

Lateral Profiles of Hadron-Induced Showers in the AHCAL

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Outline

Data Selection

Monte Carlo Tuning

Results: Shower Energy

Results: Lateral Energy Profiles

Results: Fractional Energy Deposition

Results: Shower Radius

Summary and Outlook

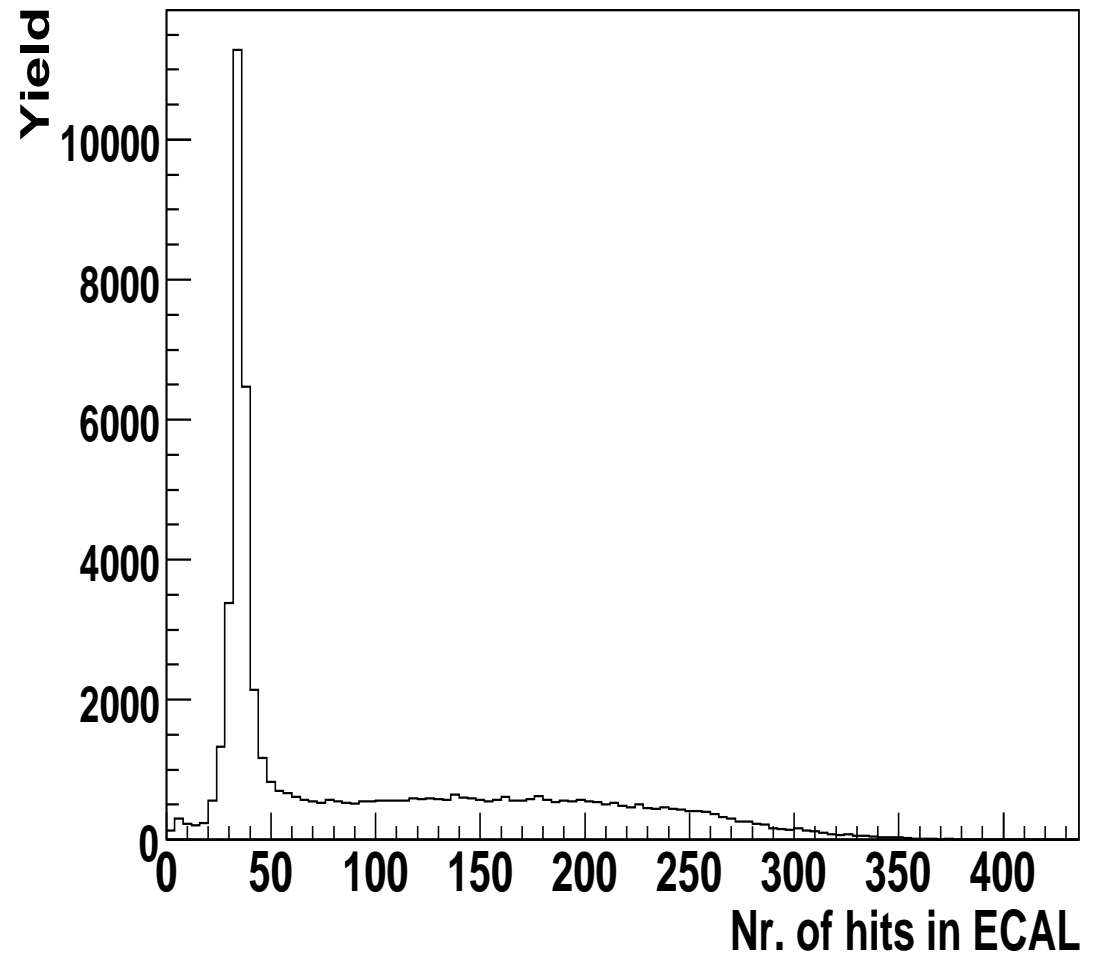
Data Selection

- π^- beam data from CERN 2007 data taking period
- Runs 330327 (18 GeV): combined ECAL/HCAL/TCMT data taking
- Events selected with triggers
 - BEAM (SPILL + Scintillator coincidence) & SPILL data (real data only):
 - SKIP calibration/pedestal data
- HCAL energy cut: $E > 0.5$ MIP
- Discard events with Nr. of firing ECAL cells SiPM > 50
 - ⇒ get rid of showers starting already in ECAL
- Discard events with Nr. of firing SiPM < 150 in HCAL
 - ⇒ select shower events
- NOTE: no energy deposited in TCMT used sofar
 - ⇒ This analysis focuses on showers only in AHCAL
- Latest calibration used in data (temperature correction included)
- Latest calibration/digitisation used in Monte Carlo
- Same cuts used in both data and Monte Carlo

Data Selection: MIP in ECAL

Skip event if Nr. of hits in ECAL > 50

⇒ meant to clean sample from
showers already starting in
ECAL

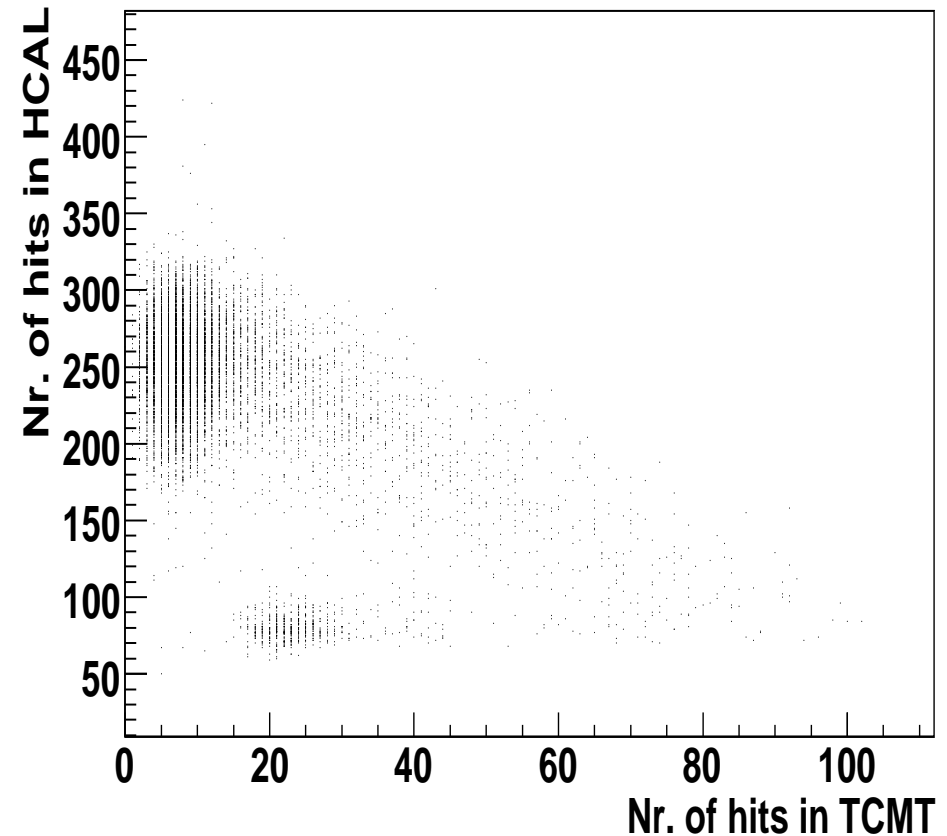
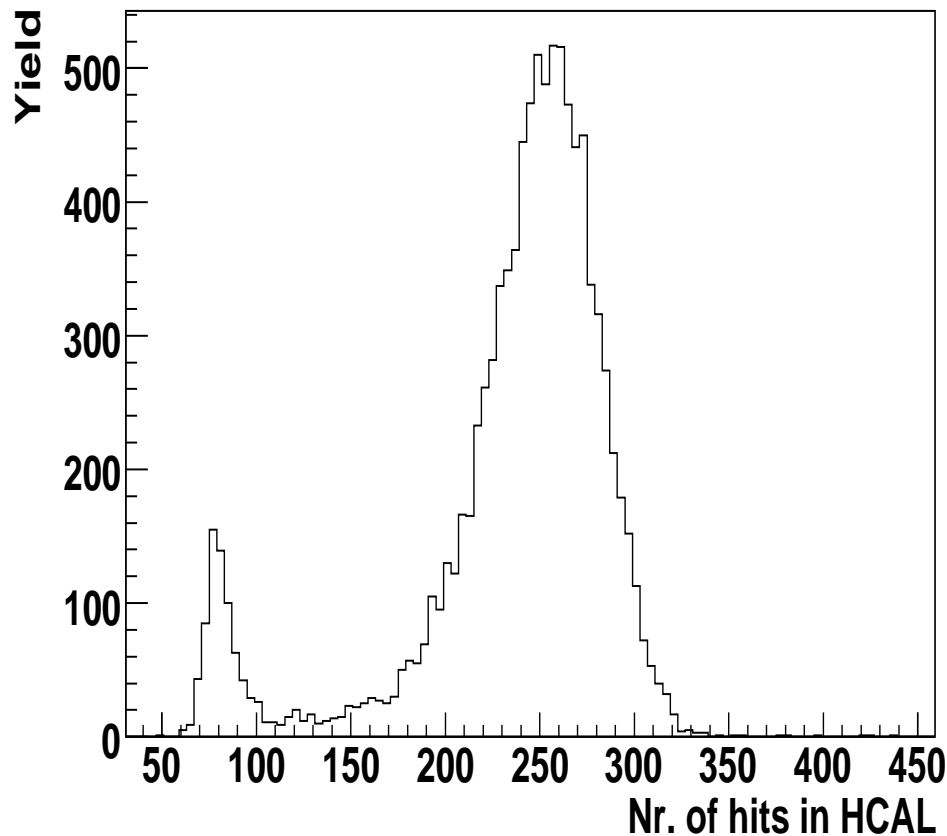


Data Selection: Showers in HCAL

Select event if Nr. of hits in HCAL > 150

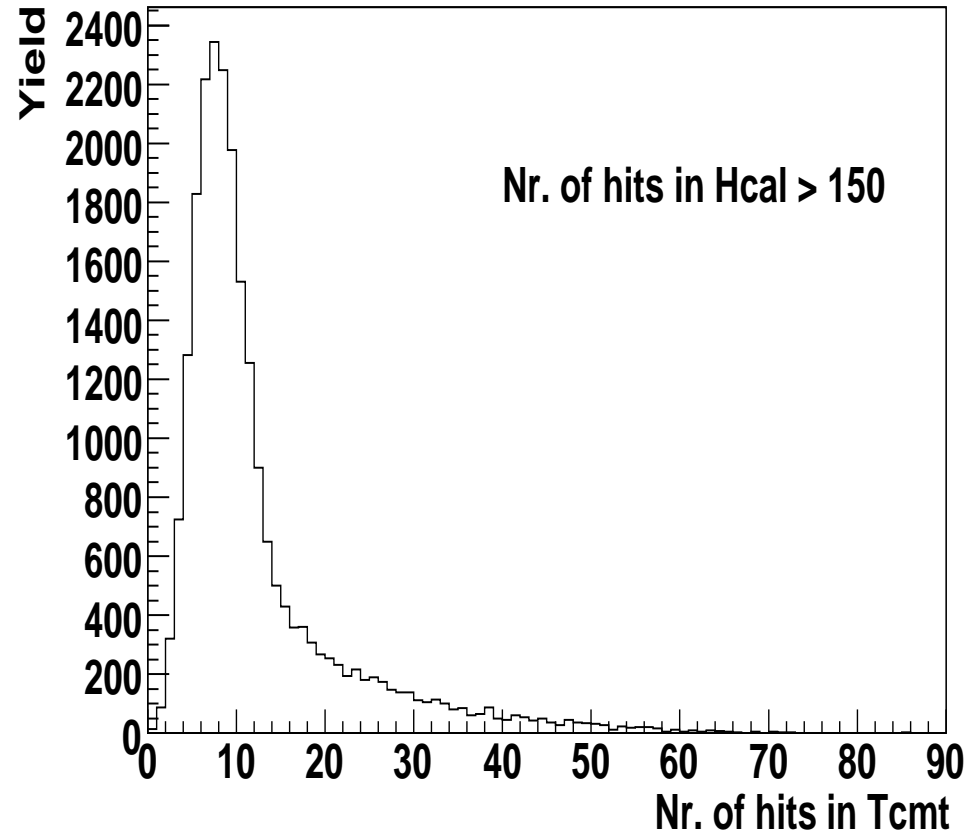
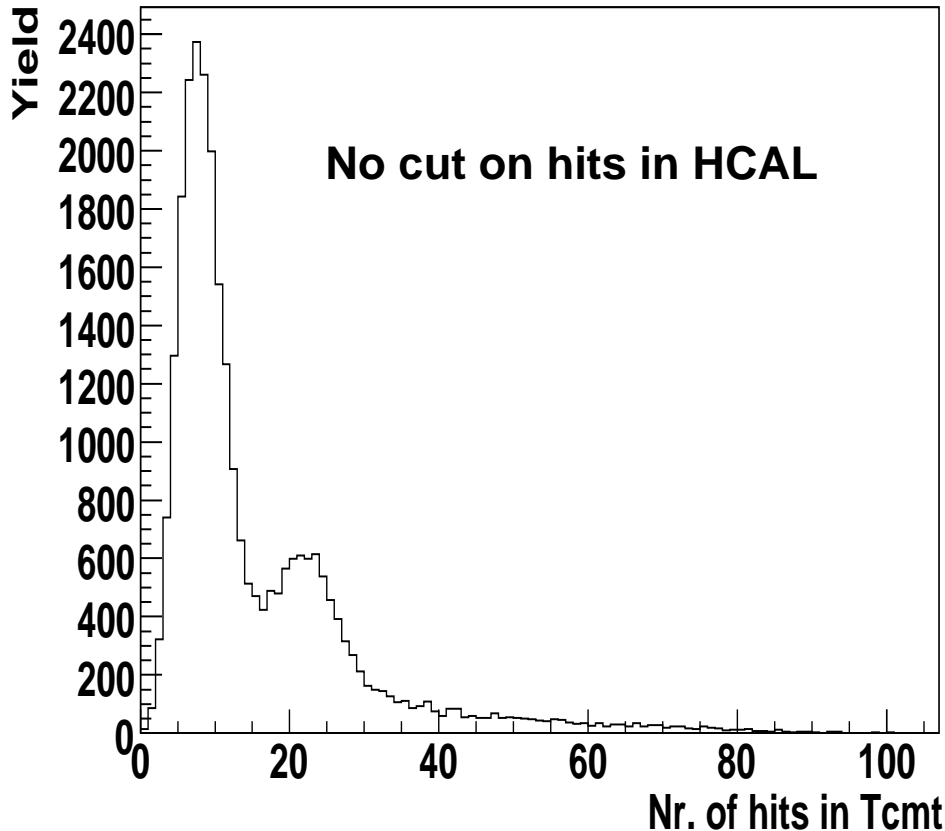
⇒ meant to select shower events only

⇒ cut applied after cut on ECAL hits



Data Selection: μ -contamination

μ -contamination removed after applying shower cut in HCAL

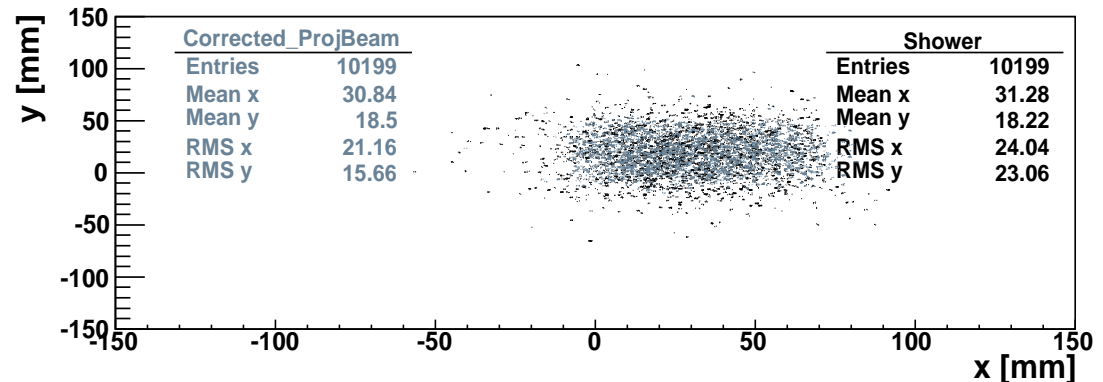
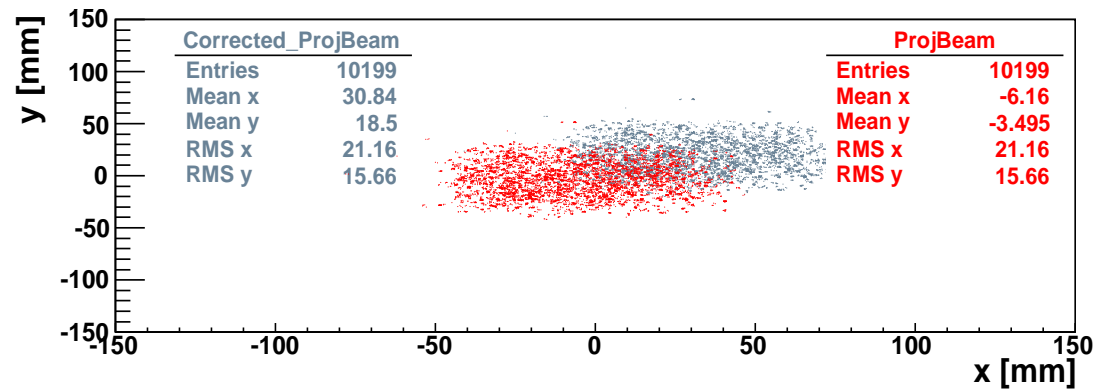
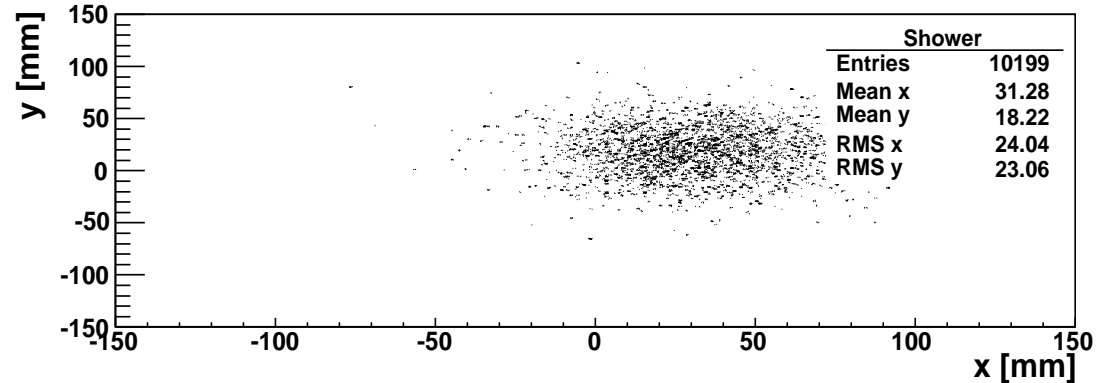


NOTE: on top of this, additional conservative cut applied: Discard event if

- a) $0 < \text{Nr. of hits in TCMT layer} \leq 3$
- b) at least 15 (out of 16) TCMT layers fullfill a)

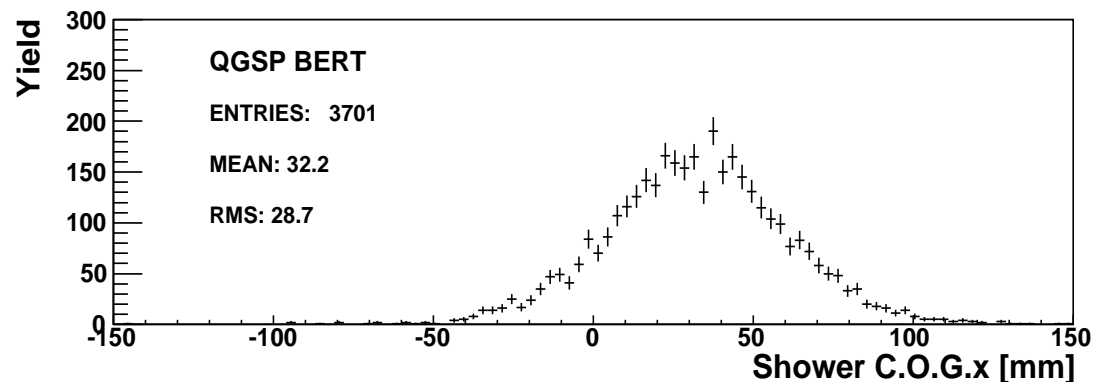
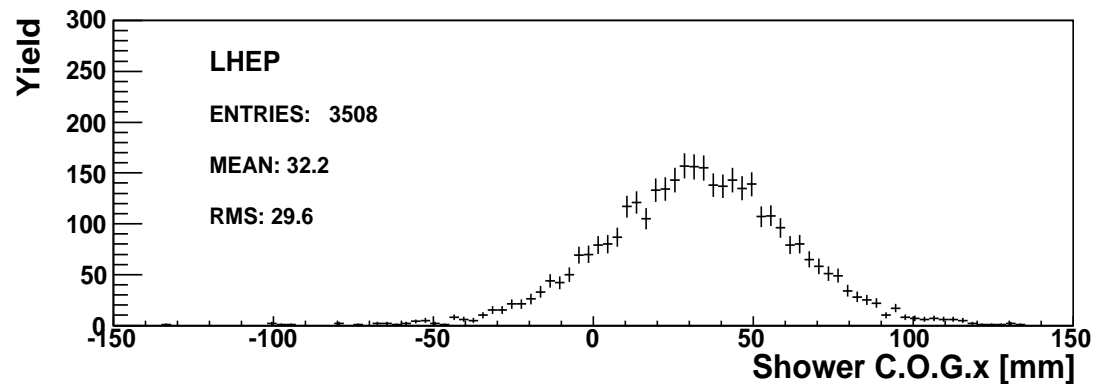
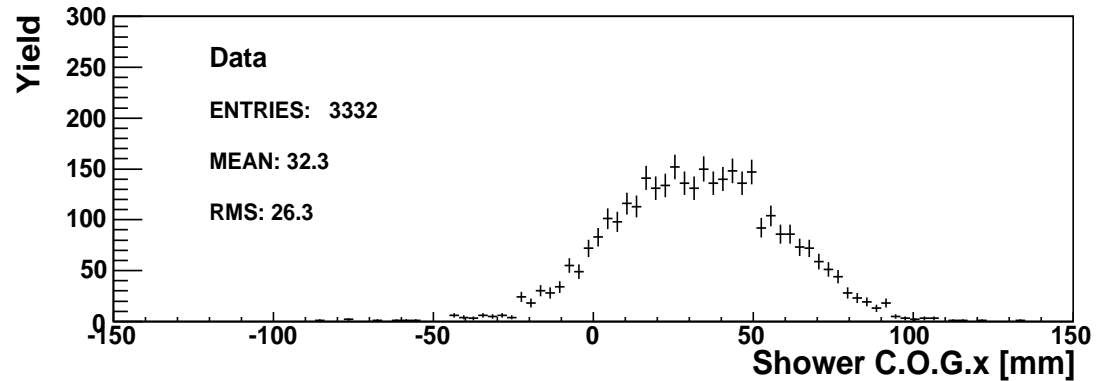
Monte Carlo Tuning

- Beam width given by data:
profiles in chamber DC3
- Beam mean given by data:
showers COGs in HCAL
- Beam gun located in front of DC3



Monte Carlo Tuning

- No disalignment in MC
- Simulation done with larger chambers: $300 \times 300 \text{ mm}^2$
⇒ otherwise beam partially cut due to linearity cut in chambers
- Running conditions reproduced



Results

Hadron Shower Energy

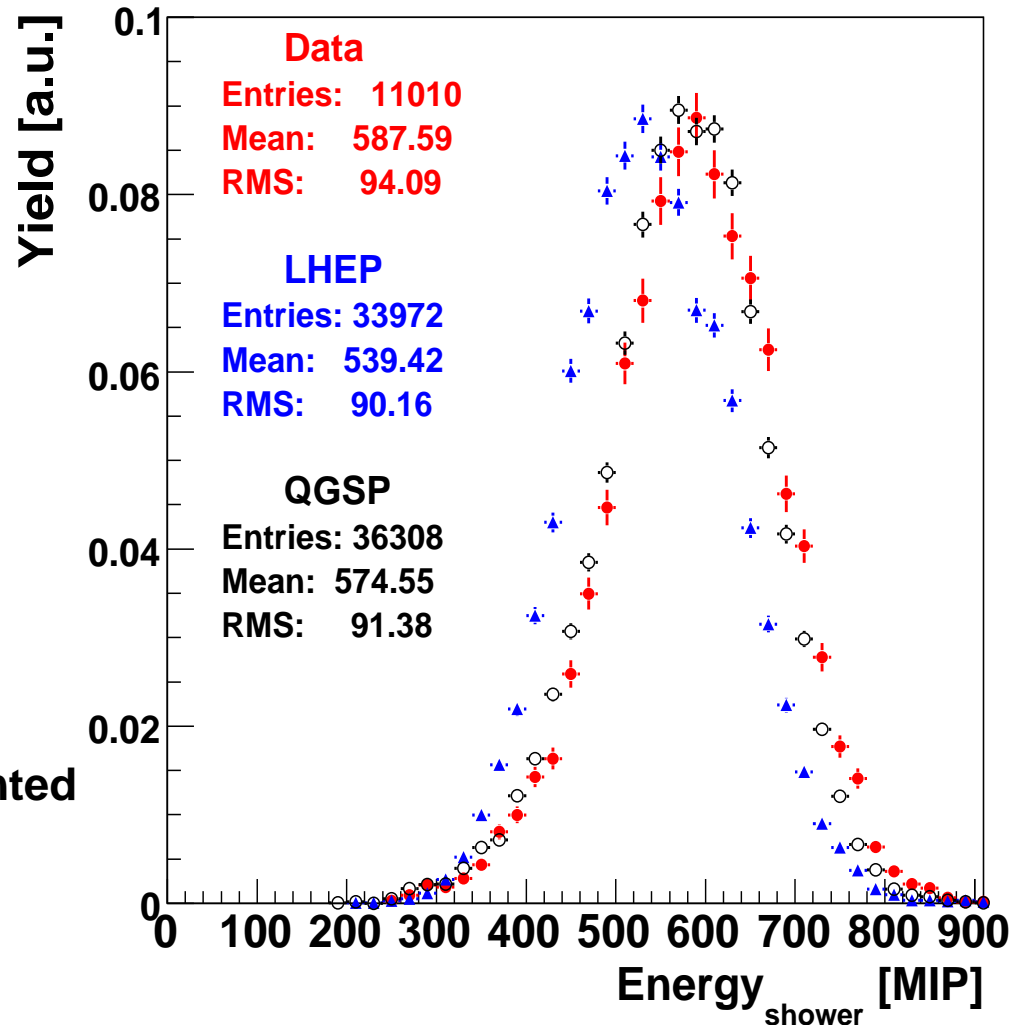
Data - Monte Carlo Comparison

Shower Deposited Energy

Models predict different amount of energy deposition

Comparison with test-beam data is crucial to reduce large models uncertainties

NOTE: energy-related results presented in MIP units in this analysis



Results

Lateral Energy Profiles

Analysis Strategy

- Shower reconstructed wrt reconstructed incident track axis
- For each shower event, energy in i -tile localised (after alignment) according to

$$\rho_i = \sqrt{(x_i - x_{track})^2 + (y_i - y_{track})^2}$$

$x_i/y_i \longrightarrow$ **tile-center coordinates**

$x_{track}/y_{track} \longrightarrow$ **track impact point coordinates**

Analysis Strategy

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$x_i/y_i \longrightarrow$ **tile-center coordinates**

$x_{track}/y_{track} \longrightarrow$ **track impact point coordinates**

- Tile coordinate is fixed while secondary shower track may be everywhere in tile
- Circumvent this geometrical bias assuming uniform distrib. probability for hit in tile

$$x_i \longrightarrow x_i + \Delta x$$

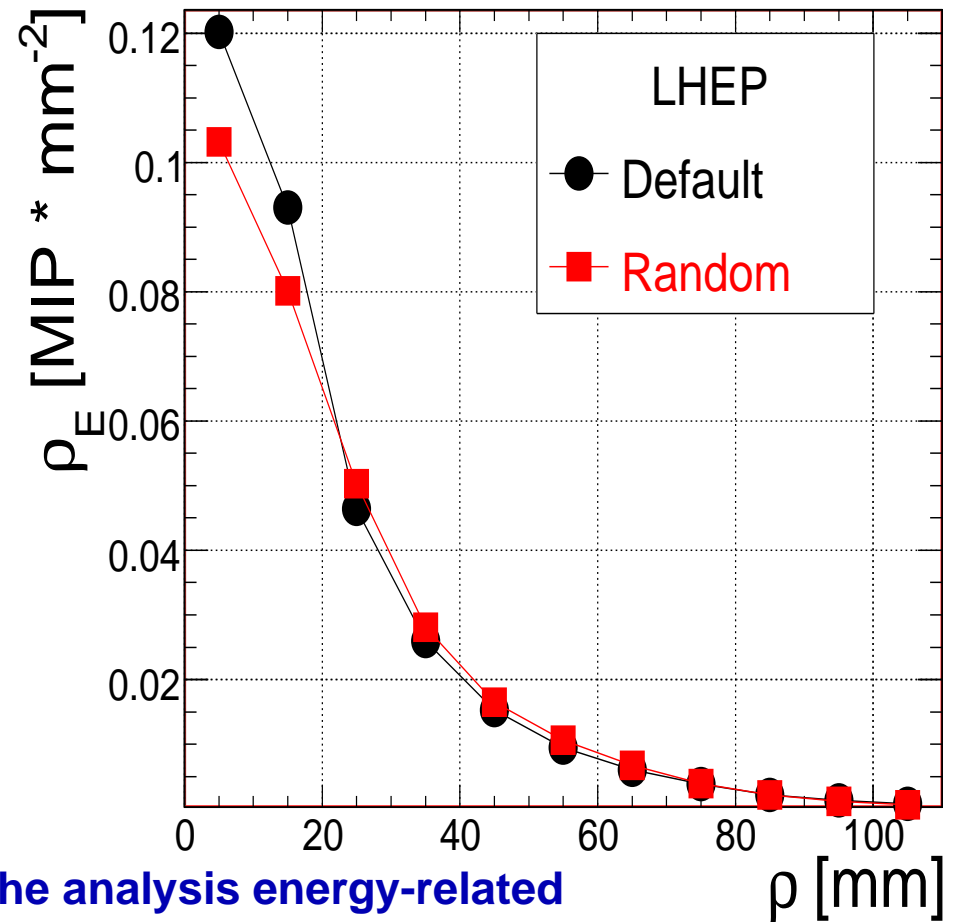
$$\Delta x = \text{Uniform_Random_Generator}(x_i - \text{cellSize}/2., x_i + \text{cellSize}/2.)$$

...and similarly for y_i

Analysis Strategy

Effects of randomisation procedure for hit-coordinates (Monte Carlo simulation)

As expected, procedure induces smoothness of measured profiles

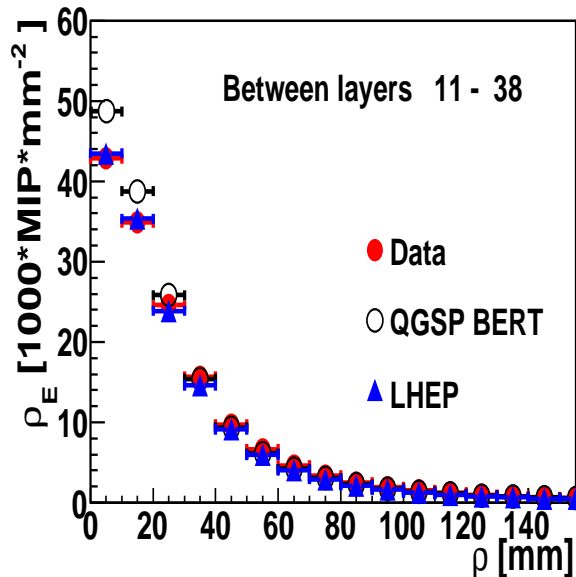
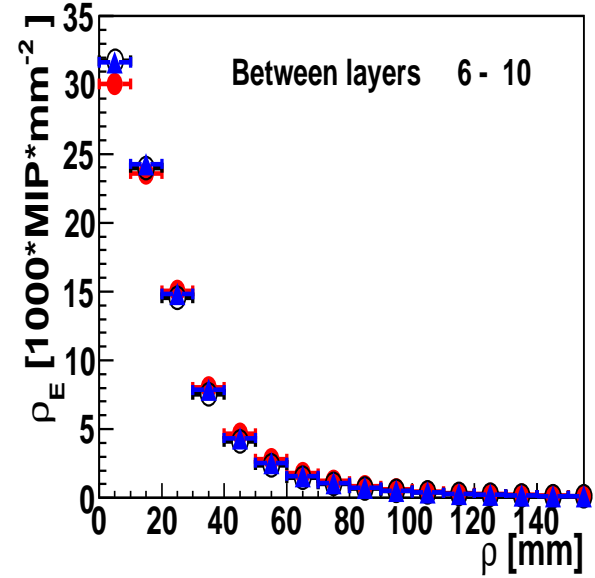
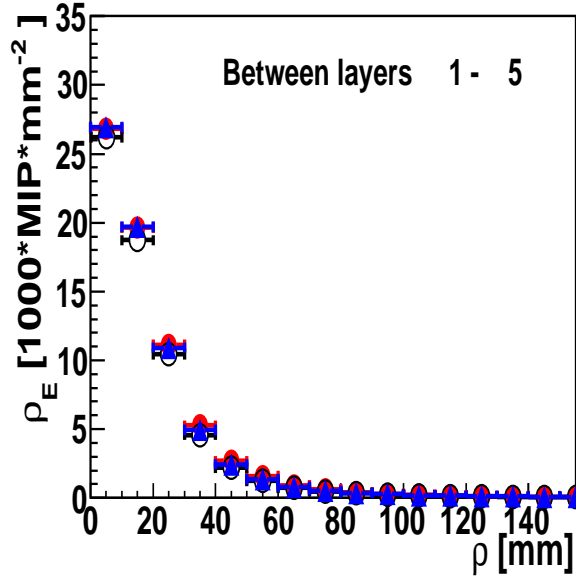


NOTE: Random procedure applied in the analysis energy-related results (data and Monte Carlo) presented in this work

Data - Monte Carlo Comparison

Lateral Energy Density

*Better agreement
LHEP-Data in shower core*



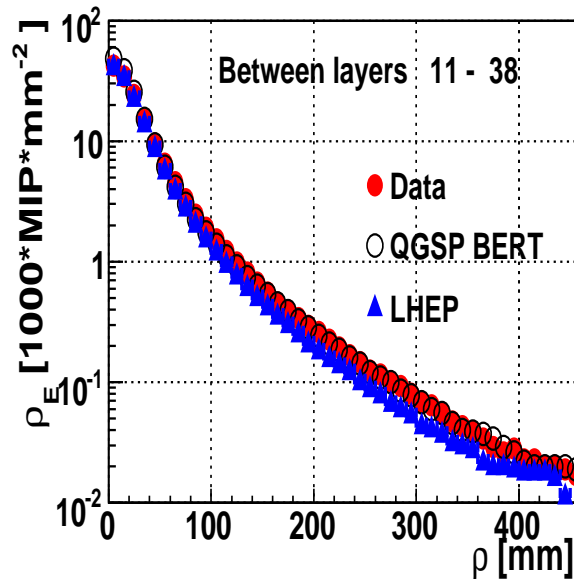
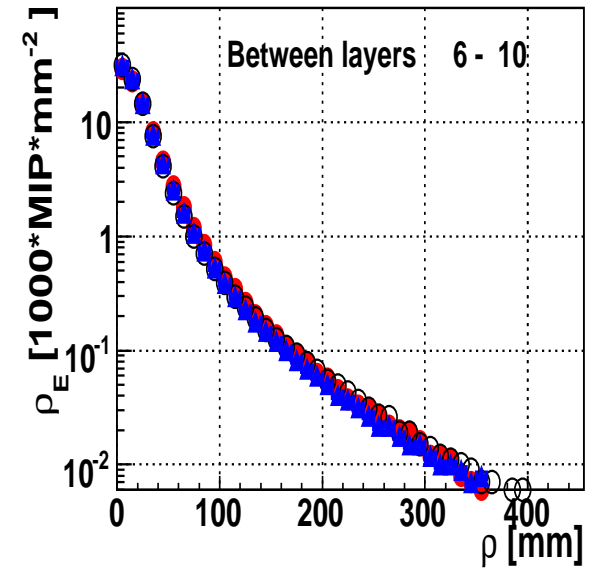
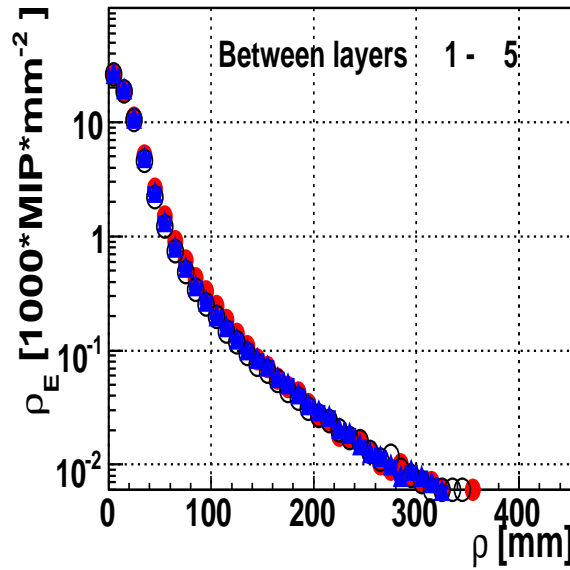
*MC models can be compared
with data for longitudinal
sections of showers
where different interactions
type might dominate*

Data - Monte Carlo Comparison

Lateral Energy Density

Better agreement

QGSP-Data in shower tail

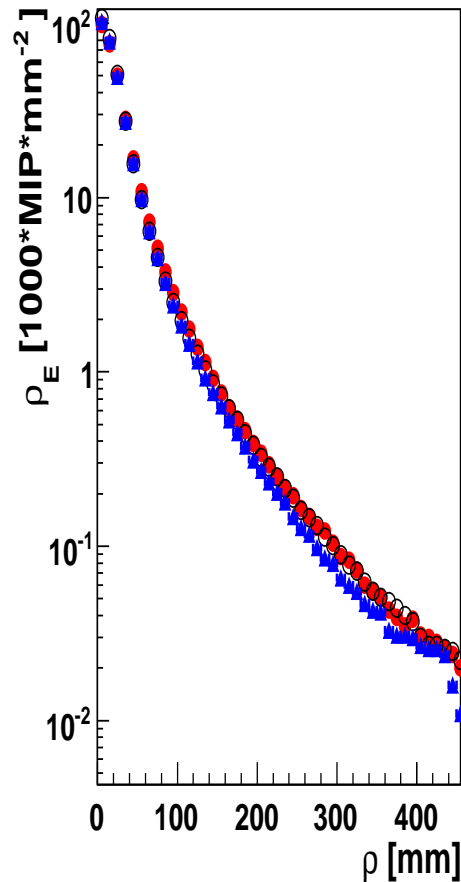
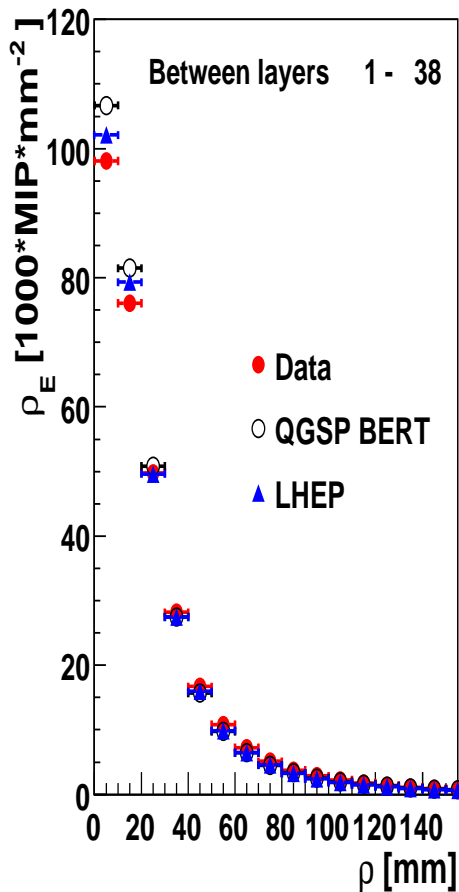


*MC models can be compared
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Data - Monte Carlo Comparison

Lateral Energy Density: Effects from different deposited shower energy in models

◆ Investigate shower energy deposition
in whole HCAL

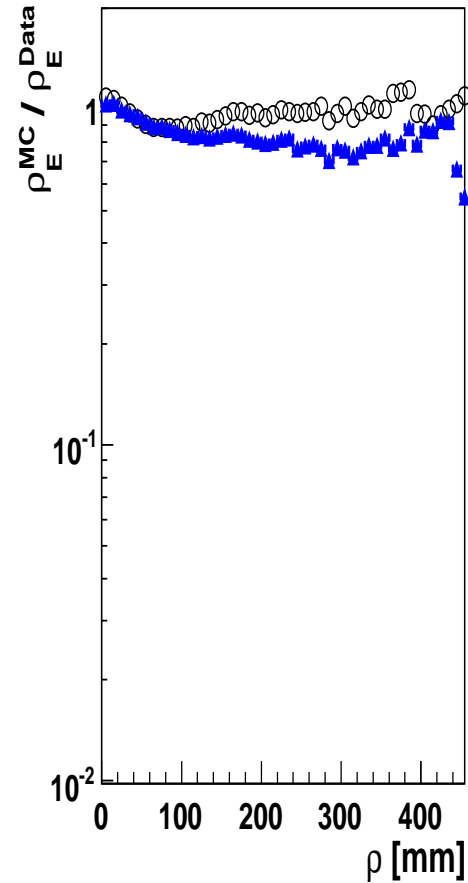
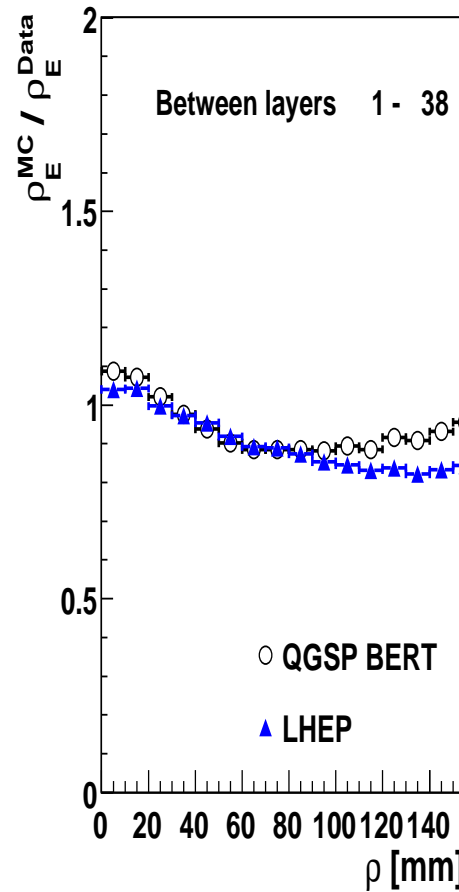
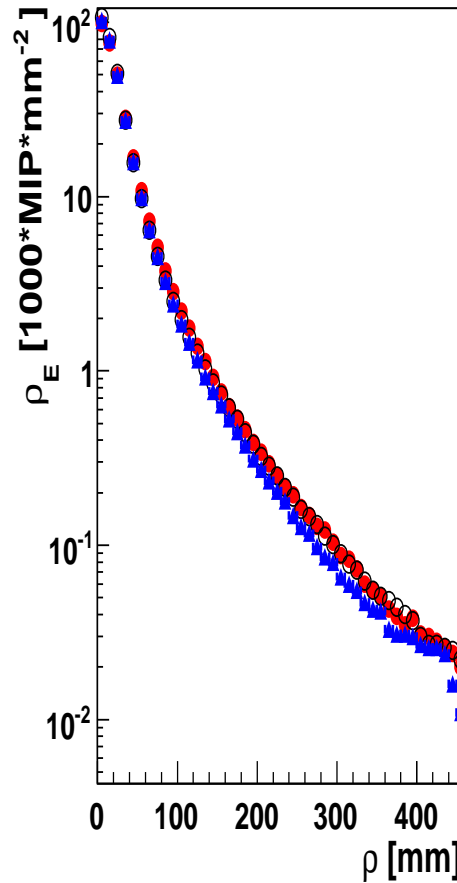
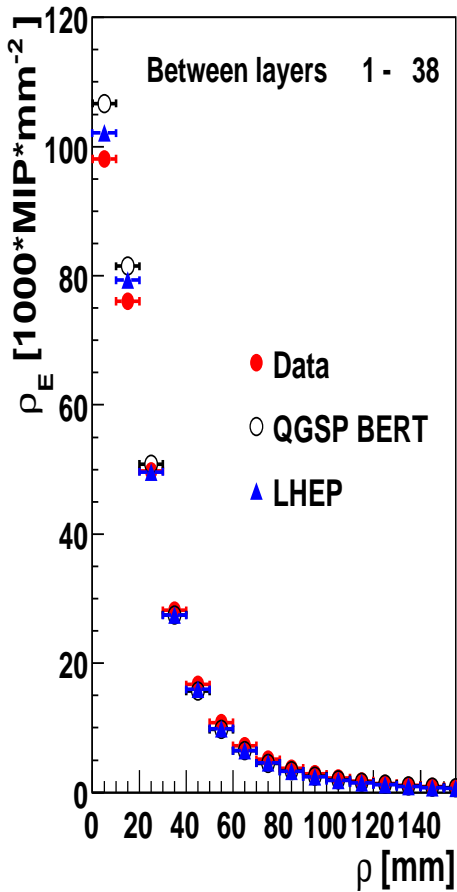


Data - Monte Carlo Comparison

Lateral Energy Density: Effects from different deposited shower energy in models

◆ Investigate shower energy deposition
in whole HCAL

◆ Normalise MC bin by bin to data
energy content



Results

Lateral Fractional Energy Deposition in Hadron Showers

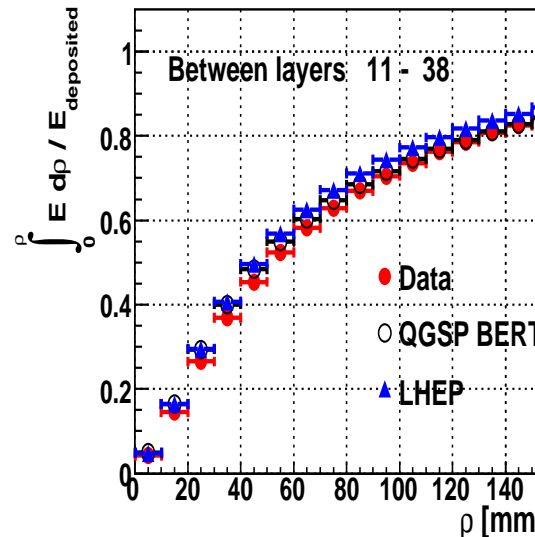
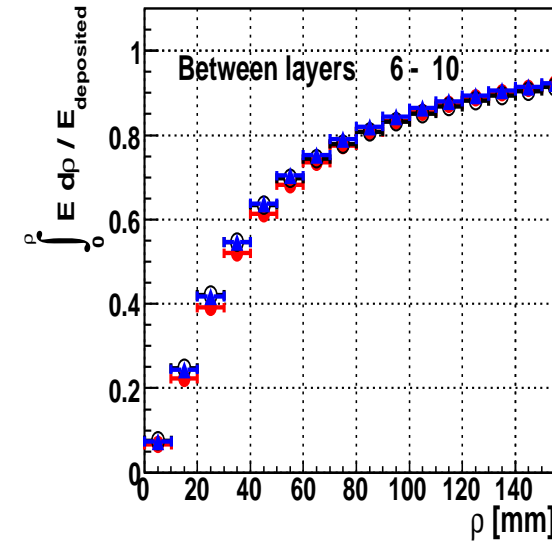
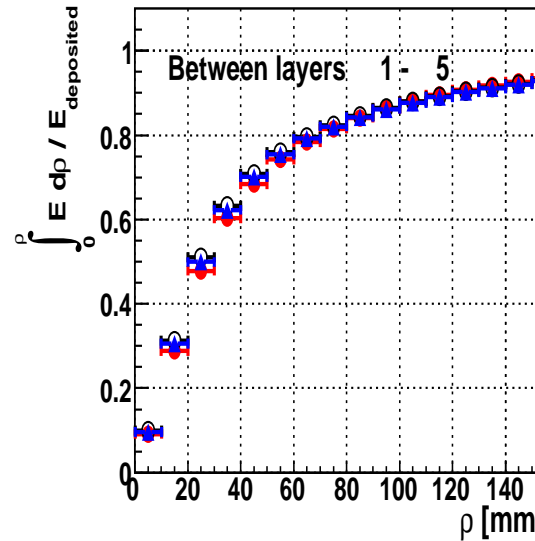
Data - Monte Carlo Comparison

Fractional Energy Deposition

- Calculated in every bin ρ_i via energy integration from lowest bin up to ρ_i bin
- Then, normalise to total energy reconstructed in calo sector

Similar conclusions as for energy density might be drawn

Showers Core:



MC models can be compared with data for longitudinal sections of showers where different interactions type might dominate

Data - Monte Carlo Comparison

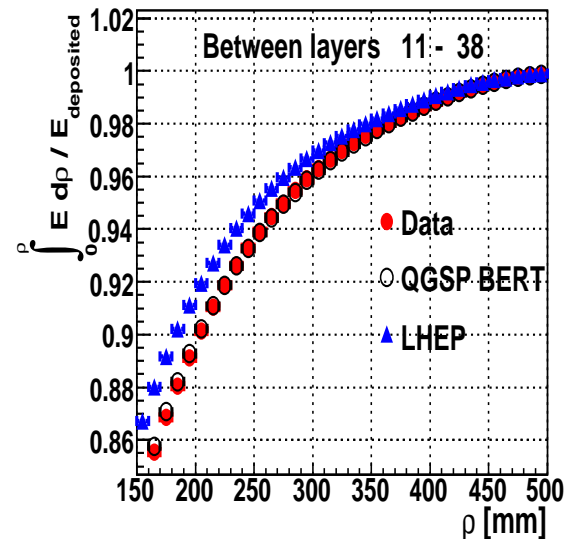
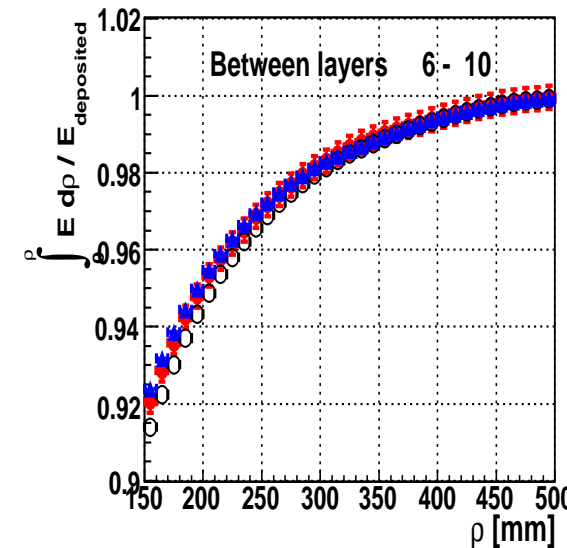
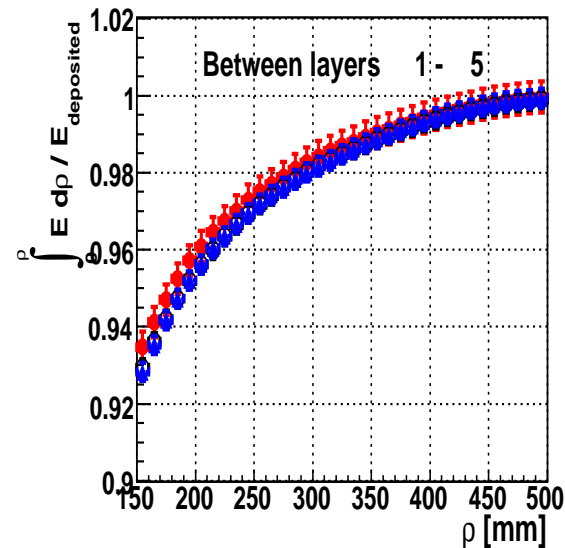
Fractional Energy Deposition

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Similar conclusions as for energy density might be drawn

NOTE: statistical uncertainties are correlated

Shower Tail:



MC models can be compared with data for longitudinal sections of showers where different interactions type might dominate

Results

Hadron Shower Radius

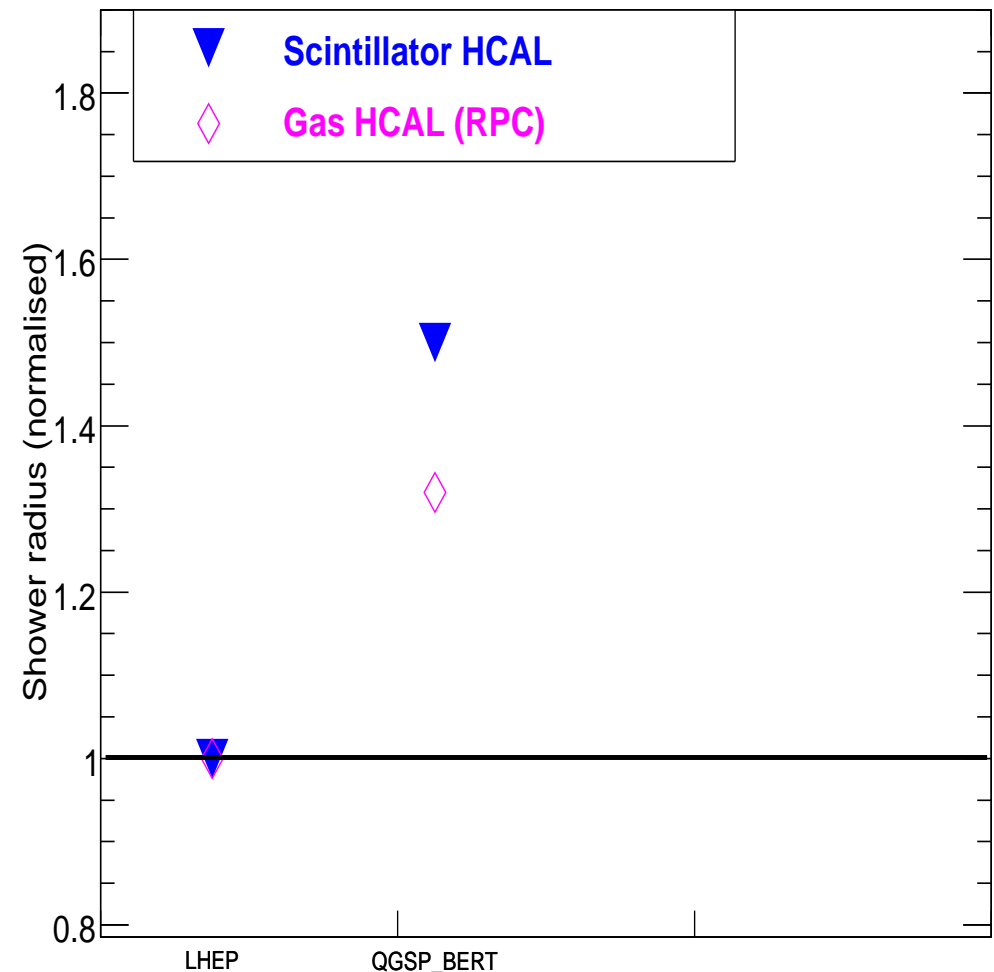
Data - Monte Carlo Comparison

Shower radius distribution

- Available MC show large variations of quantities describing hadron showers, and for different hadronic calorimeter scenario

Effects appear to be sizable:
Investigation with real data needed

(Adapted from G. Mavromanolakis and D. Ward
arXiv:physics/0409040; 10 GeV π)



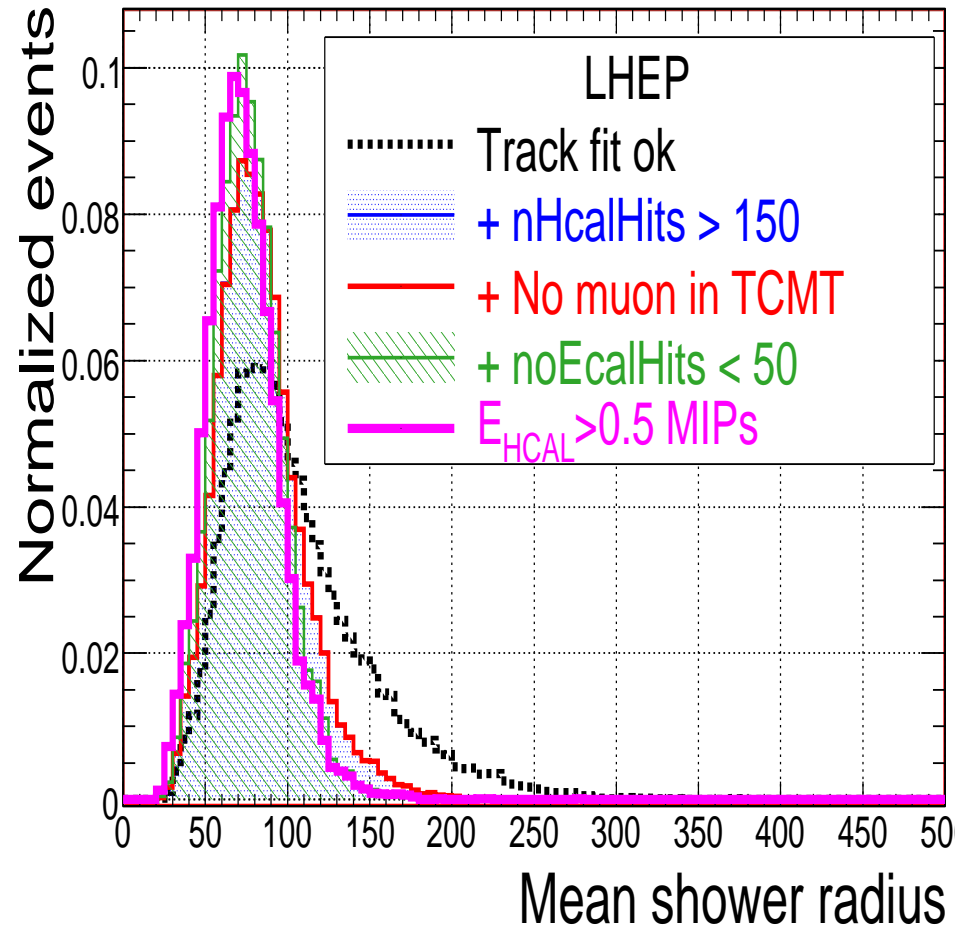
Data - Monte Carlo Comparison

Shower radius distribution

- Effects of analysis cuts on reconstructed shower radius distribution investigated to possibly compare with other simulations

Stronger effects from selecting shower events:

uniform noise hits contribution to distribution becomes negligible in events with > 150 firing cells



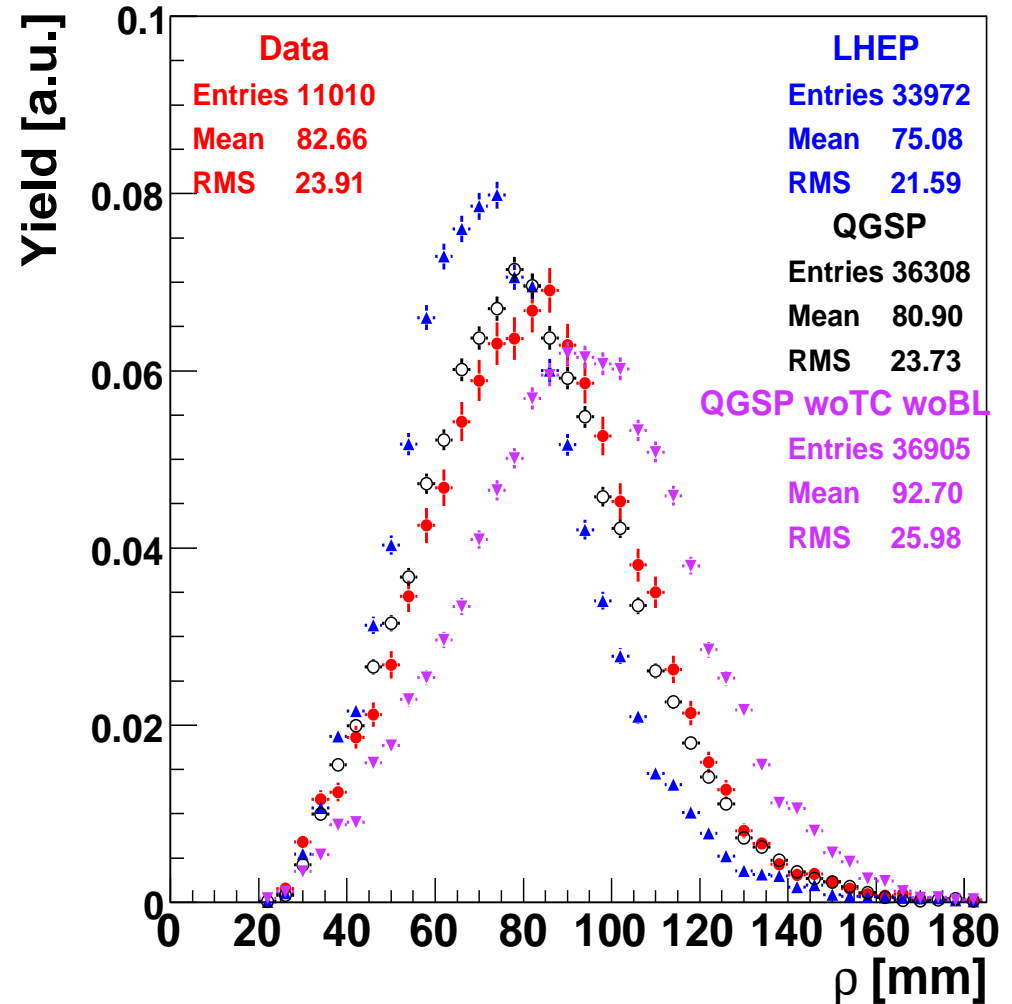
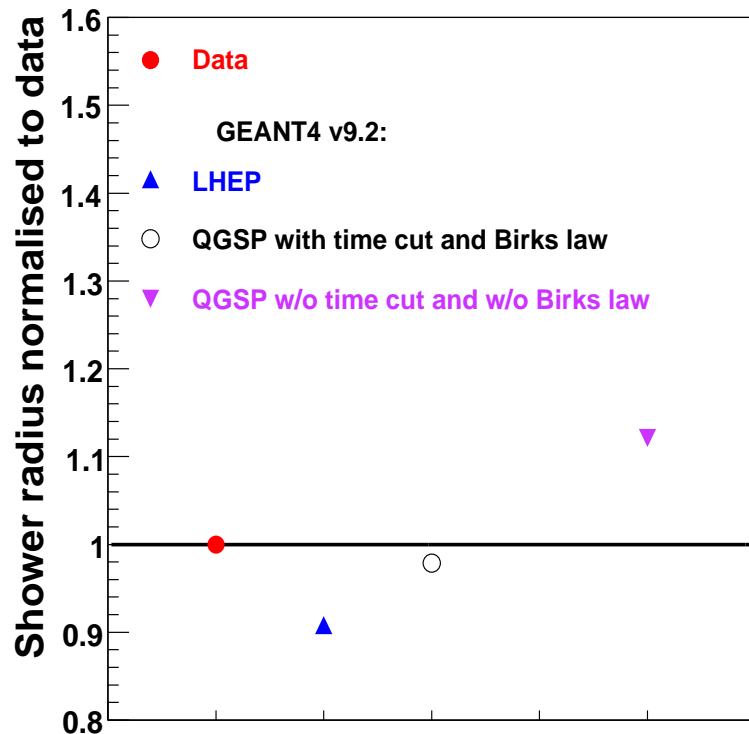
Data - Monte Carlo Comparison

Shower radius distribution

LHEP/QGSP BERT \Rightarrow no/with neutrons

● WO detector effects also QGSP BERT is sizably off

\Rightarrow Including Birks Law and time cut, it describes better the data



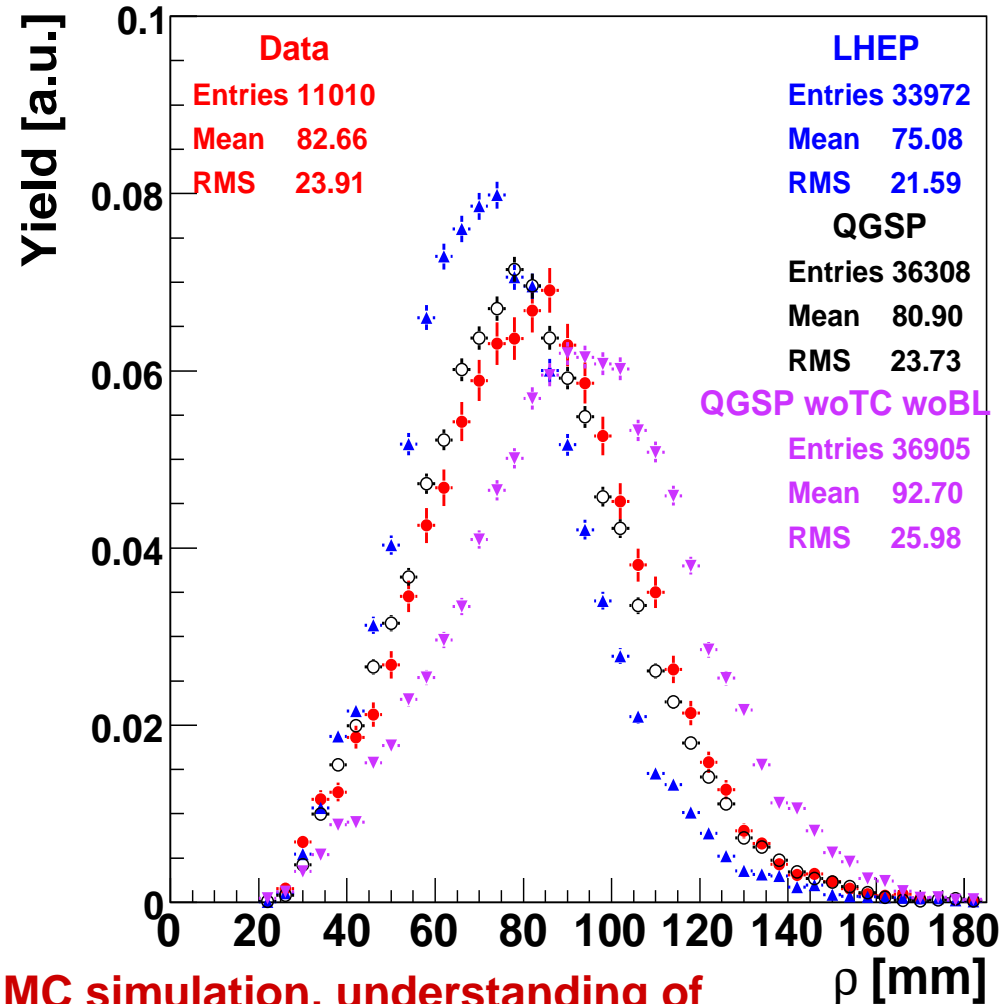
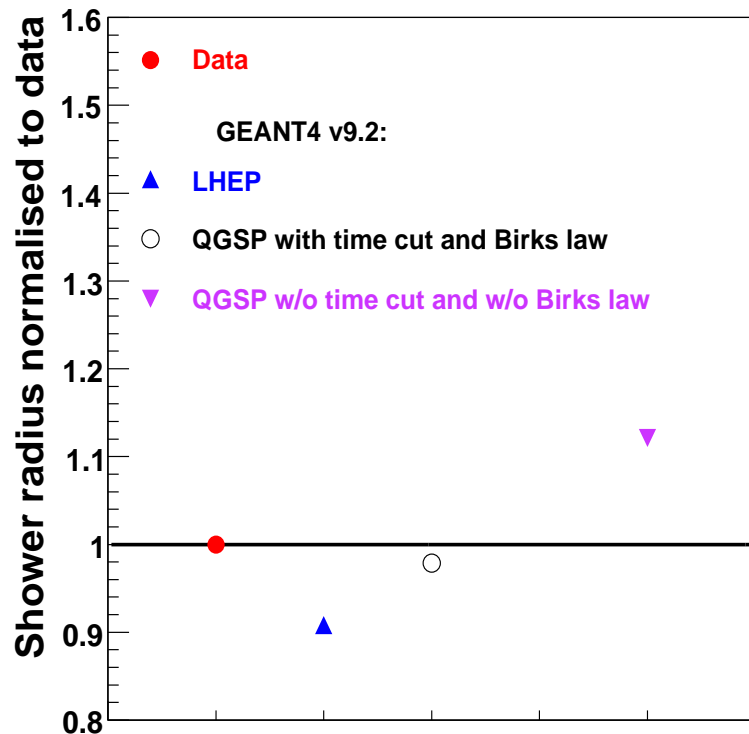
Data - Monte Carlo Comparison

Shower radius distribution

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For MC simulation, understanding of detector effects is crucial!

Summary and Outlook

- Lateral hadron shower investigated with high granularity CALICE AHCAL
- Analysis procedure presented: data selection/analysis algorithm
- Monte Carlo tuning to real data presented
- Results proposed:
 - ➔ Shower Energy
 - ➔ Fractional energy
 - ➔ Lateral Energy Profiles
 - ➔ Shower radius
- Analysis focused in comparing MC models (LHEP & QGSP BERT) to data
 - ➔ Simulation improved after inclusion of detector effects
 - ➔ Within current calib/digit, QGSP BERT (LHEP) better matches profile tail (core)
- As further steps (next note):
 - ➔ Evaluate systematical uncertainties
 - ➔ Extract different contributions in shower development
 - ➔ Analysis different test-beam energy (particle type) data
 - ➔ Analysis with respect to start of shower

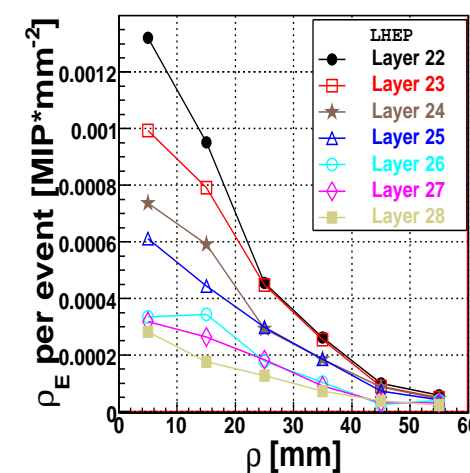
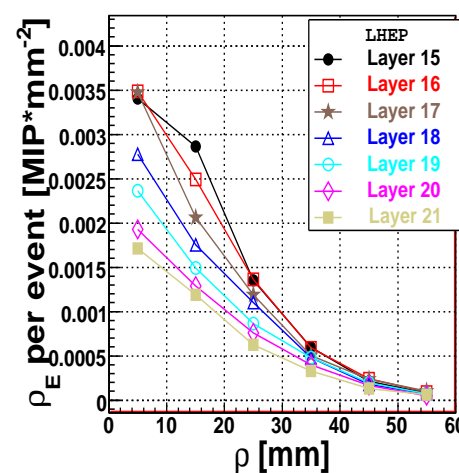
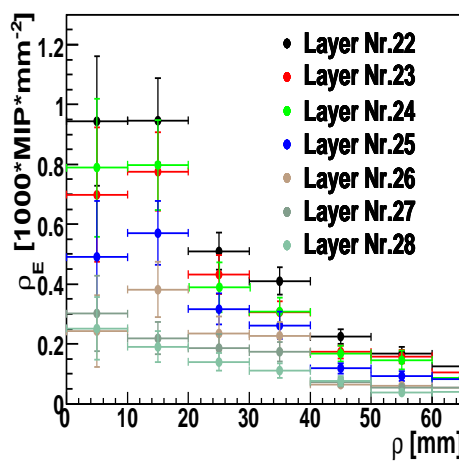
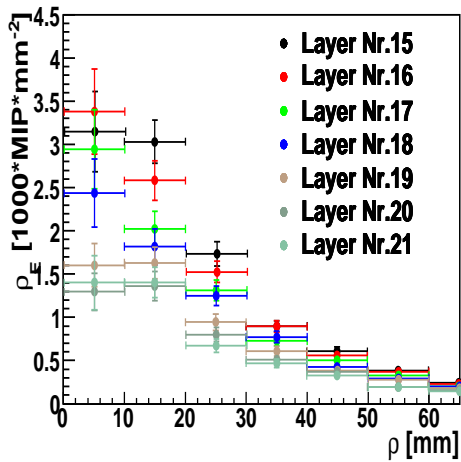
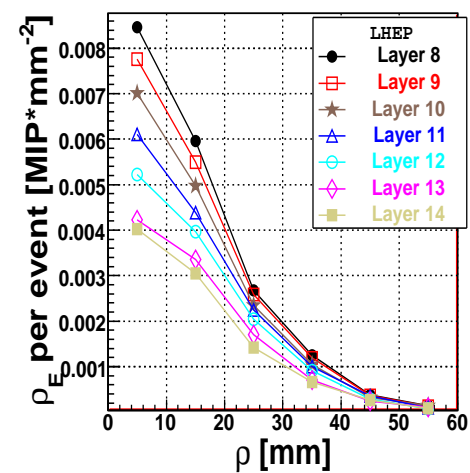
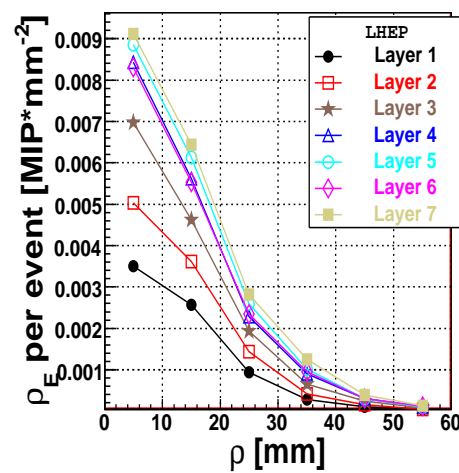
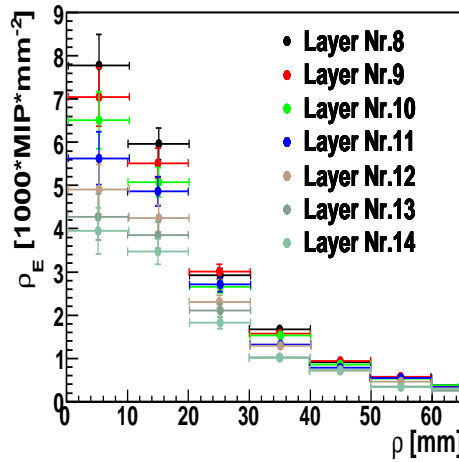
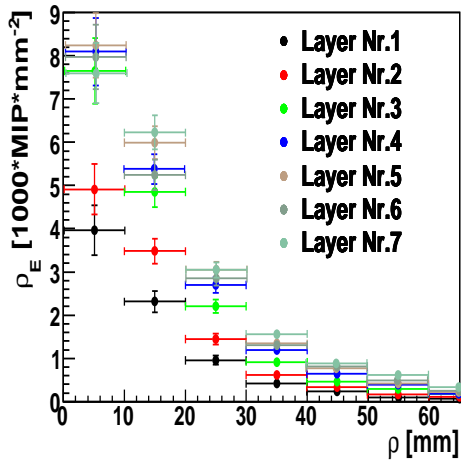
Backup Slides

MC Cross-Check: Lateral Profiles

Riccardo (10K events)

Angela (all statistics)

LHEP

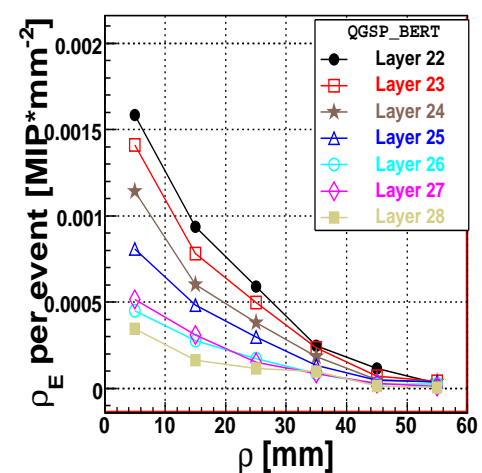
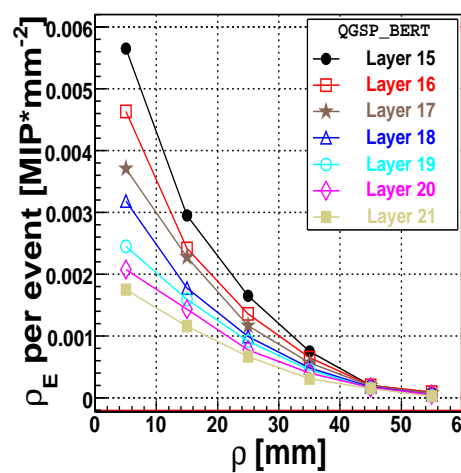
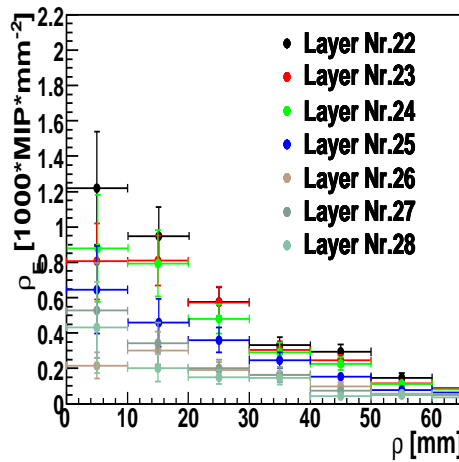
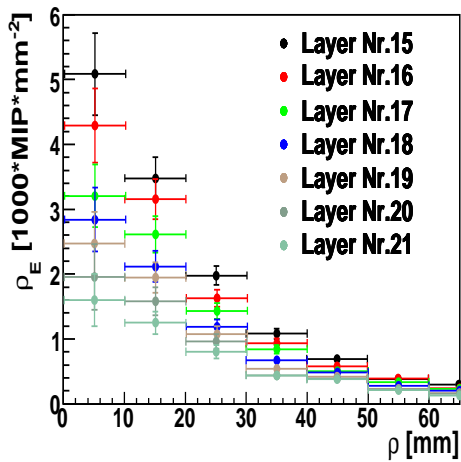
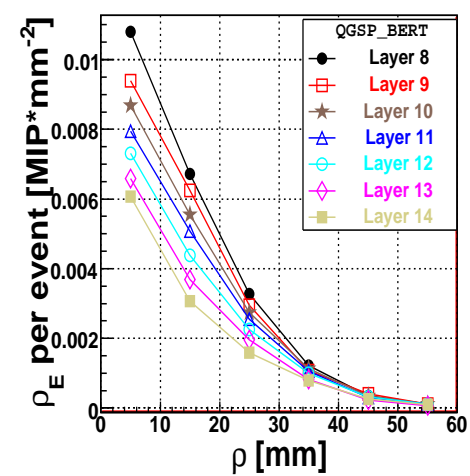
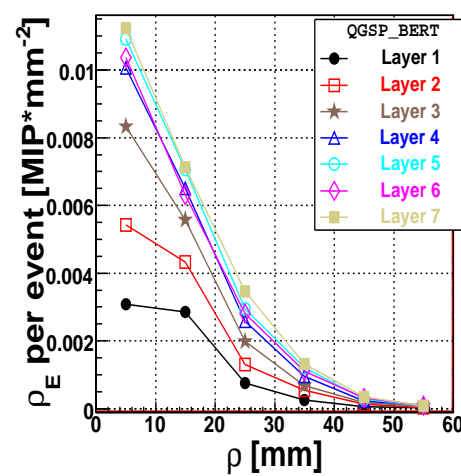
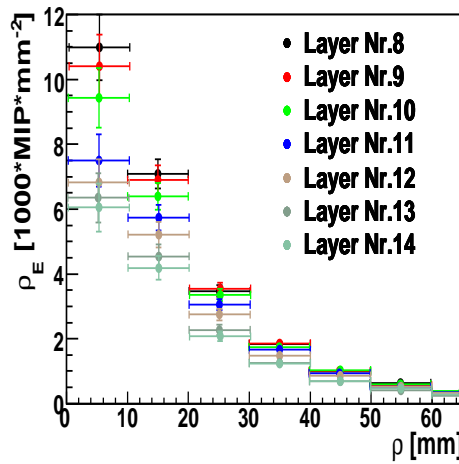
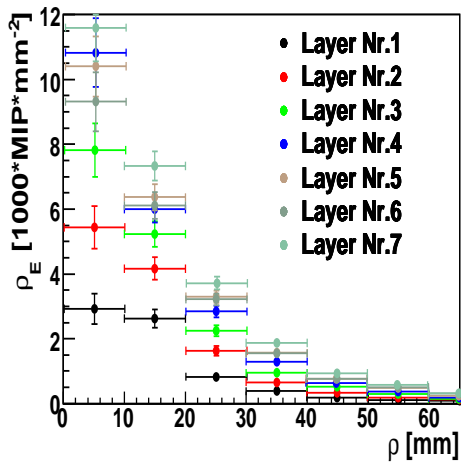


MC Cross-Check: Lateral Profiles

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Angela (all statistics)

QGSP BERT

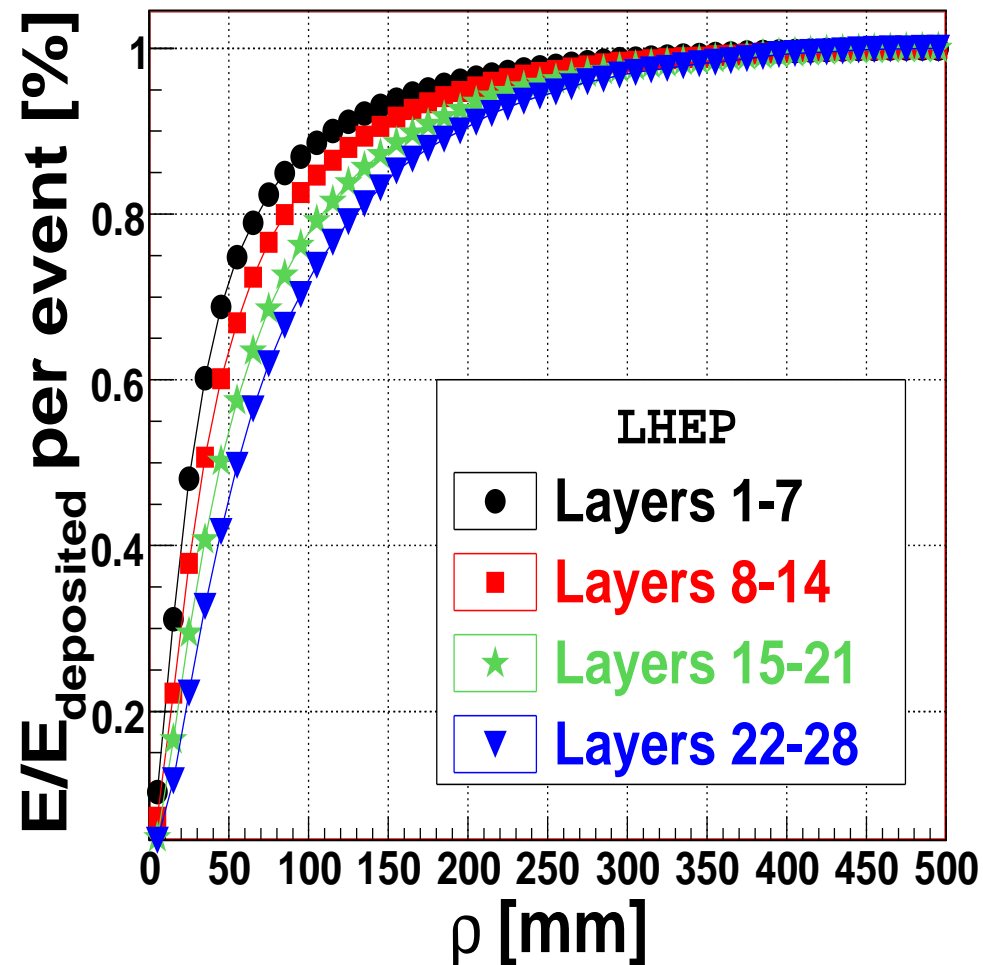
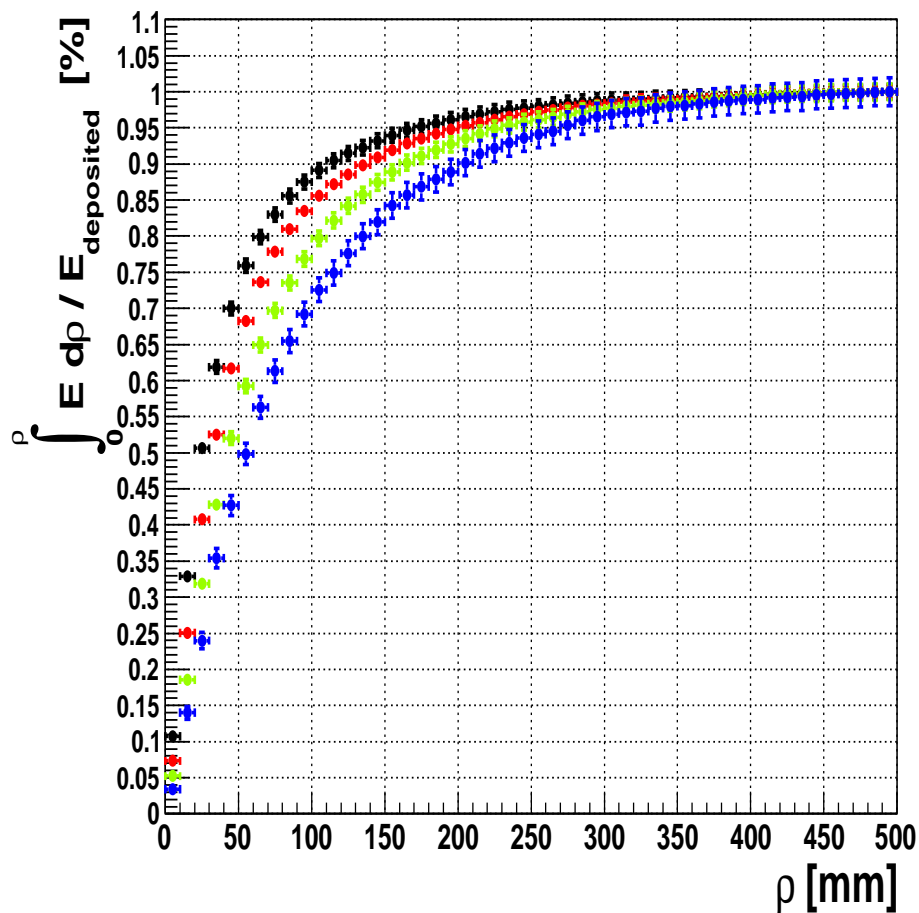


MC Cross-Check: Fractional Energy

Riccardo (10K events)

Angela (all statistics)

LHEP



MC Cross-Check: Fractional Energy

Riccardo (10K events)

Angela (all statistics)

QGSP

