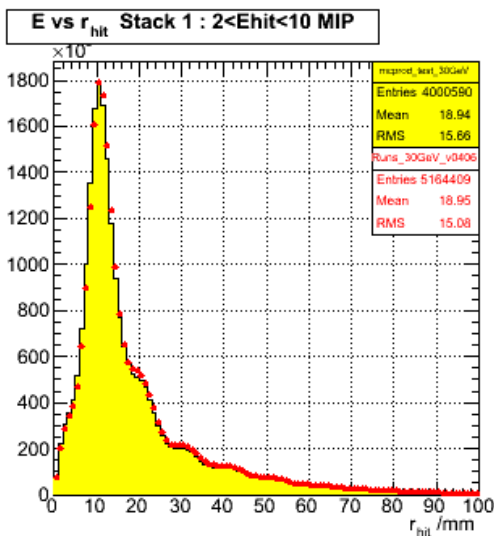
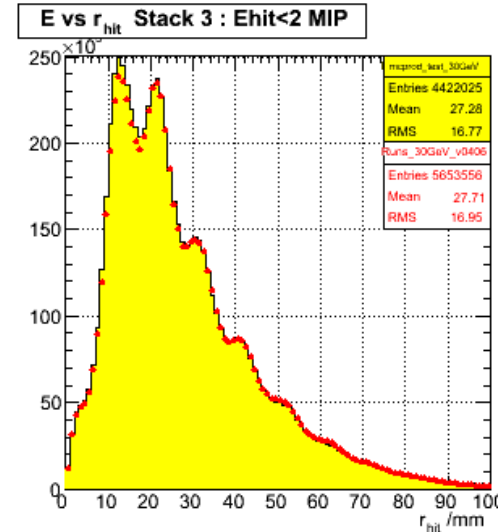
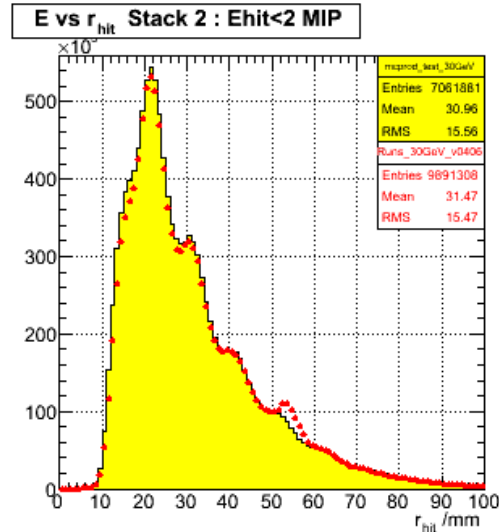
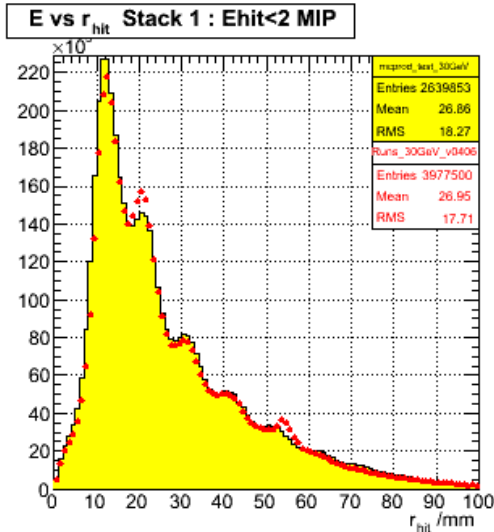
E vs r_{hit} : $10 < E_{hit} < 50$ MIP



E vs r_{hit} : $E_{hit} > 50$ MIP



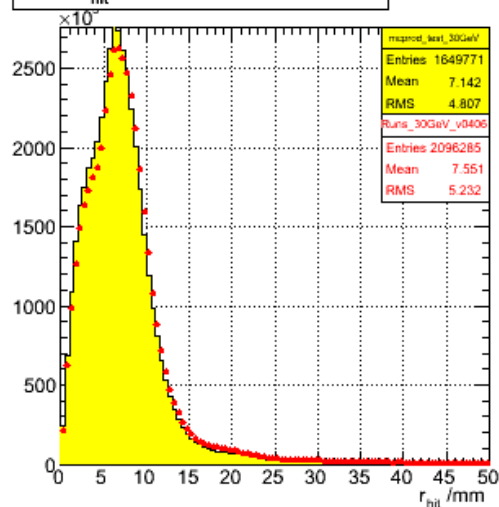
Radial profile vs depth : 30 GeV



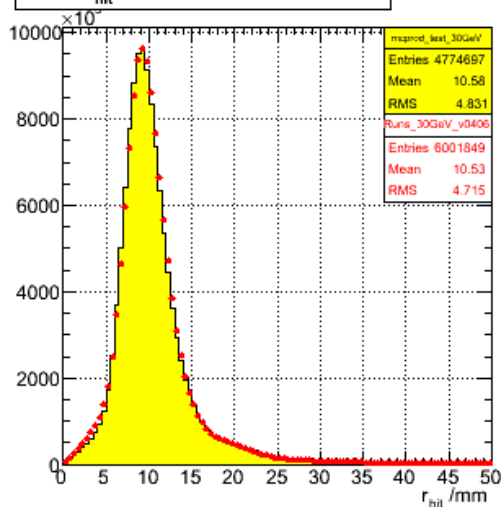
Shower tail broadens with depth, as expected.

Radial profile vs depth (contd.) : 30 GeV

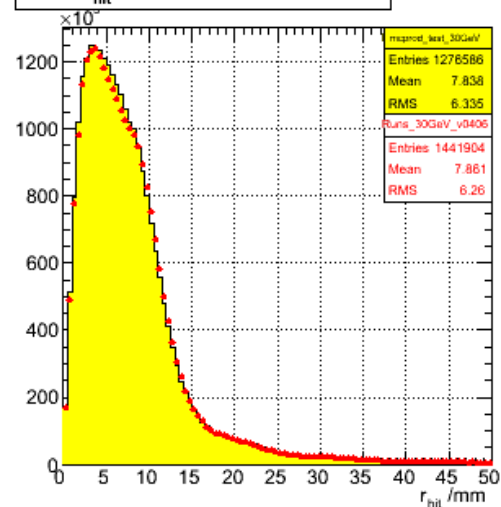
E vs r_{hit} Stack 1 : $10 < E_{hit} < 50$ MIP



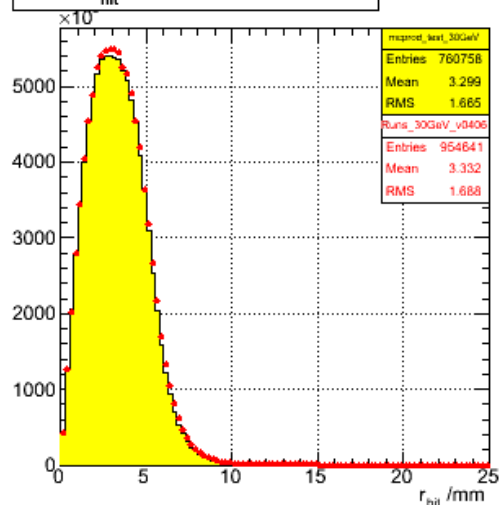
E vs r_{hit} Stack 2 : $10 < E_{hit} < 50$ MIP



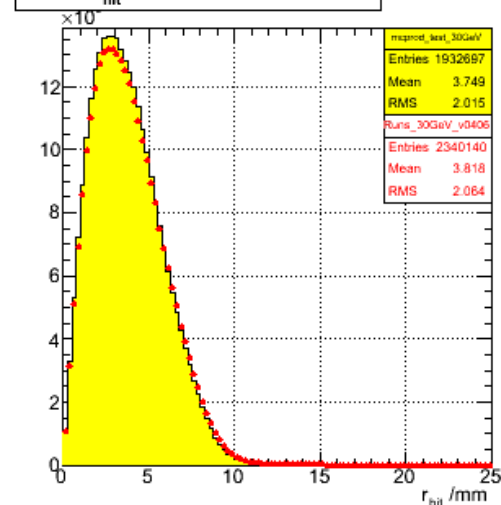
E vs r_{hit} Stack 3 : $10 < E_{hit} < 50$ MIP



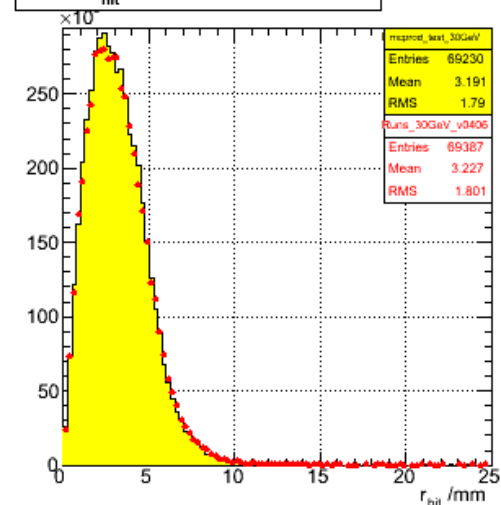
E vs r_{hit} Stack 1 : $E_{hit} > 50$ MIP



E vs r_{hit} Stack 2 : $E_{hit} > 50$ MIP



E vs r_{hit} Stack 3 : $E_{hit} > 50$ MIP



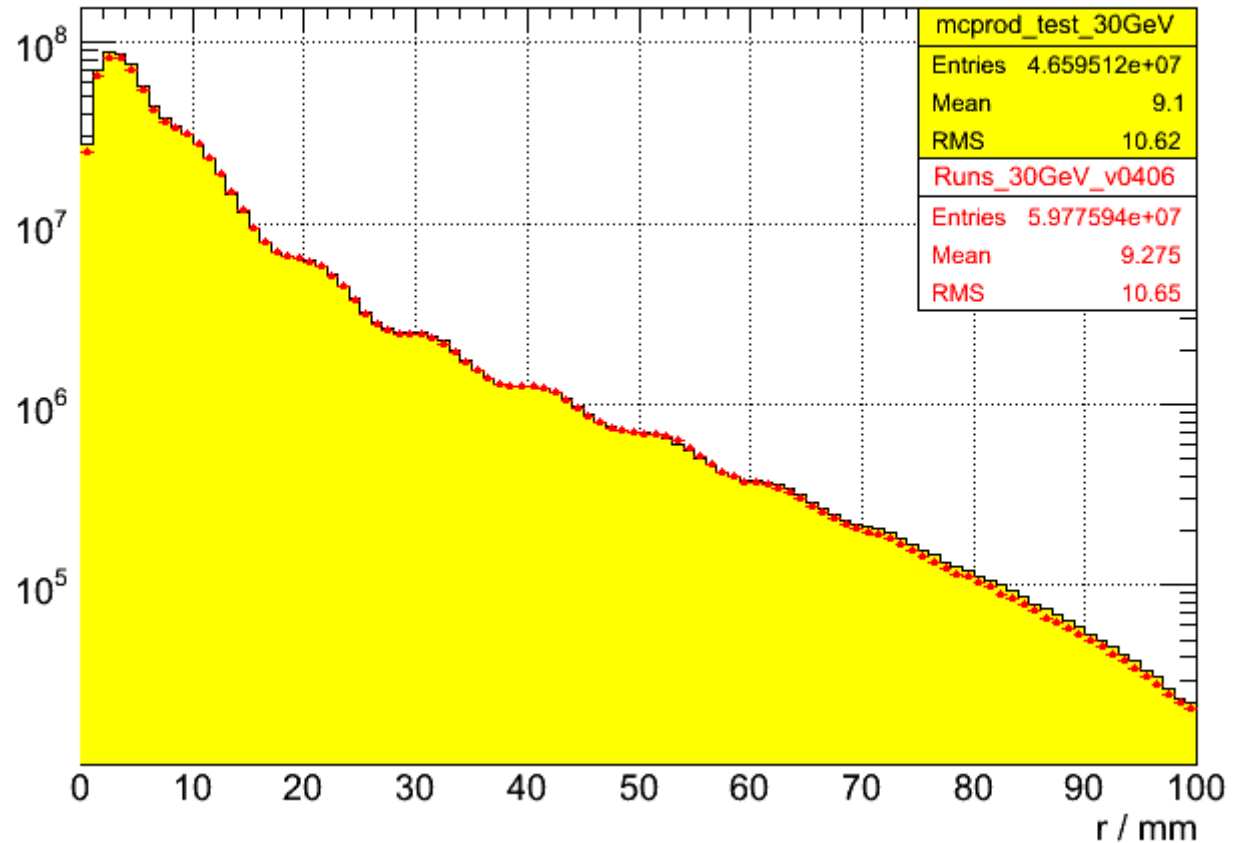
“Effective Molière radius”

E vs r_{hit} $|x| < 15$ $|y| < 10$

Method:

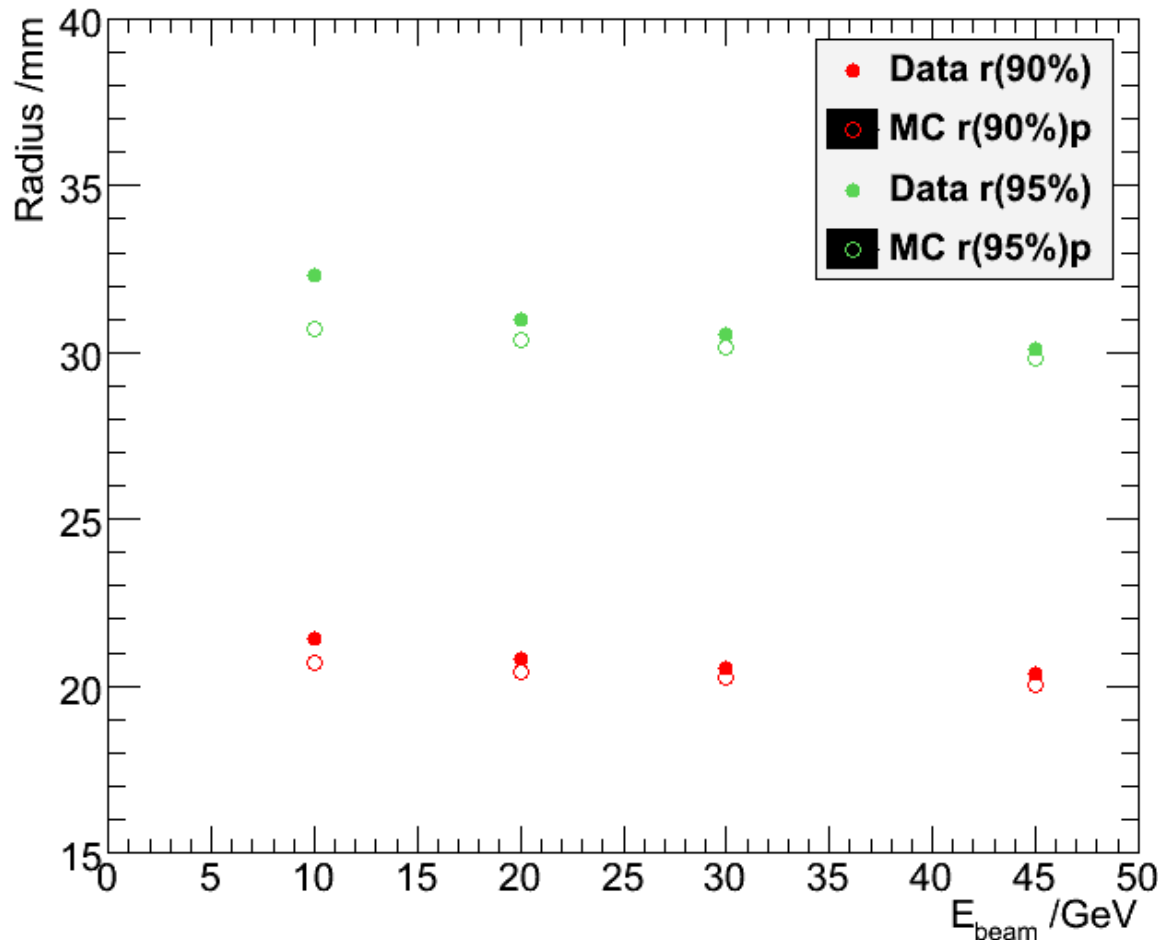
Take energy-weighted r_{hit} distribution and find the radii at which 90% or 95% of the shower energy is contained: r_{90} and r_{95} .

Stacks all weighted equally. Maybe this isn't right?



Effective Molière radius vs e^- energy

Effective Molière radius



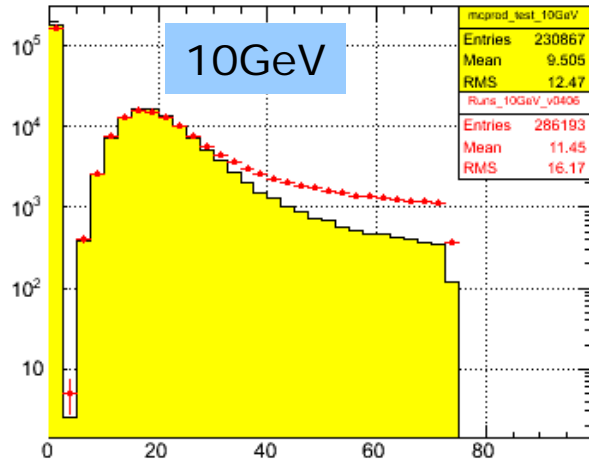
Pretty good agreement, to ~2%, except at 10 GeV.

But MC is systematically lower.

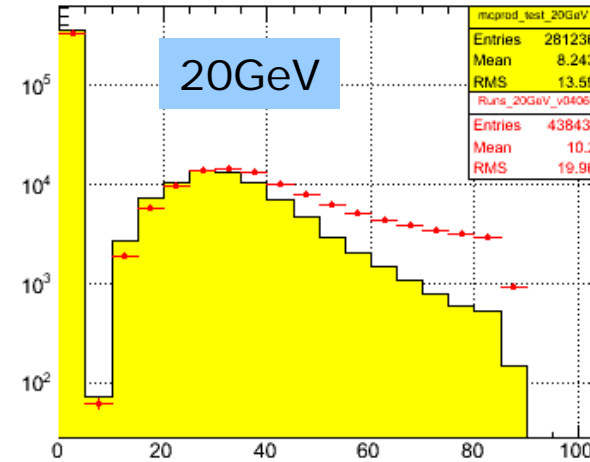
Likely to be linked with cut used for removal of double showers (upstream showering).

T_{\max} is parameter used to remove double showers

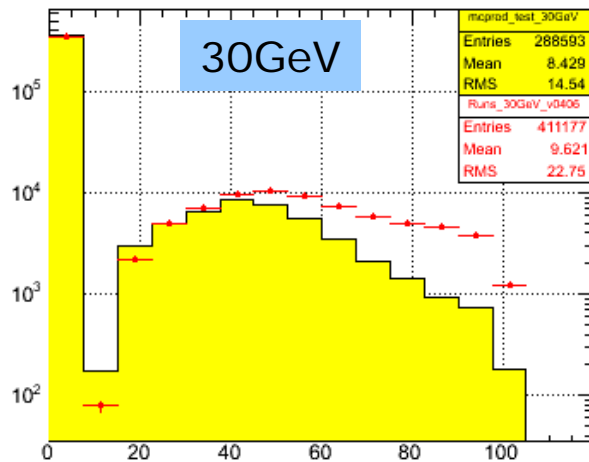
Threshold for 2 clusters



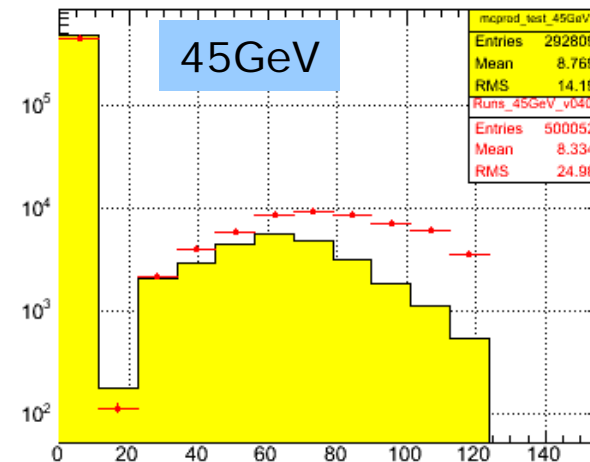
Threshold for 2 clusters



Threshold for 2 clusters

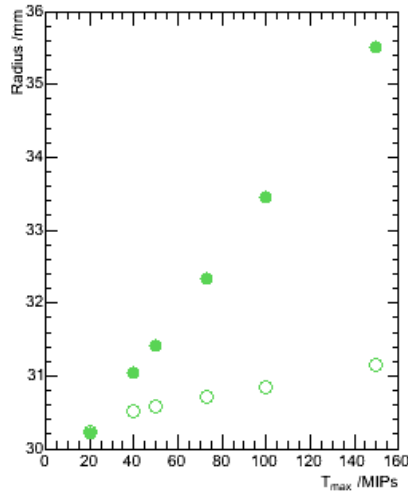


Threshold for 2 clusters

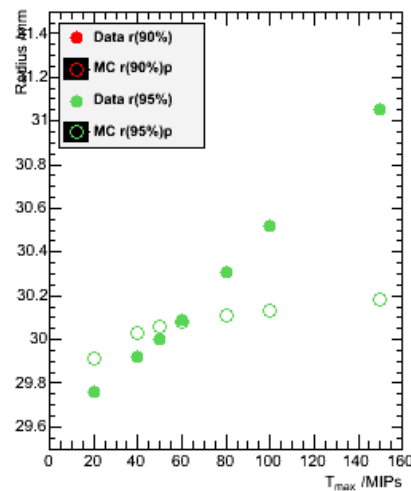


Effective Molière radius vs T_{\max}

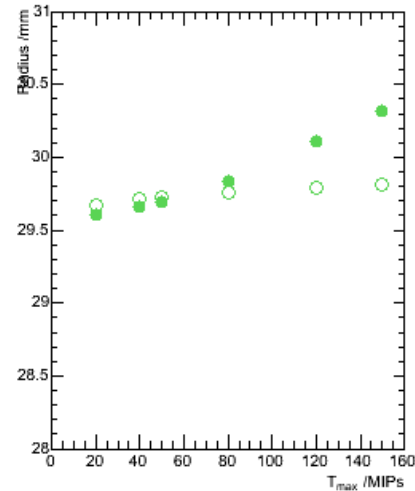
Effective Moliere radius 10GeV



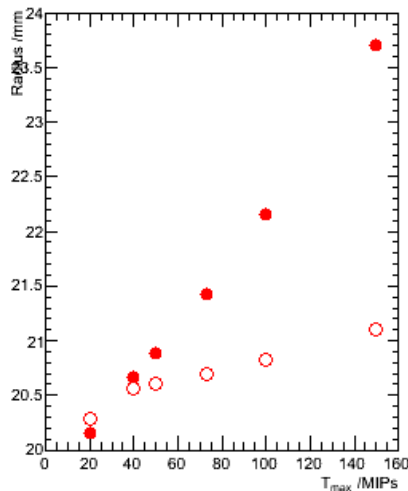
Effective Moliere radius 30GeV



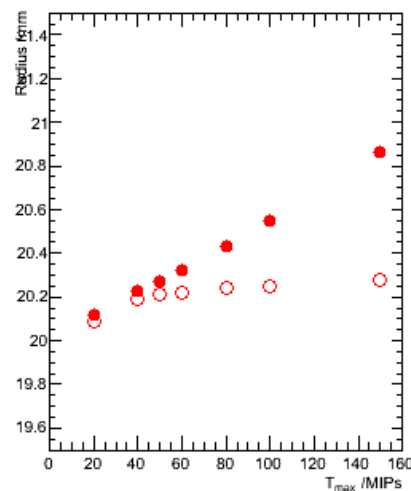
Effective Moliere radius 45GeV



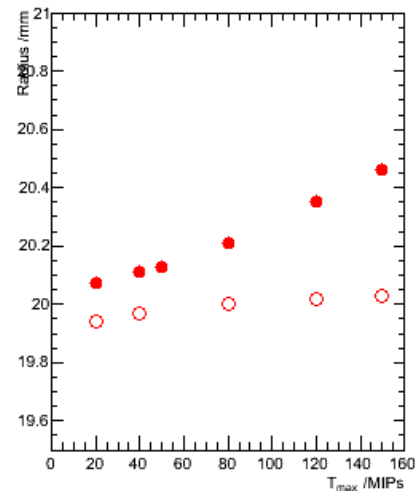
Effective Moliere radius 10GeV



Effective Moliere radius 30GeV



Effective Moliere radius 45GeV



Largely confirms that data/MC discrepancy is associated with residual double showers present in data.

Should we cut lower? But then biasing the result (though not much, if we believe MC).

However.....

- ❖ So far so good.
- ❖ All this was based on the same data and MC samples as used for Cristina's paper.
- ❖ But, since Mokka 06-07 we have a revised G10 density for the ECAL.
- ❖ This has a significant impact on the shower width, and reduces both r_{90} and r_{95} by $\sim 1\text{mm}$ at all energies.
- ❖ This destroys the agreement between data and MC ☹
- ❖ (But I believe it improves Valeria's longitudinal analysis).
- ❖ Not sure what to do about this.

