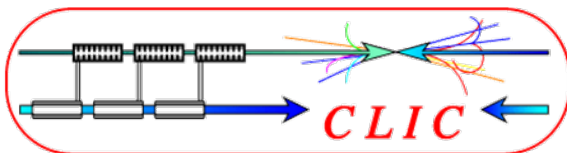


Hadronic Shower Structure in WHCAL Prototype

WHCAL Workshop, DESY
March 2, 2010

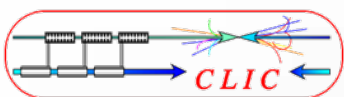
Christian Grefe

CERN, Bonn University

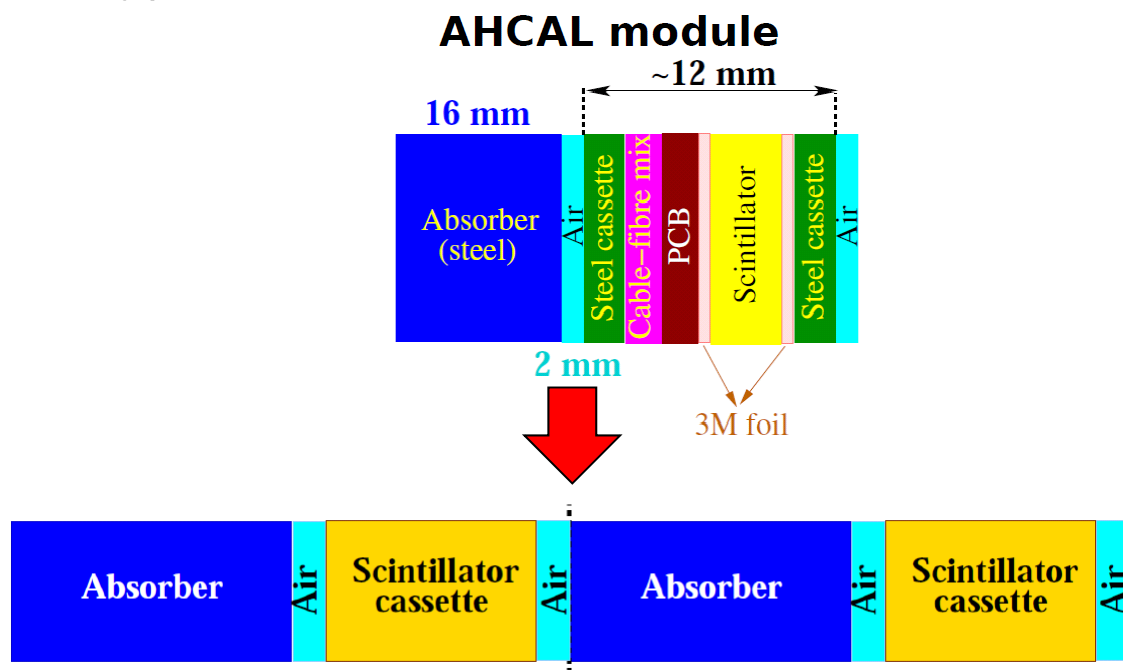


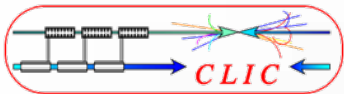
universität  bonn



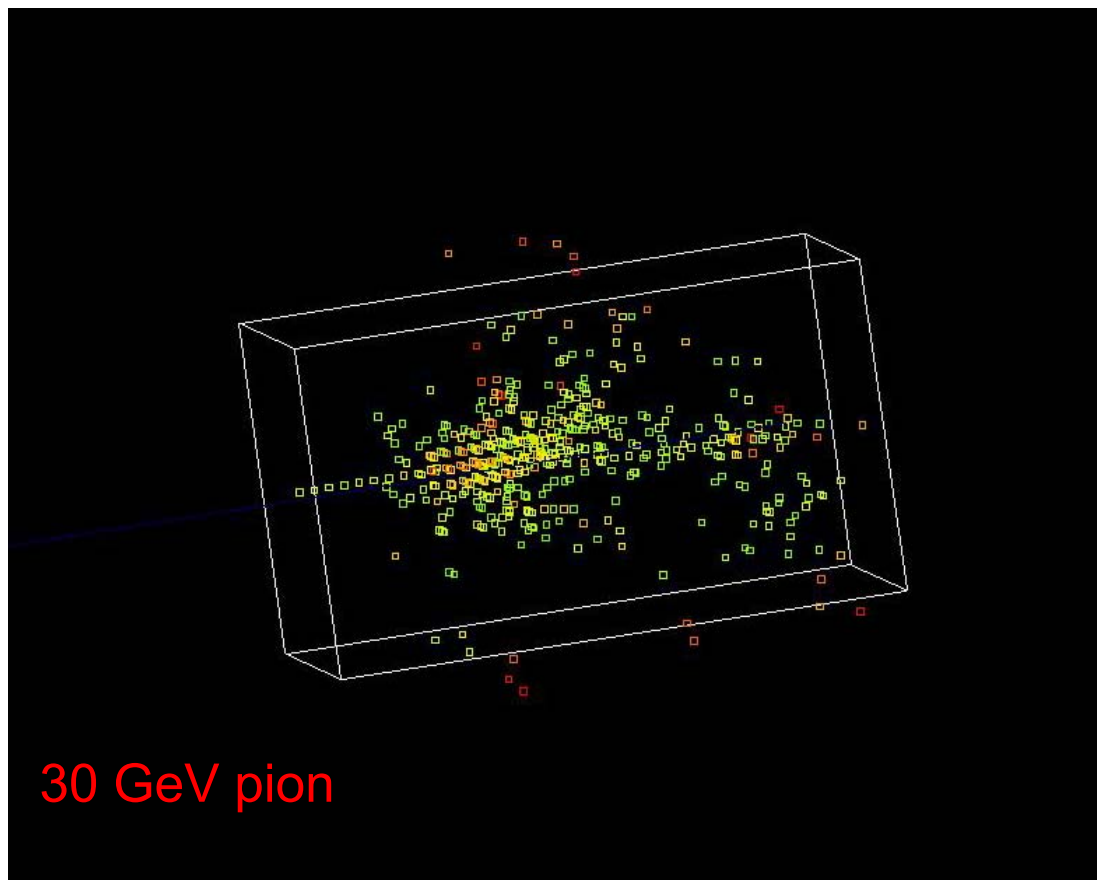


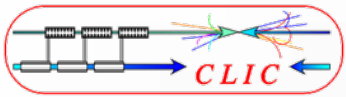
- Four different prototype geometries (40 layers each)
 - CALICE iron prototype (Fe): 16mm Fe + cassette (30mm total gap size)
 - W, including steel support plate: 10mm W + 2mm Fe + cassette (30mm total)
 - W, no steel support (W_noFe): 10mm W + cassette (30mm total)
 - W, no steel and minimal air gap (W_noAir): 10mm W + cassette (22mm total)
- Compact.xml allows for easy and quick modification (more setups can be studied easily)



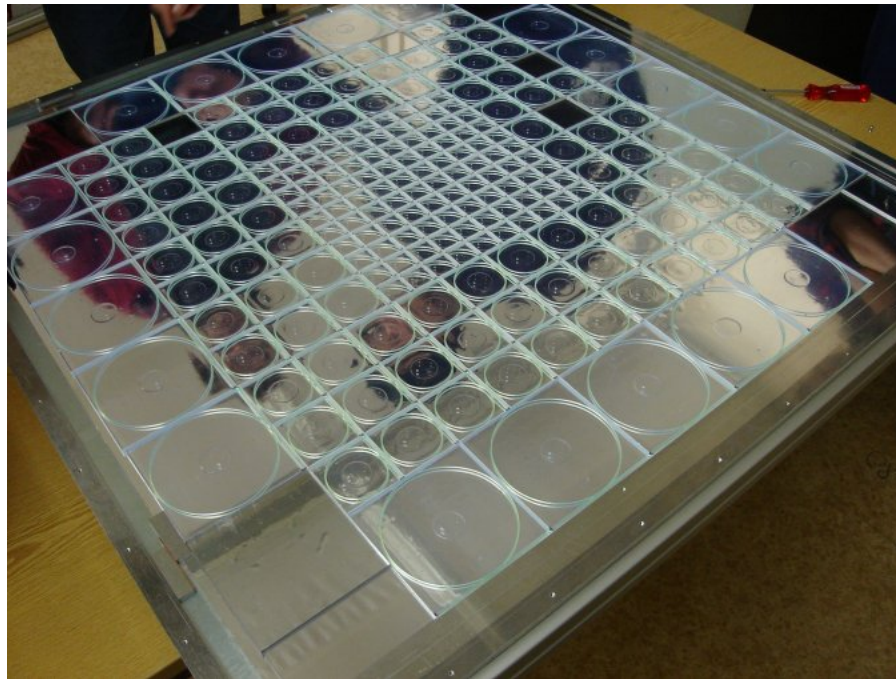


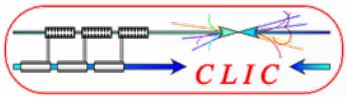
- slic v. 2.8.1 (GEANT4 v.9.2.0)
- QGSP_BERT_HP for high precision neutron tracking
- All four different geometries
- Pions and electrons with 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 GeV
- 1000 events each
- Total of 56000 events
- Only looking at 30 GeV Pions





- Simulation uses 3×3 cm² cells
- Hits are combined during analysis according to CALICE AHCAL modules
- Threshold set to 250 keV ($\sim 1/4$ MIP)
- Use only 3×3 and 6×6 cm² cells area (66x66 cm²) because of W plate size

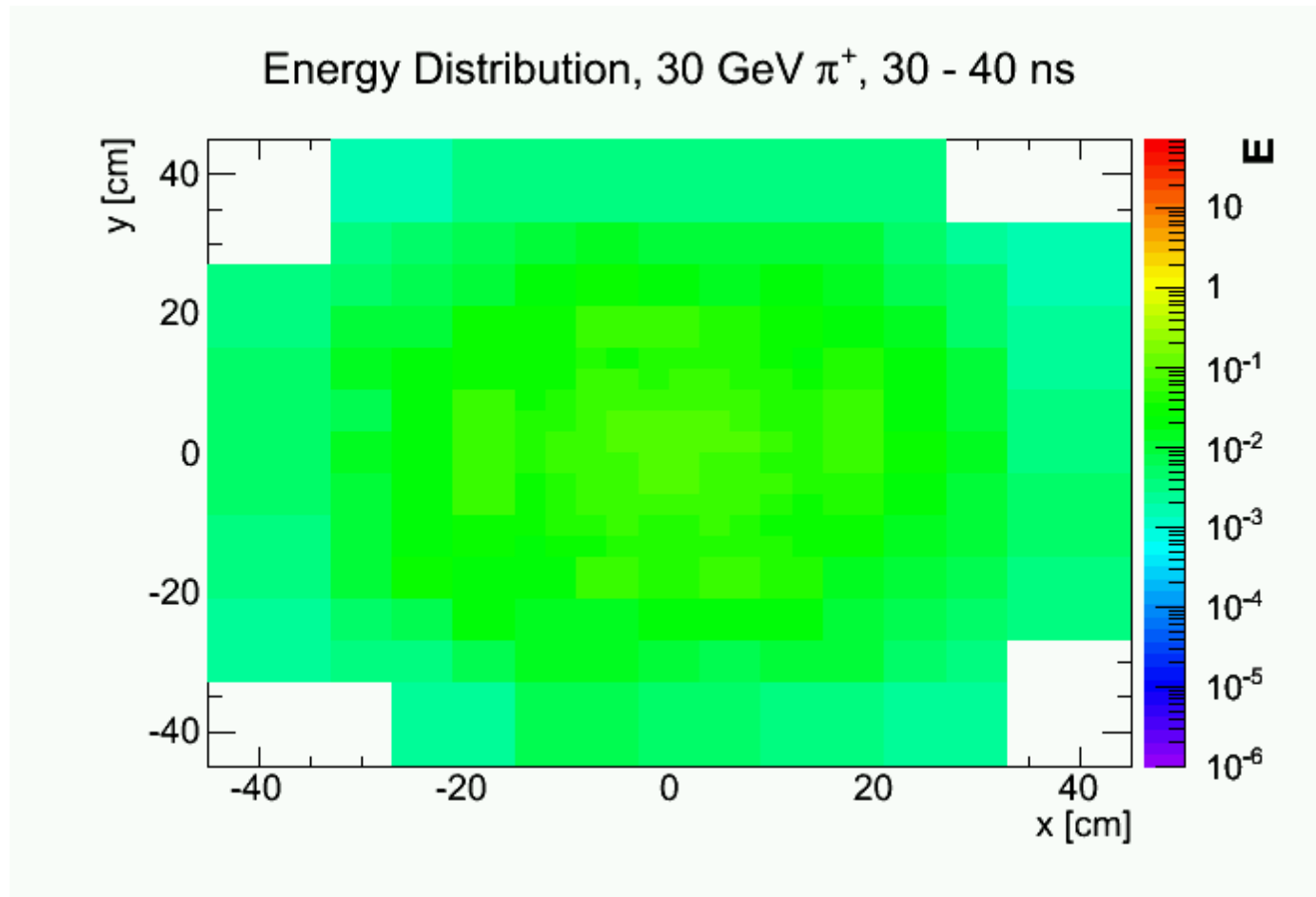


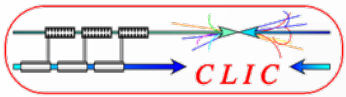


Shower Development in XY



- (Energy normalized to cell)

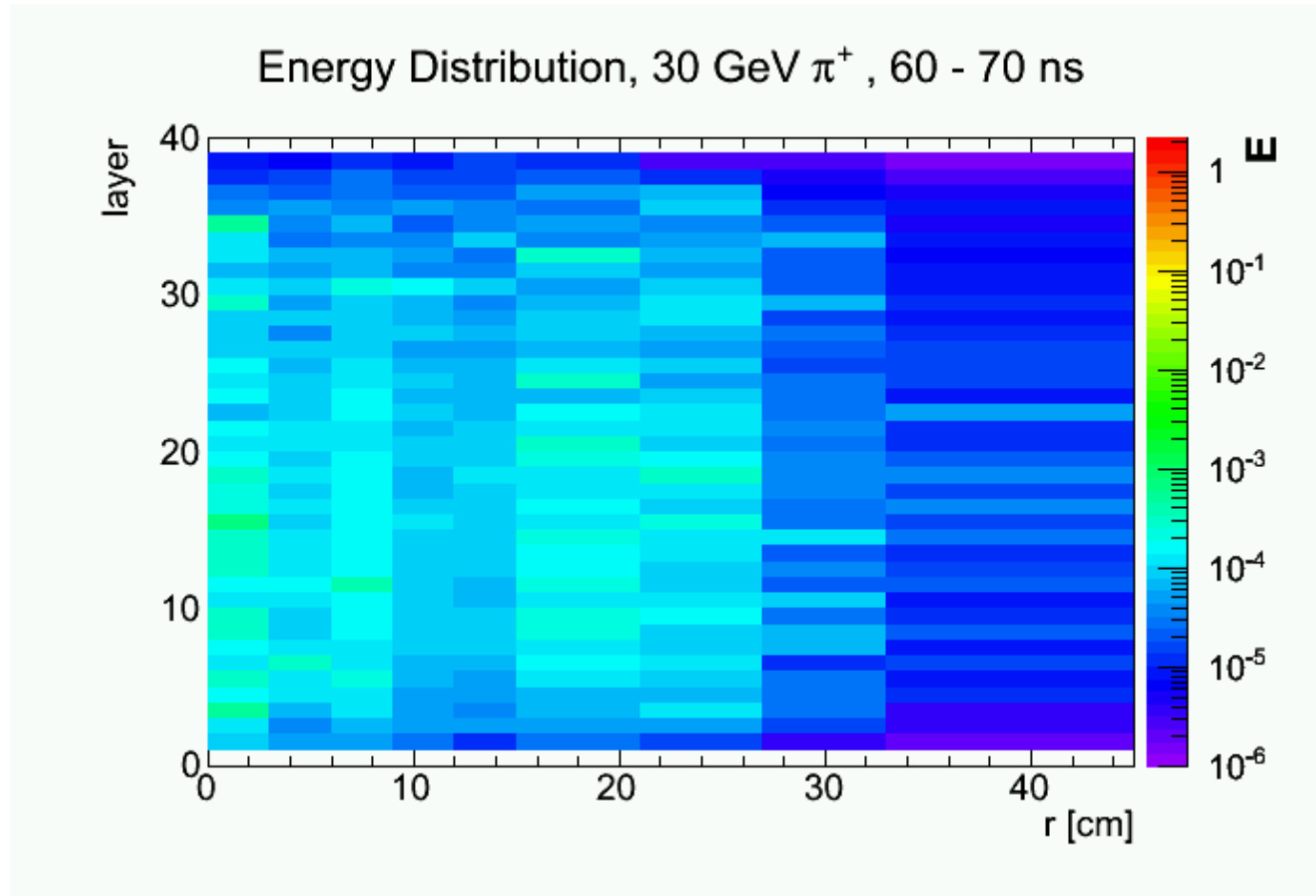


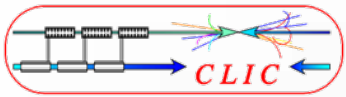


Shower Development in RZ



- (Energy normalized to ring area)



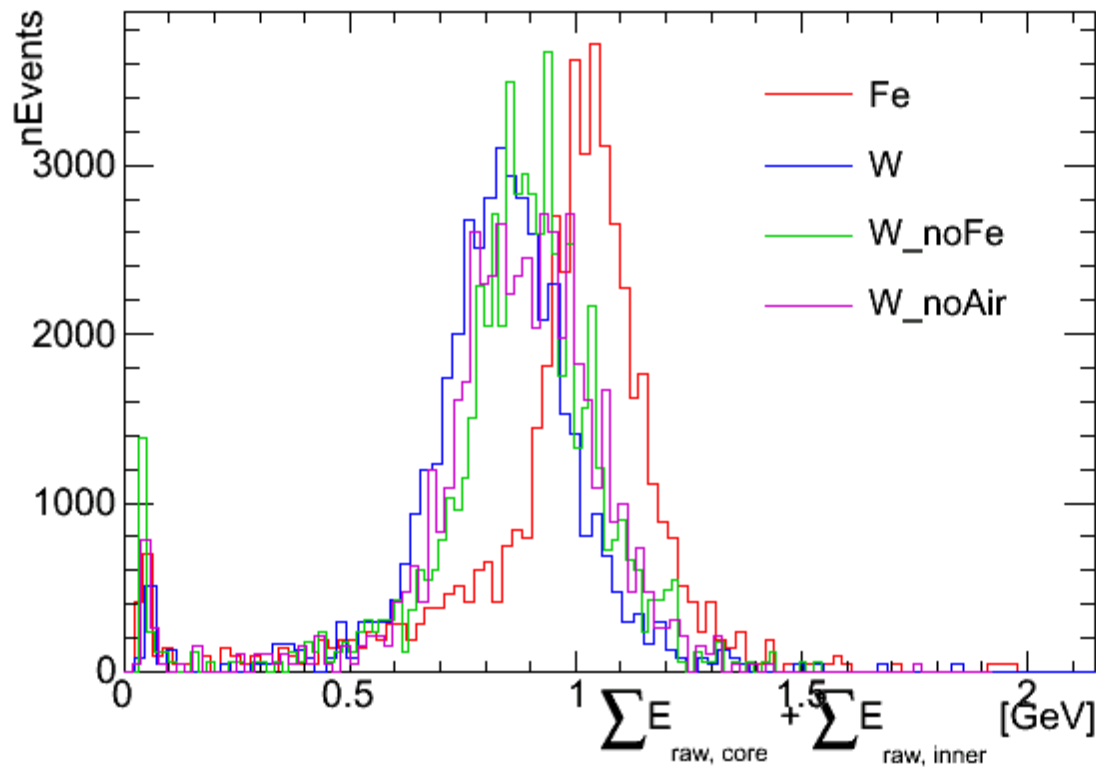


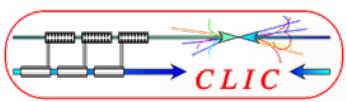
Energy Deposition – W vs. Fe



- More energy deposited in steel prototype → late neutrons escape
- Broader distribution in W
- W dominates effect → negligible impact from gap size / steel support plate

Energy deposition in 0 - 200 ns (30 GeV π^+)



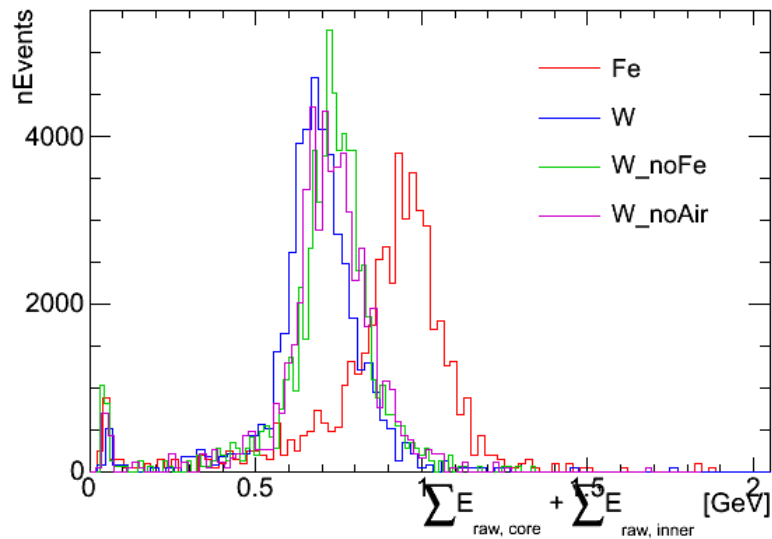


Early Energy Deposition

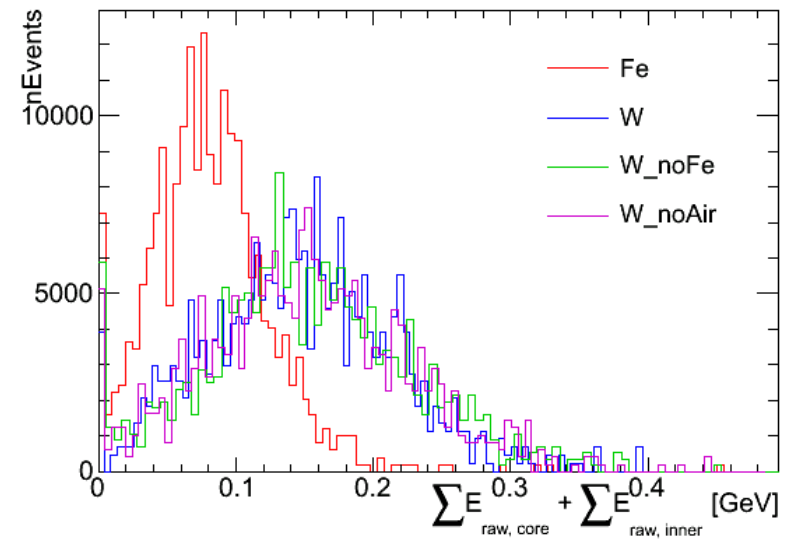


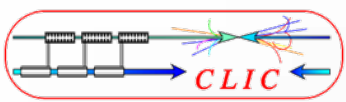
- Almost all energy deposited within first nanoseconds
- Clear distinction between steel and tungsten setups

Energy deposition in 0 - 10 ns (30 GeV π^+)



Energy deposition in 10 - 200 ns (30 GeV π^+)

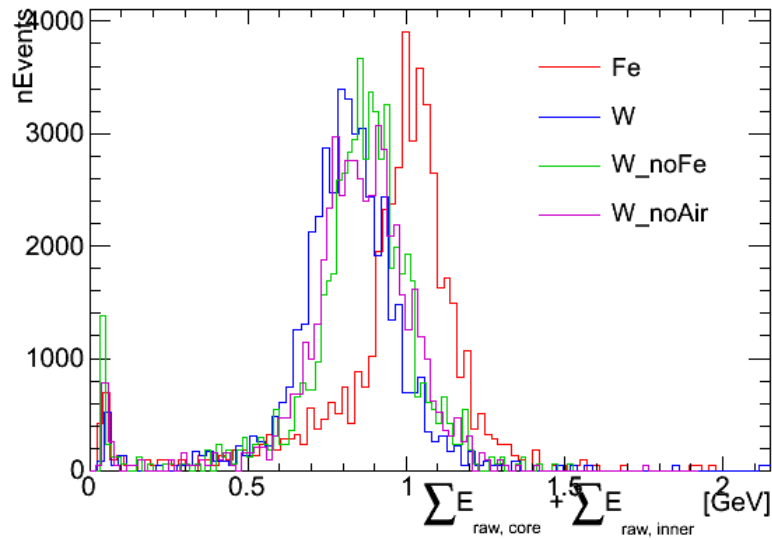




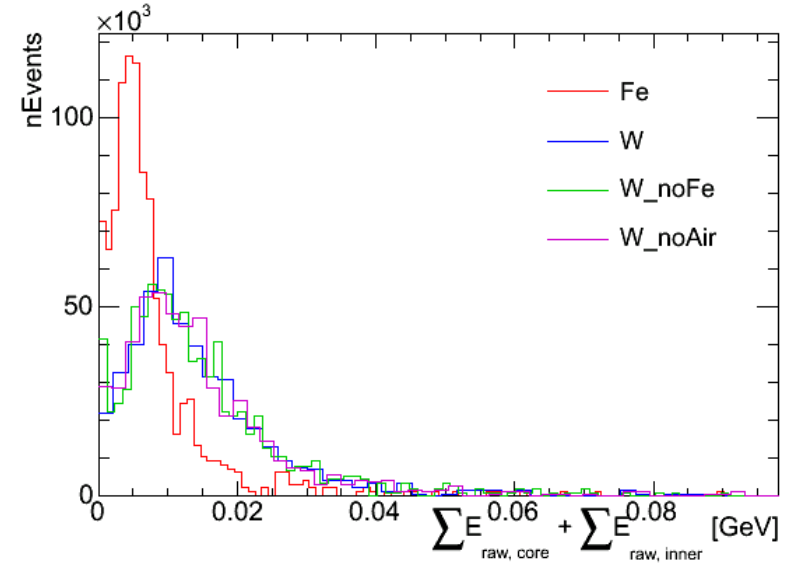
Later Energy Deposition



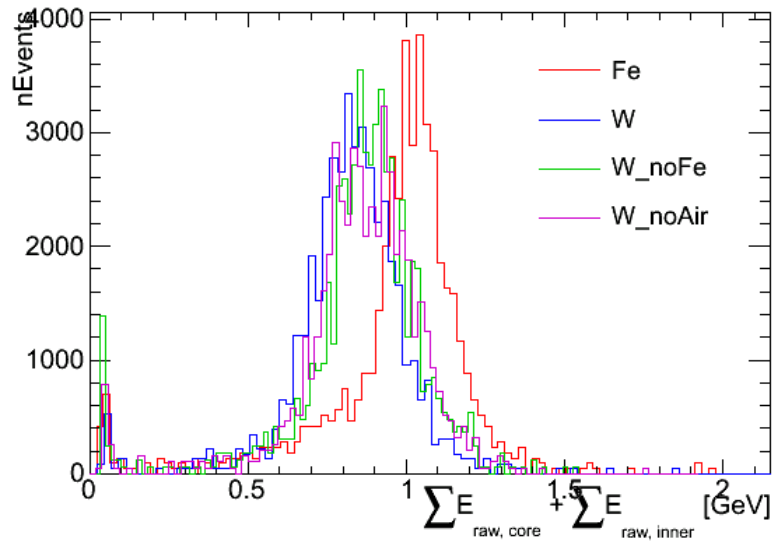
Energy deposition in 0 - 50 ns (30 GeV π^+)



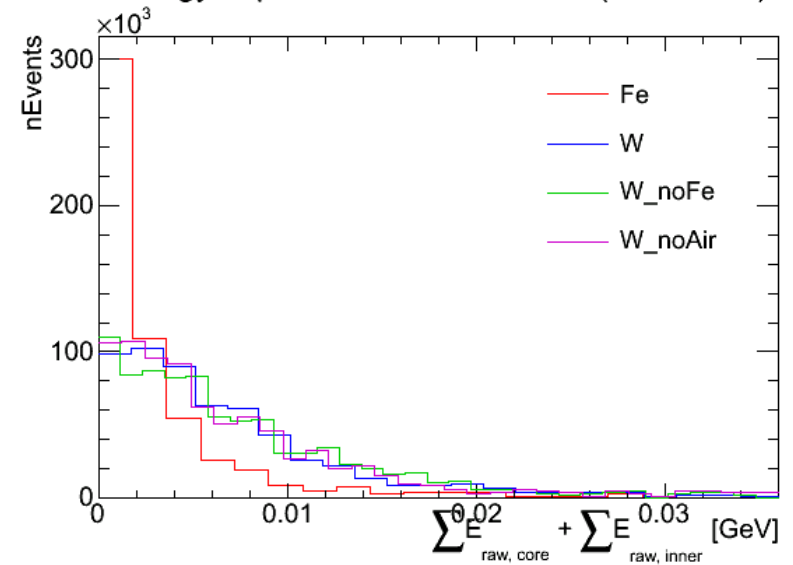
Energy deposition in 50 - 100 ns (30 GeV π^+)

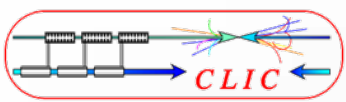


Energy deposition in 0 - 100 ns (30 GeV π^+)

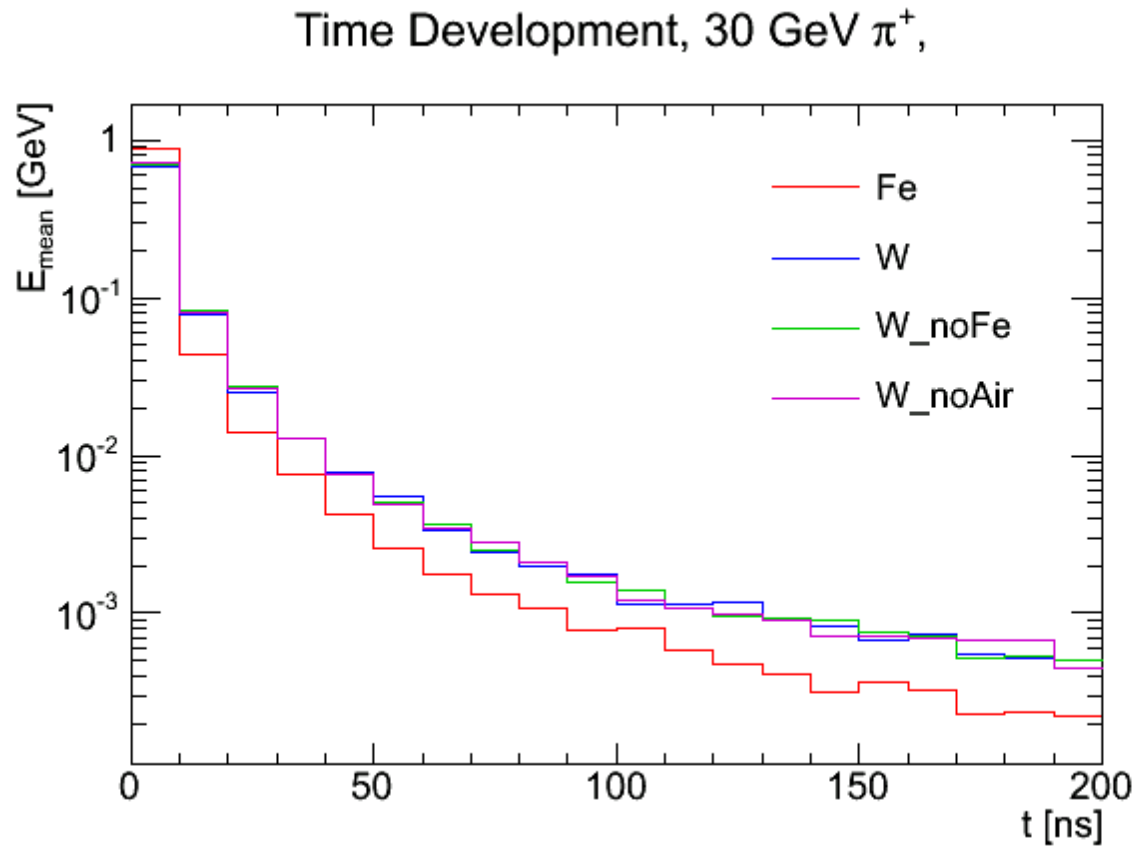


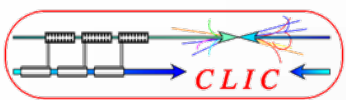
Energy deposition in 100 - 200 ns (30 GeV π^+)





- (total energy deposition in 66x66 cm² area)



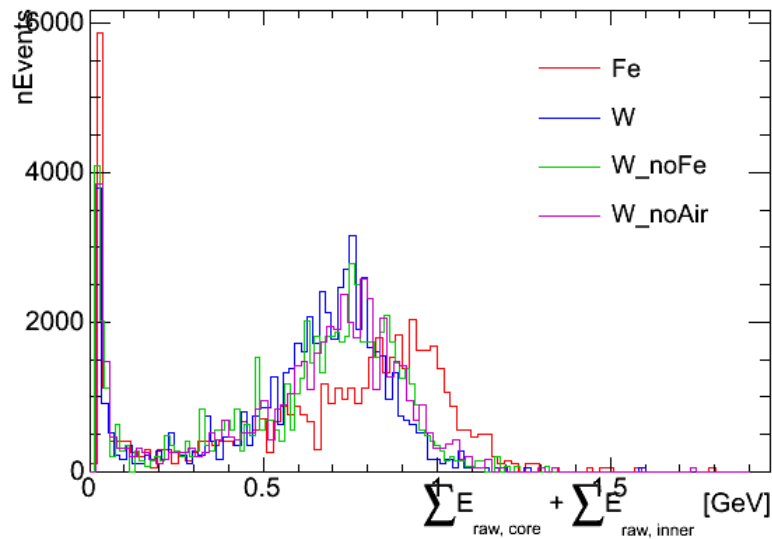


Energy Deposition in First 20 Layers

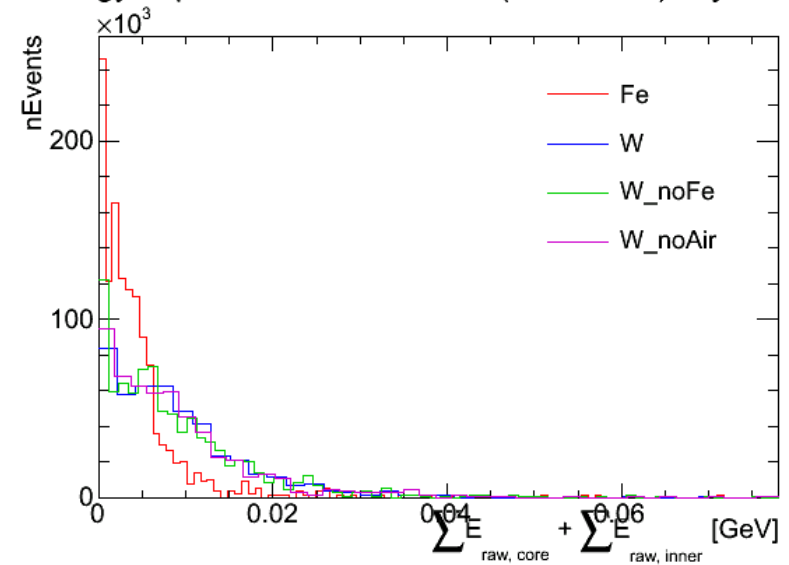


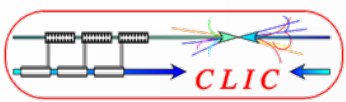
- More mip-like events
- Still clear difference in signals for Fe and W

Energy deposition in 0 - 50 ns (30 GeV π^+), layer ≤ 20

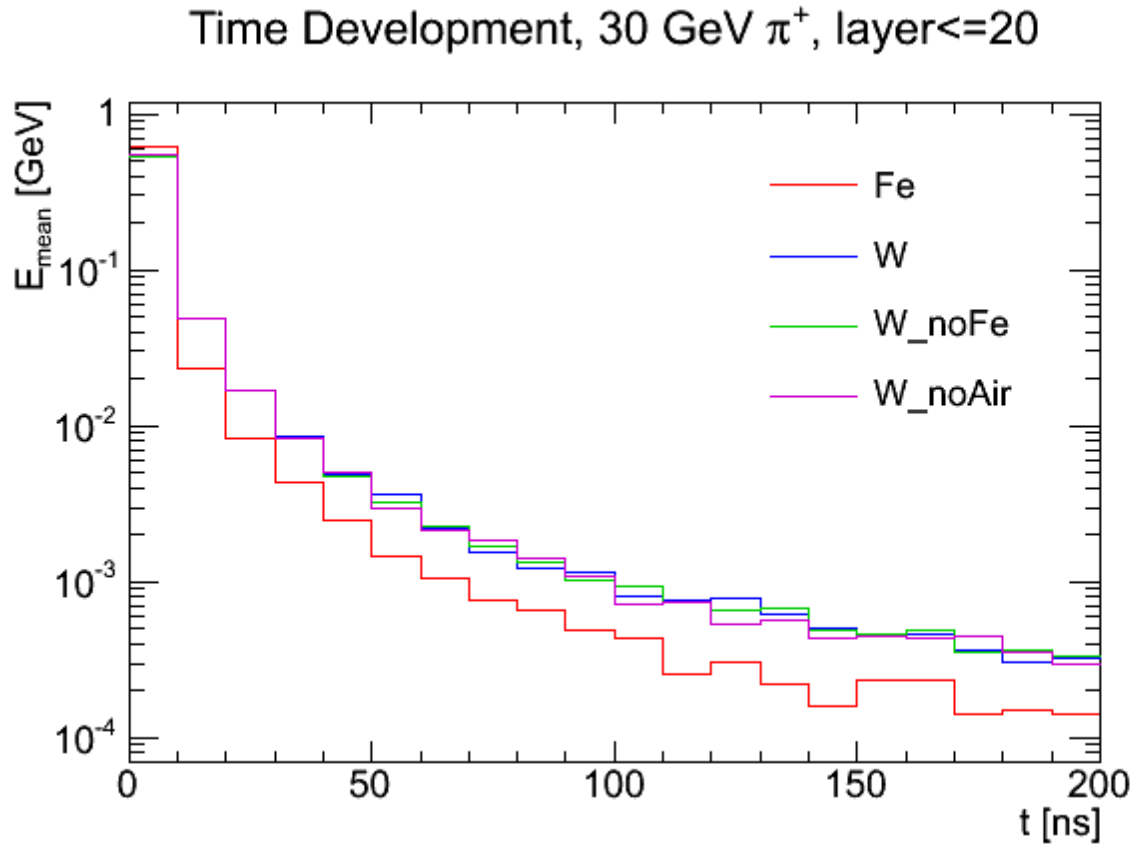


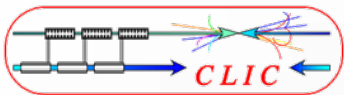
Energy deposition in 50 - 100 ns (30 GeV π^+), layer ≤ 20





- (total energy deposition in 66x66 cm² area)





Conclusion



- Simulations performed for four different prototype geometries
- Clear difference between showers in Fe and W
- Only marginal differences for different W setups (steel support, air gap)
- Already the small setup (20 layers, only use inner 66x66 cm² area) can be used to investigate the hadronic shower structure
- Big potential for studying hadronic shower development in tungsten