

Measuring Profiles in a Rotated Detector and Finding the Shower Start

Benjamin Lutz

30th July 2009



Achieved so far

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- Find layer of shower start

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- Measure shower start point distribution

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- Compare to Simulation

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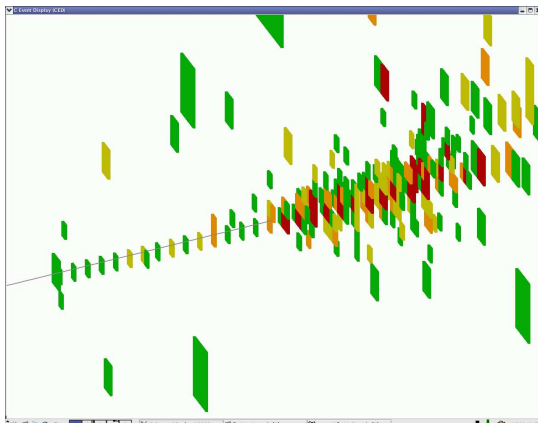
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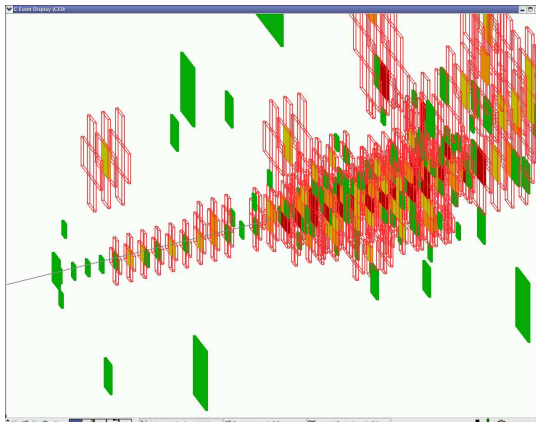
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- Where in x-y-plane does the shower start?

New Shower Start Finder



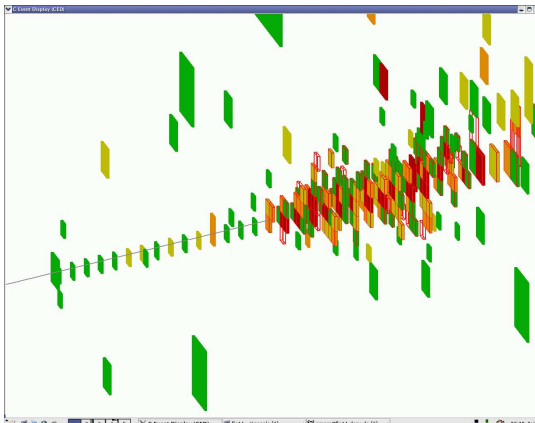
π^+ 30GeV showering in AHCAL
color code: 1 MIP 2 MIP 3 to 4 MIP ≥ 5 MIP

New Shower Start Finder



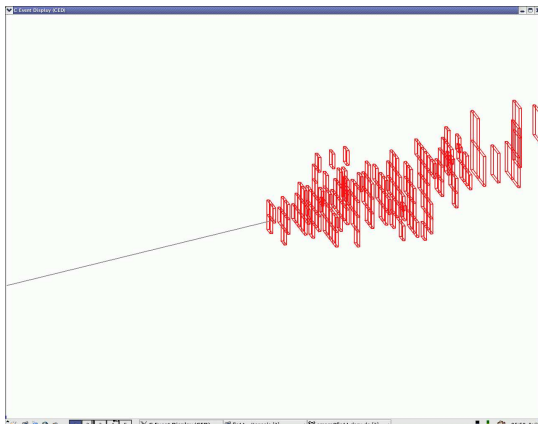
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- neighbours are added
- neighbours with 2 or more MIP are new seeds

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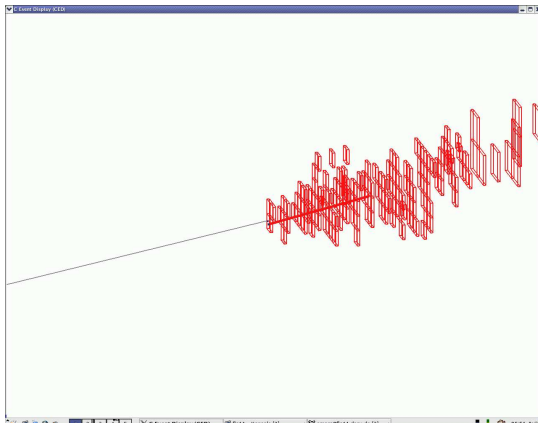
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New Shower Start Finder



- threshold
 - no. hits
 - energy
- limit
 - angle of cluster axis

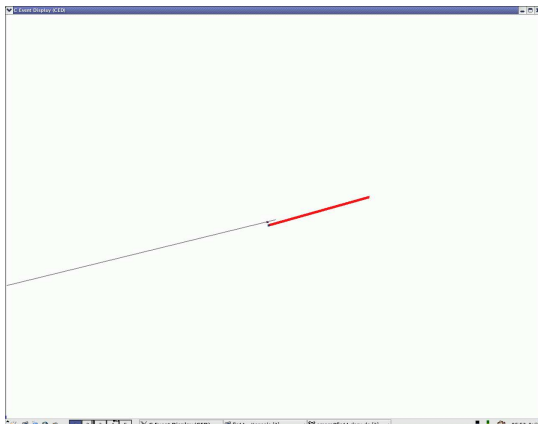
New Shower Start Finder



shower start

end of main axis is shower start

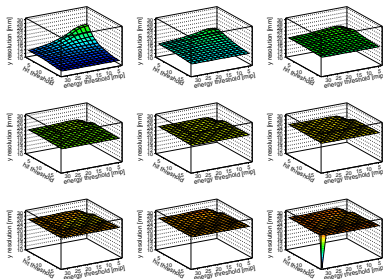
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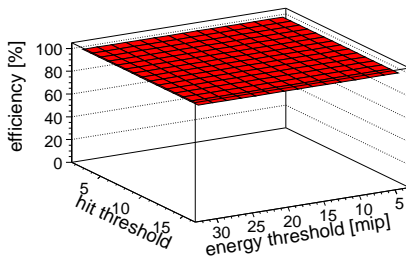
Optimization of the Shower Start Finding



Optimization

- Three parameters to optimize
 - hits in cluster
 - energy in cluster
 - angle of cluster

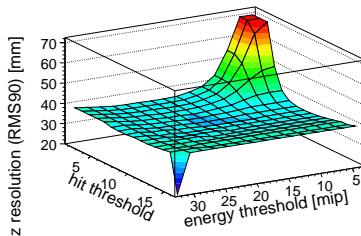
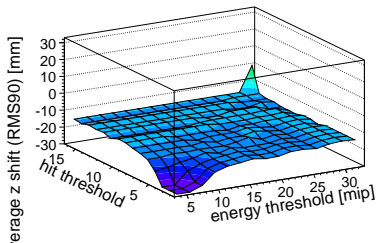
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 - efficiency to find a cluster at all

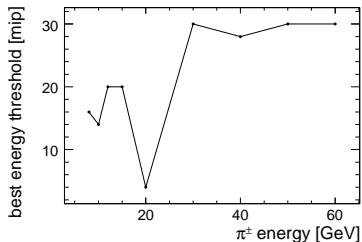
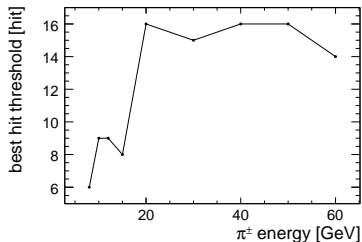
Optimization of the Shower Start Finding



Optimization

- Three parameters to optimize
 - hits in cluster
 - energy in cluster
 - angle of cluster
- Observables
 - efficiency to find a cluster at all
 - mean position and resolution (RMS90)

Optimisation Result



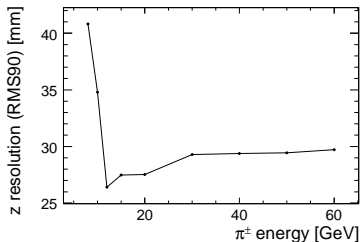
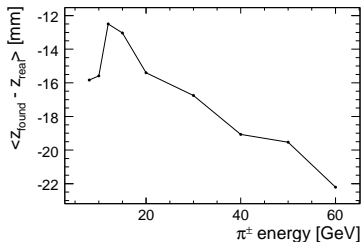
optimal thresholds/limits

angle is best not restricted

hits depends on beam energy, can give bias for coarse modules

energy not much help if hits are already restricted

Optimisation Result



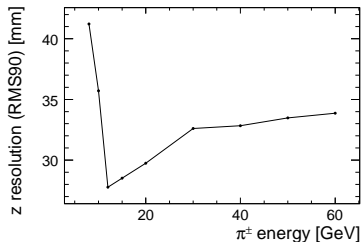
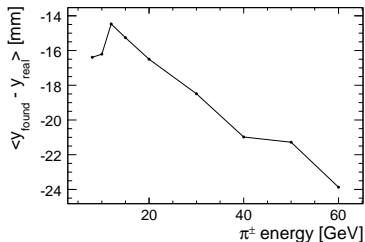
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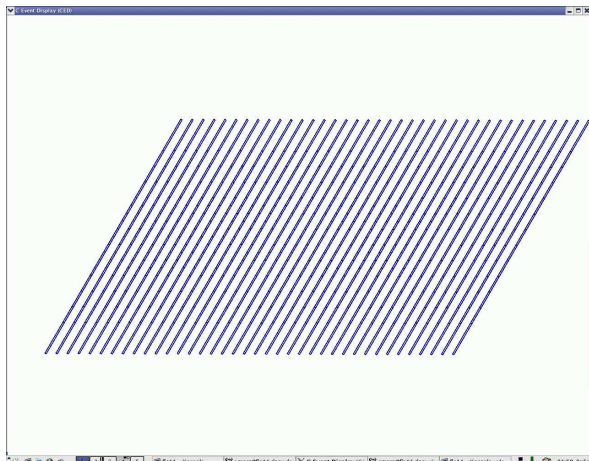


fixed set of limits with minimal bias in coarse region

- at least 16 mip energy
- low hit restriction (4)
- used for current measurements
- should be improved in future

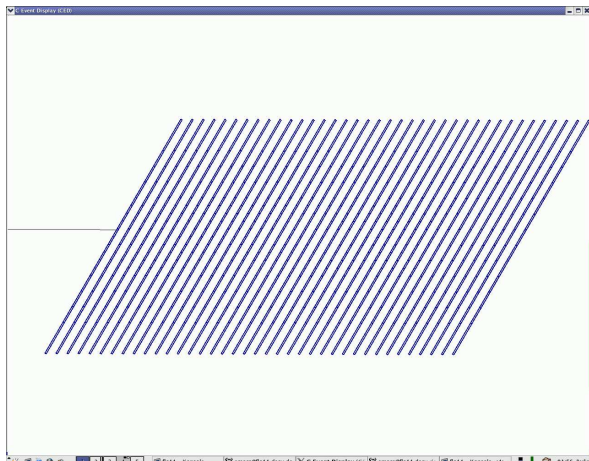
Rotated Detector

Rotated Detector



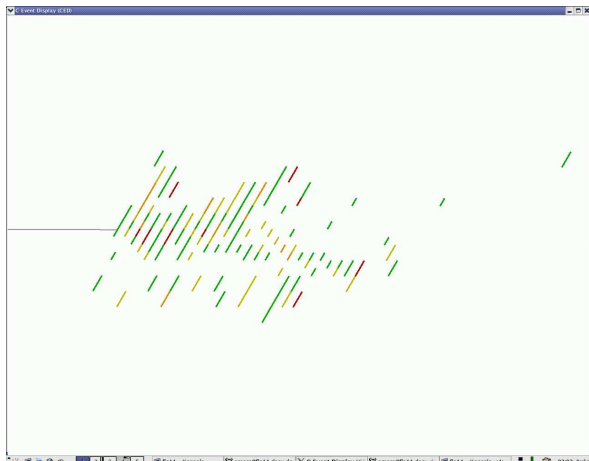
detector rotated for 30 deg.

Rotated Detector



incoming $30\text{GeV } \pi^+$.

Rotated Detector



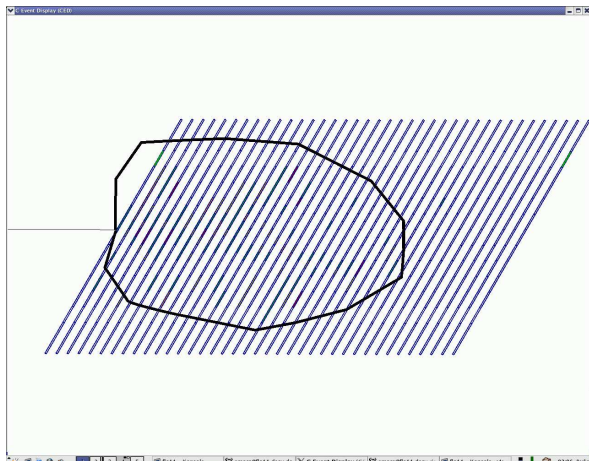
shower activity in rotated detector

Rotated Detector



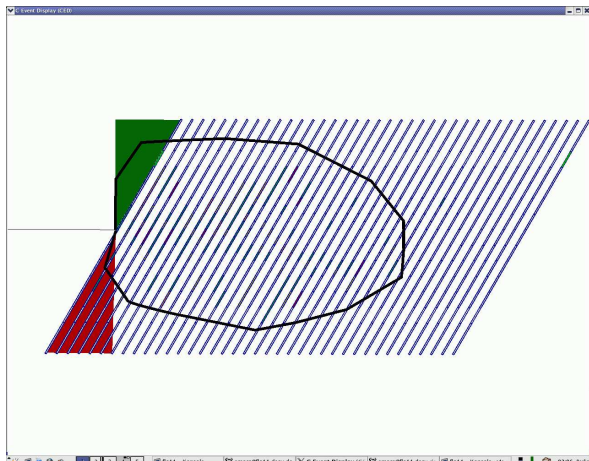
envelope of shower

Rotated Detector



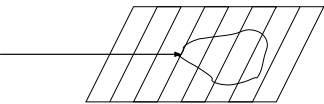
envelope of shower compared to detector

Rotated Detector



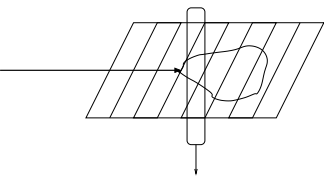
in **green area** the detector response is reduced
in **red area** the detector covers not all radial positions

Example: Longitudinal in a Rotated Detector



Profile

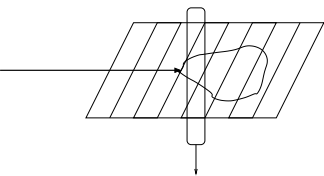
Example: Longitudinal in a Rotated Detector



Profile

- assign all energy deposits within a z-range to bin

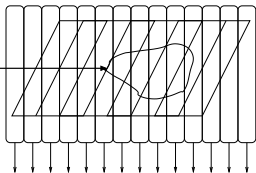
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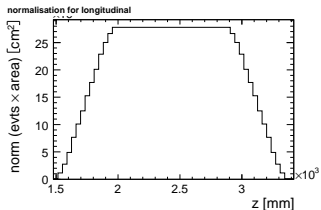
- assign all energy deposits within a z-range to bin
 - needs proper position
 - needs some splitting of energy from cells larger than binning

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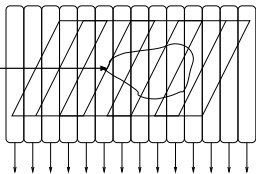


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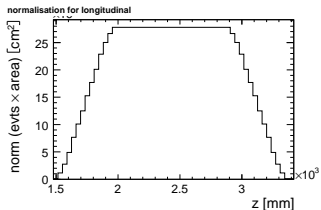


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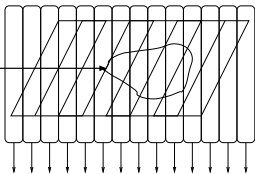


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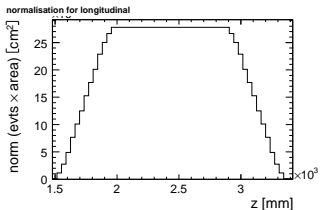


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- avoid regions where detector has not full radial coverage



My Approach: Splitting in Virtual Cells

Virtual Cells

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- all cells are subdivided into $1 \times 1\text{cm}^2$ cells

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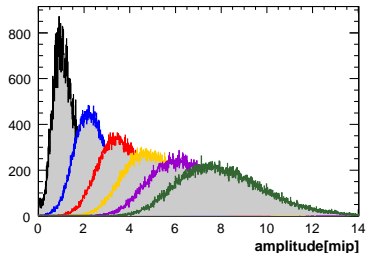
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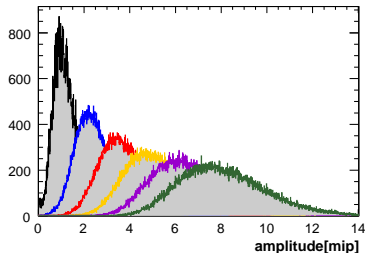
Details of Energy Distribution



Estimation of Number of Particles

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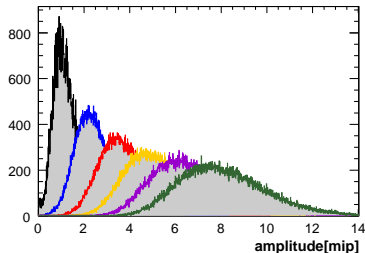
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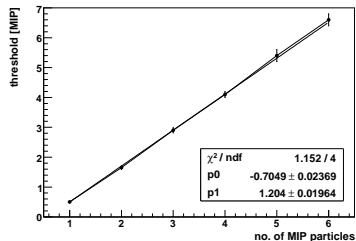
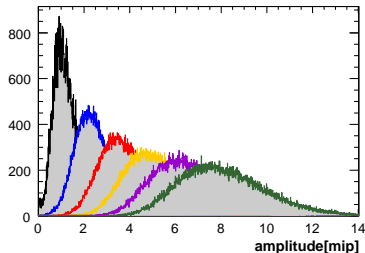
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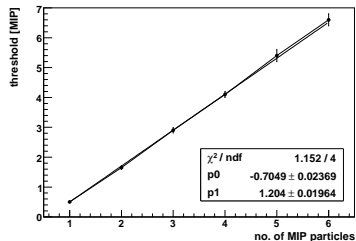
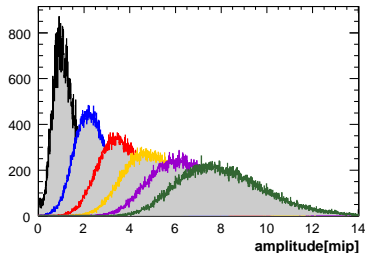
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- find thresholds where N MIP becomes more probable than $N - 1$ MIP
- do for all channels with reasonable statistics get variance for this thresholds
- these thresholds follow linear behaviour
- inverse can be used to estimate probable number of particles in cell

Achievements

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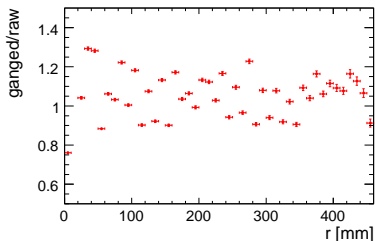
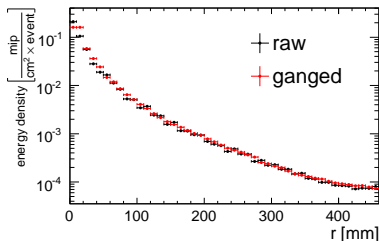
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- result is directly comparable to the simulation before ganging

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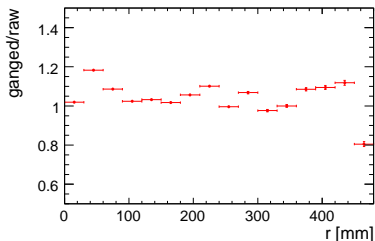
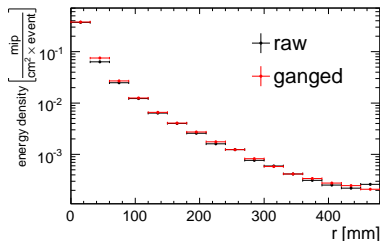
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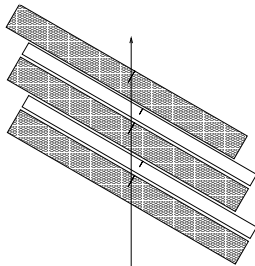
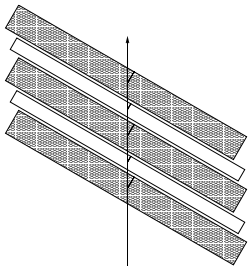
Reason for Bad Match

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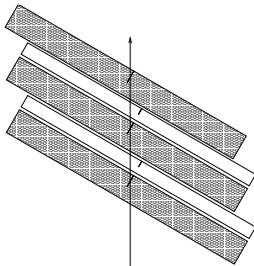
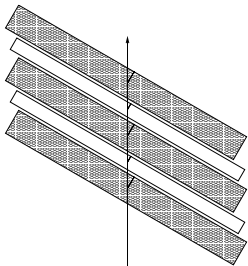
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Reason for Bad Match

Two Bugs

- Mokka geometry is wrong
- MIP cut works on different cell sizes



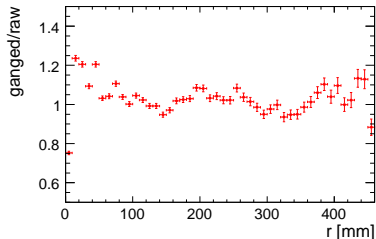
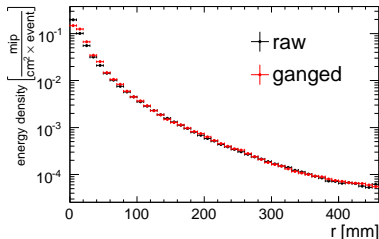
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Fast Fix

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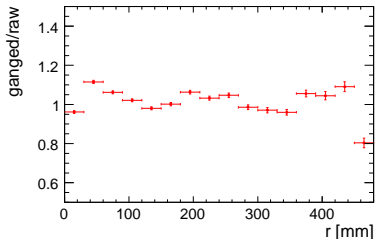
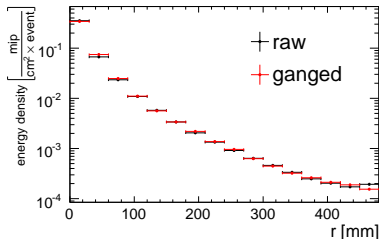
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Reason for Bad Match

Fast Fix

- Gangin with the same offsets like mokka
- cut already before ganging
⇒ increased effective threshold



pitfalls

- superimposing measurements of different depth

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 - longer HCAL for track

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“cures”

- count how often detector is active at which position and normalise (can be tedious)

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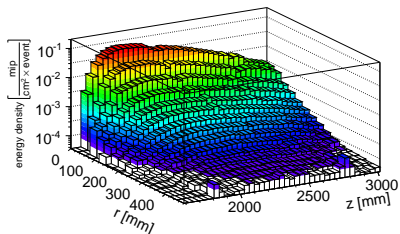
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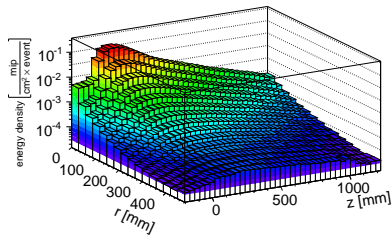
- count how often detector is active at which position and normalise (can be tedious)
- restrict to shower start away from the border

Results of the Measurements

π^- 12 GeV



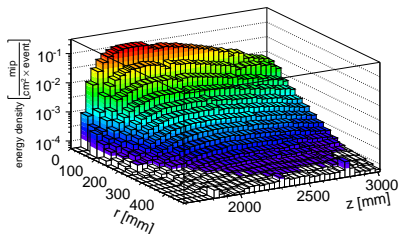
2D profile



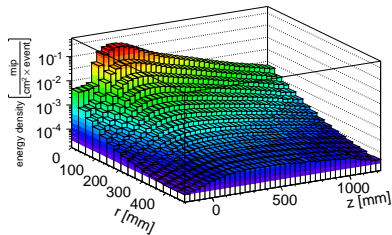
2D profile measured from
shower start

Results of the Measurements

π^- 20 GeV



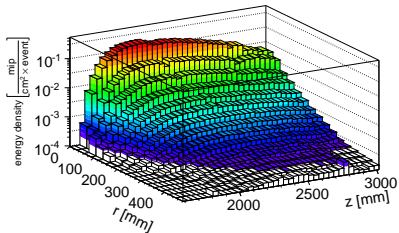
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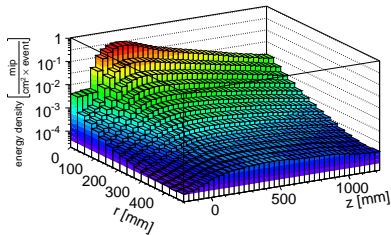
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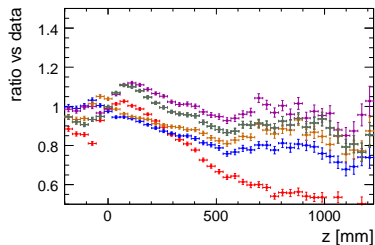
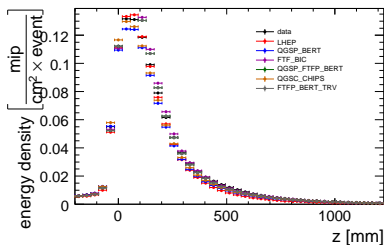
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2D profile measured from
shower start

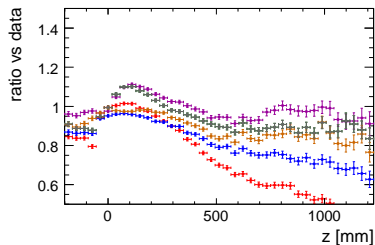
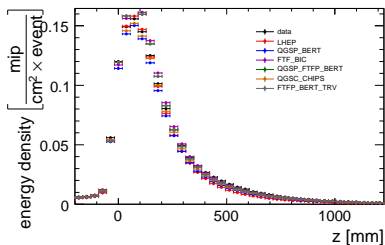
Comparison of Data and Simulation

π^- 10 GeV
longitudinal profile for radius $< 6\text{cm}$



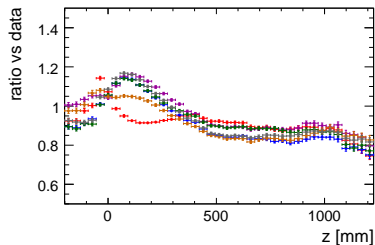
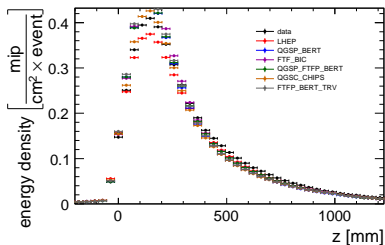
Comparison of Data and Simulation

π^- 12 GeV
longitudinal profile for radius < 6 cm



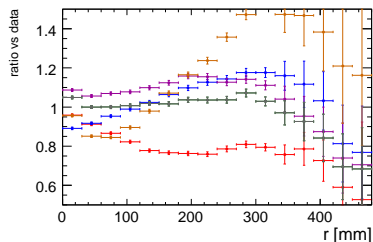
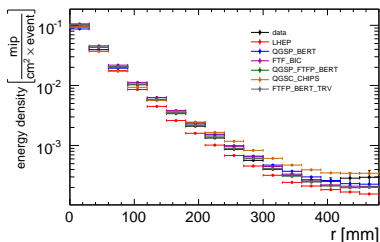
Comparison of Data and Simulation

π^+ 40 GeV
longitudinal profile for radius $< 6\text{cm}$



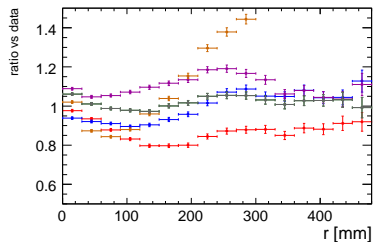
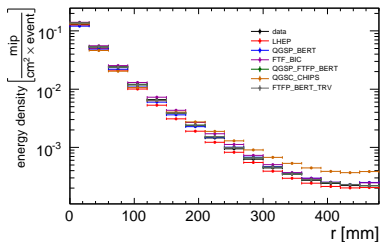
Comparison of Data and Simulation

π^- 10 GeV
transversal profile for $z = 20\text{cm}$



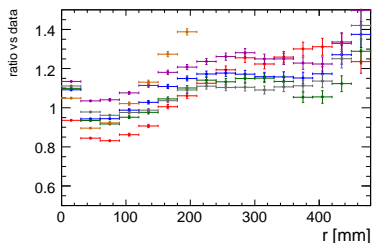
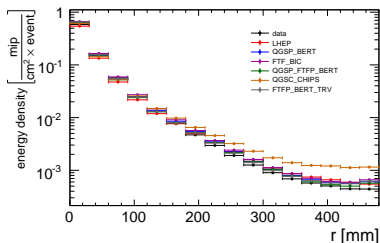
Comparison of Data and Simulation

π^- 12 GeV
transversal profile for $z = 20\text{cm}$



Comparison of Data and Simulation

π^+ 40 GeV
transversal profile for $z = 20\text{cm}$



Conclusions

- improved shower start finding developed
 - 3D space point
 - extensive optimization
 - accuracy quantified
- corrected profiles for rotated detector
- code development for
 - cell properties during reconstruction
 - cell positions correction
 - neighbouring cells

Conclusions & Outlook

Conclusions

- improved shower start finding developed
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 - cell properties during reconstruction
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Outlook

- fix Mokka for proper profile comparison
- repeat analysis with optimized thresholds
- measure interaction length (including resolution)
- analyze leakage exploiting
 - new shower start
 - code capabilities