

PaNDa Backward Electromagnetic Calorimeter Studies with BaBar-like framework

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Outline



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1 Introduction

2 Analysis done

3 Results

4 Conclusions



Previous simulations

RESULTS FOR:

- Simulation for cabling and supply of **STT**.
Results presented in the December 2009 Collaboration meeting. EMC sesion.
- Simulation for cabling and supply of **MVD**, specific cases.
Results presented in last Collaboration meeting. Analysis plenary sesion.

CONCLUSIONS:

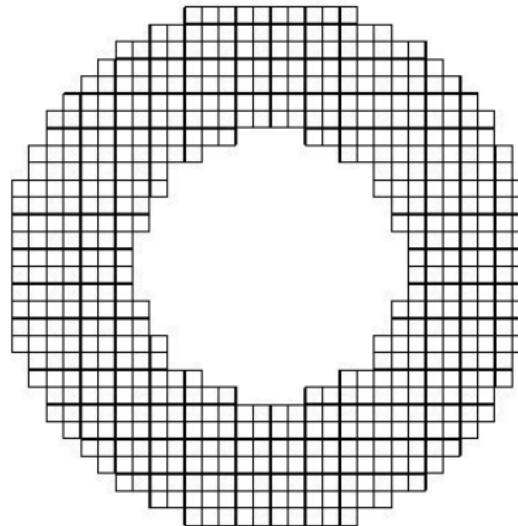
- Energy resolution is **good** in all cases (γ either is lost or reaches the calorimeter)
BUT
- Efficiency is not **good** for only few angular ranges where a lot of dead material is in the way.



Geometry for simulation

CALORIMETER:

- 20 cm long crystals with a front face (24.4×24.4) mm².
- $R_{min} = 182$ mm, $R_{max} = 406$ mm, $z = -594$ mm from target position (0, 0, 0).
- Angular range covered: 146°-167°.

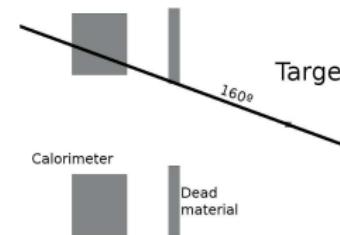




Geometry for simulation

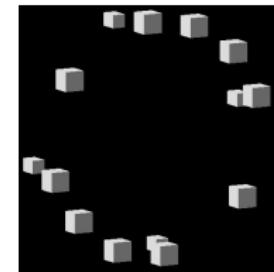
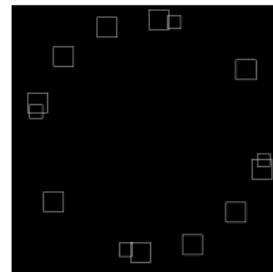
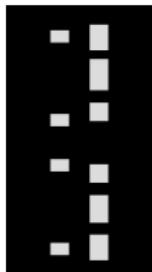
DEAD MATERIAL:

- **STT:** 2 cm thick Al plate with $R_{min} = 150 \text{ mm}$, $R_{max} = 418 \text{ mm}$ and $z = -400 \text{ mm}$ from target $\sim 0.5 \cdot X_0$



- **MVD:** Estimation done based in the results for dead material by T. Würschig (Dec 09 Collaboration meeting):

- 4 Cu boxes: $(14.5 \times 14.5 \times 22) \text{ mm}^3 \sim 1.8 \cdot X_0$
- 10 Cu boxes: $(21.73 \times 21.73 \times 22) \text{ mm}^3 \sim 1.8 \cdot X_0$
- Thin Cu cylinder $\sim 0.5 \cdot X_0$



For more information look at my last talk (March 2010)

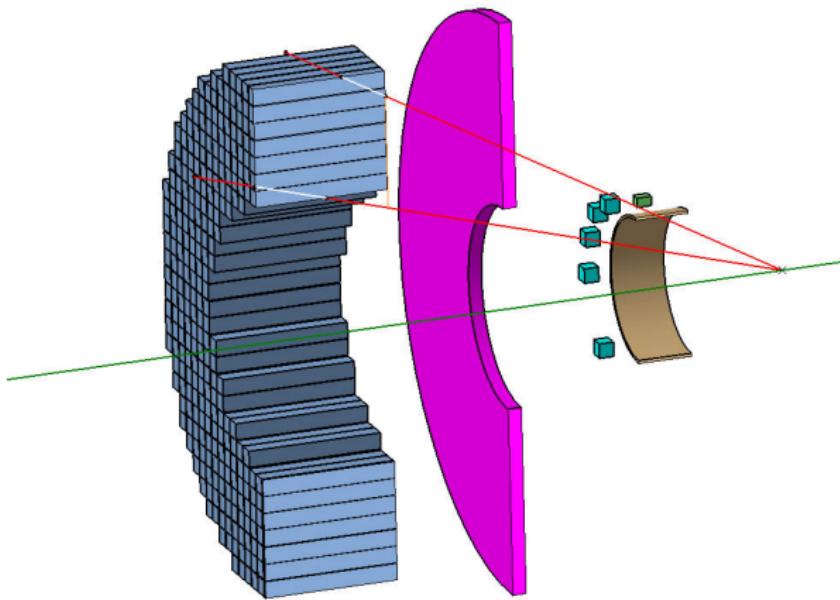
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Geometry for simulation



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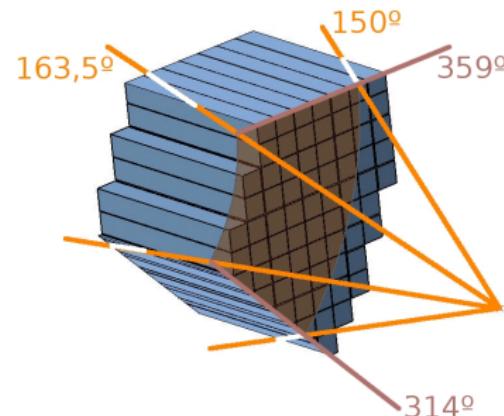
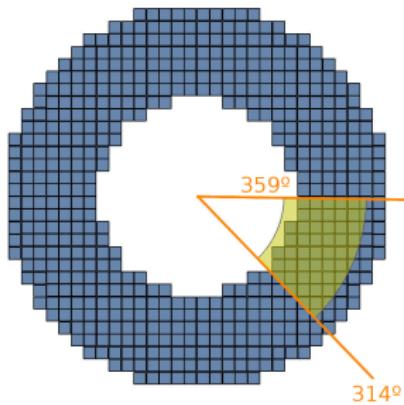




Simulated cases

- E : 30 MeV, 100 MeV, 250 MeV, 500 MeV, 700 MeV
- ϕ : 314°, 319°, 324°, 329°, 334°, 339°, 344°, 349°, 354°, 359°.
- θ : 150°, 151.5°, 153°, 154.5°, 156°, 157.5°, 159°, 160.5°, 162°, 163.5°.

50.000 events each



Simulation done in the new computer cluster in Mainz



Event selection



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CUTS:

- Bump with highest energy per event



Fit function

NOVOSIBIRSK FUNCTION + CONSTANT:

$$f(E) = A \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\ln^2 [1 + \Lambda \tau (E - E_0)]}{\tau^2} + \tau^2 \right] \right\} + C$$

with

$$\Lambda = \frac{\sinh \left(\tau \sqrt{\ln(4)} \right)}{\sigma \tau \sqrt{\ln(4)}}$$



Energy resolution and efficiency definitions



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- Energy resolution of the backward end cap:

$$E_{res} = \frac{2.35\sigma}{\mu}$$

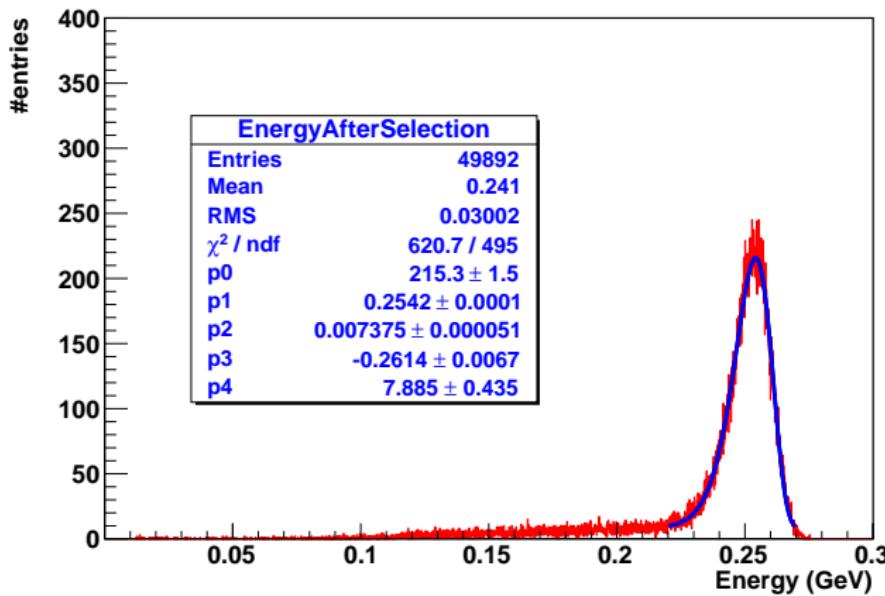
- Efficiency of the backward end cap:

$$Eff = \frac{1}{50000} \int_{\mu-3\sigma}^{\mu+2\sigma} f(E) dE$$



Typical spectrum: $E=250 \text{ MeV}$, $\phi = 324^\circ$,
 $\theta = 159^\circ$

SinglePhotonSingleE250Ph324degTh159Mvd2cmAl-1.root

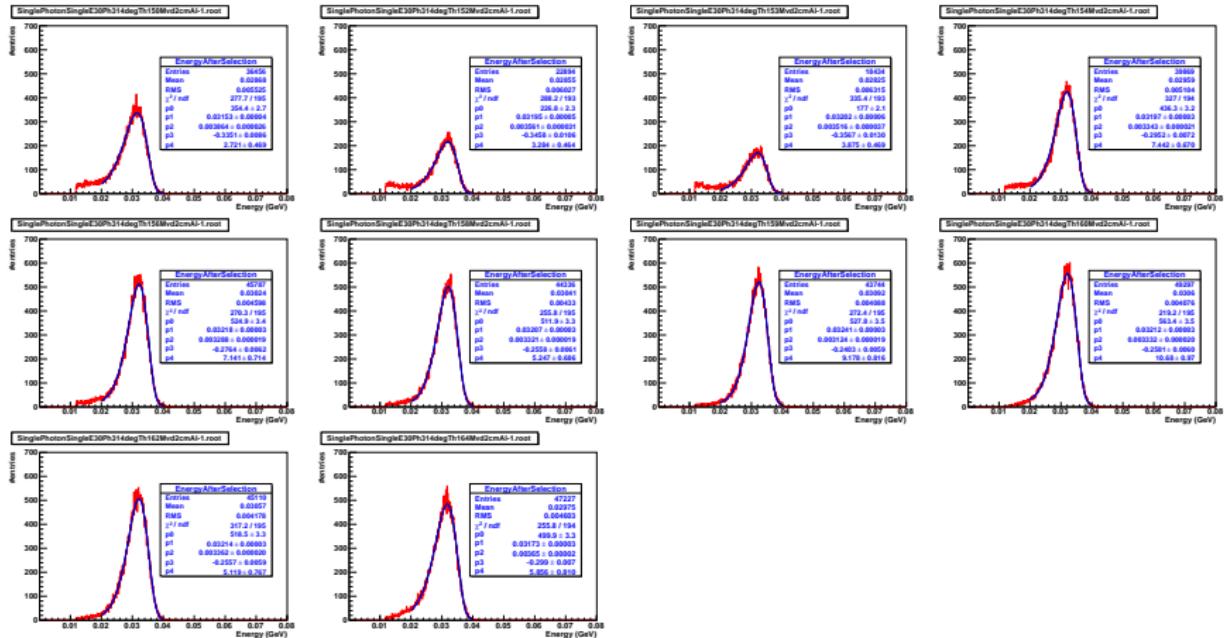


Novosibirsk function plus constant gives better χ^2 results.

Fixed fit range for each energy.

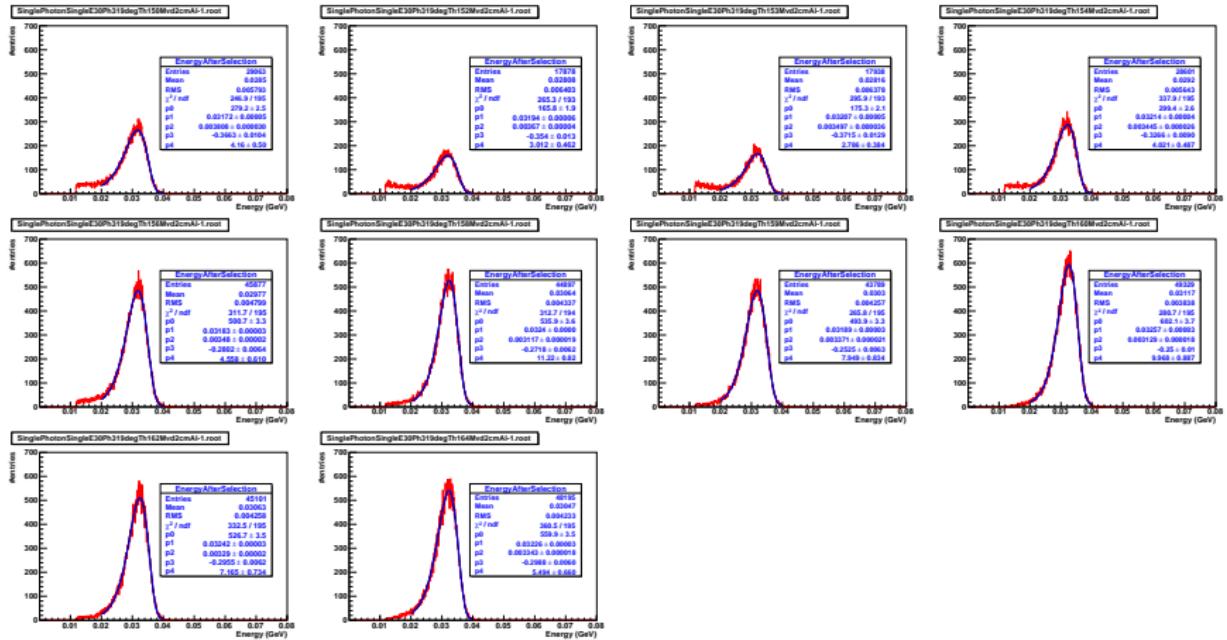


Fits; $E=30 \text{ MeV}$ $\phi = 314^\circ$; $\theta = 150^\circ$, 151.1° , 153° , 154.5° , 156° , 157.5° , 159° , 160.5° , 162° , 163.5°



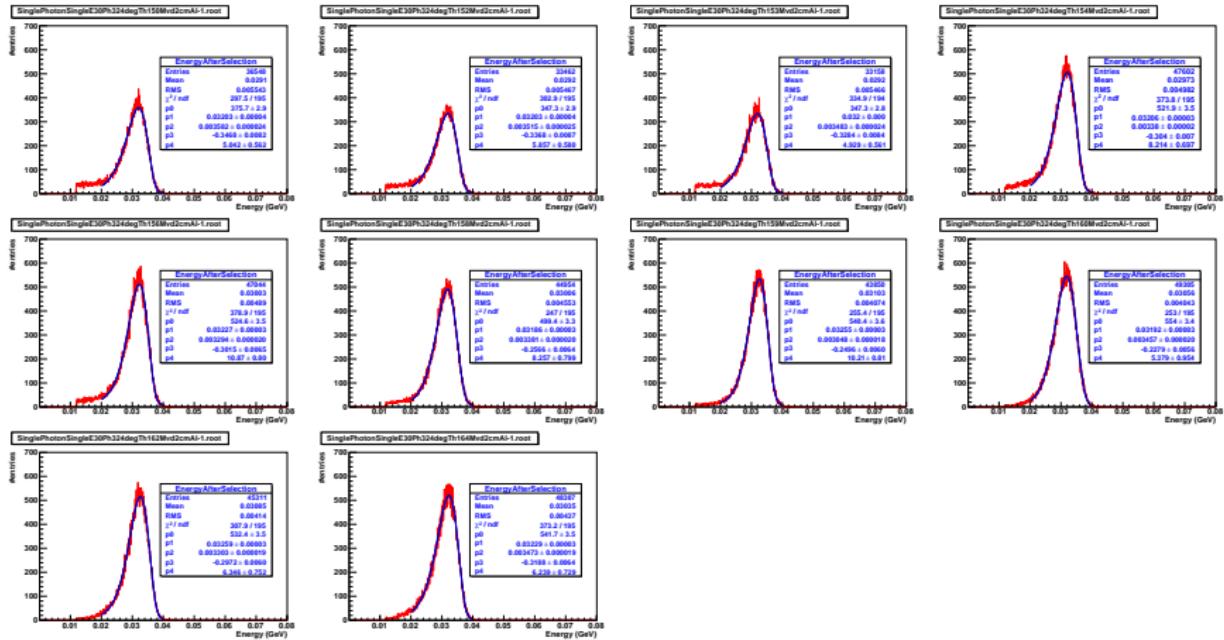


Fits; $E=30 \text{ MeV}$ $\phi = 319^\circ$; $\theta = 150^\circ$, 151.1° , 153° , 154.5° , 156° , 157.5° , 159° , 160.5° , 162° , 163.5°



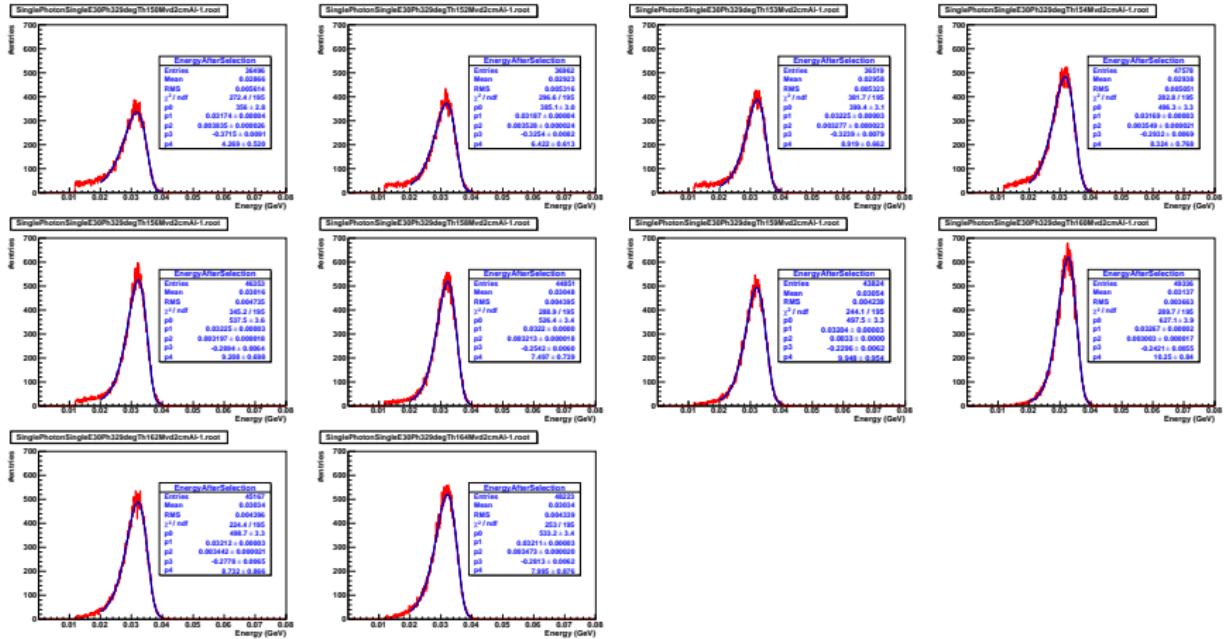


Fits; $E=30 \text{ MeV}$ $\phi = 324^\circ$; $\theta = 150^\circ$, 151.1° , 153° , 154.5° , 156° , 157.5° , 159° , 160.5° , 162° , 163.5°



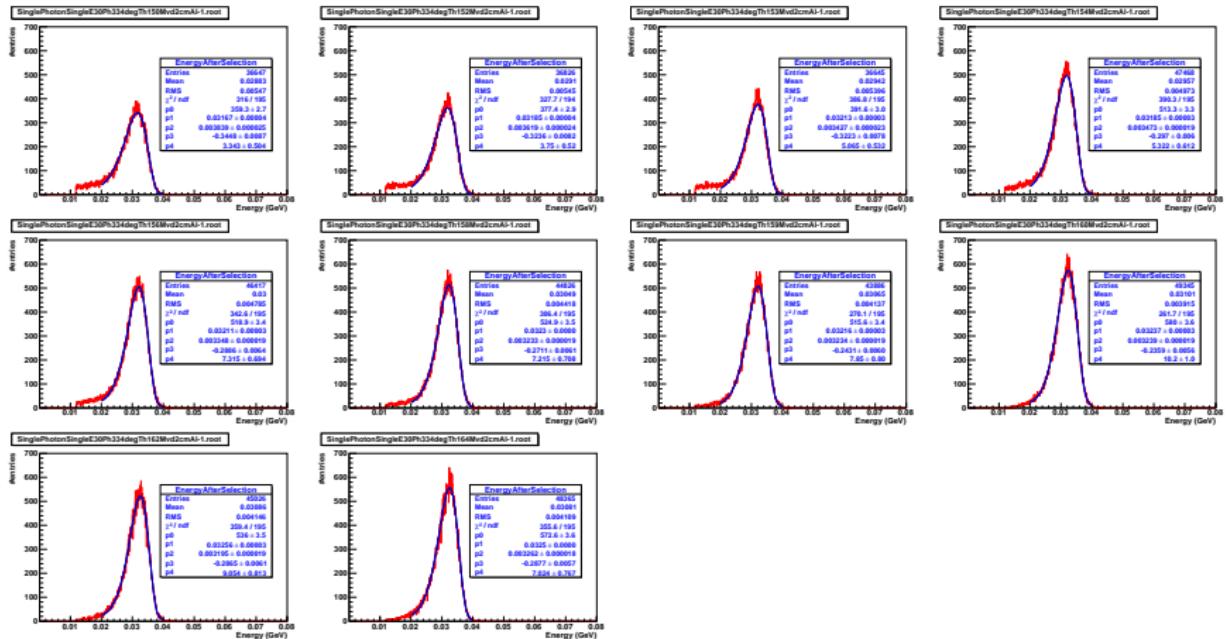


Fits; $E=30 \text{ MeV}$ $\phi = 329^\circ$; $\theta = 150^\circ$, 151.1° , 153° , 154.5° , 156° , 157.5° , 159° , 160.5° , 162° , 163.5°



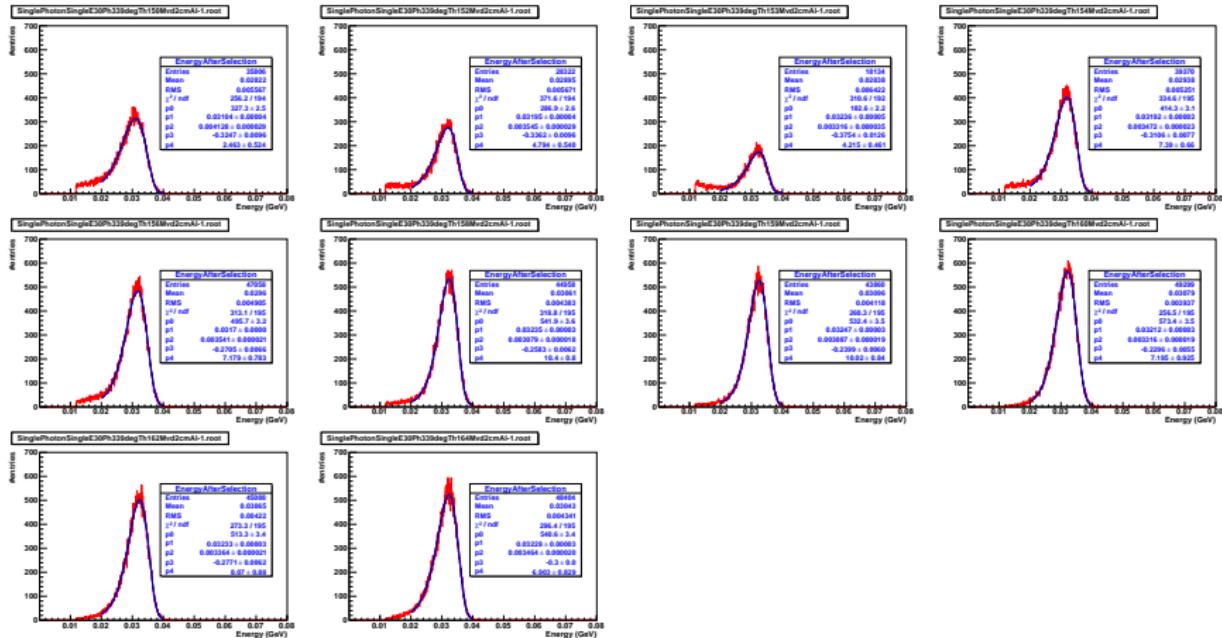


Fits; $E=30 \text{ MeV}$ $\phi = 334^\circ$; $\theta = 150^\circ$, 151.1° , 153° , 154.5° , 156° , 157.5° , 159° , 160.5° , 162° , 163.5°



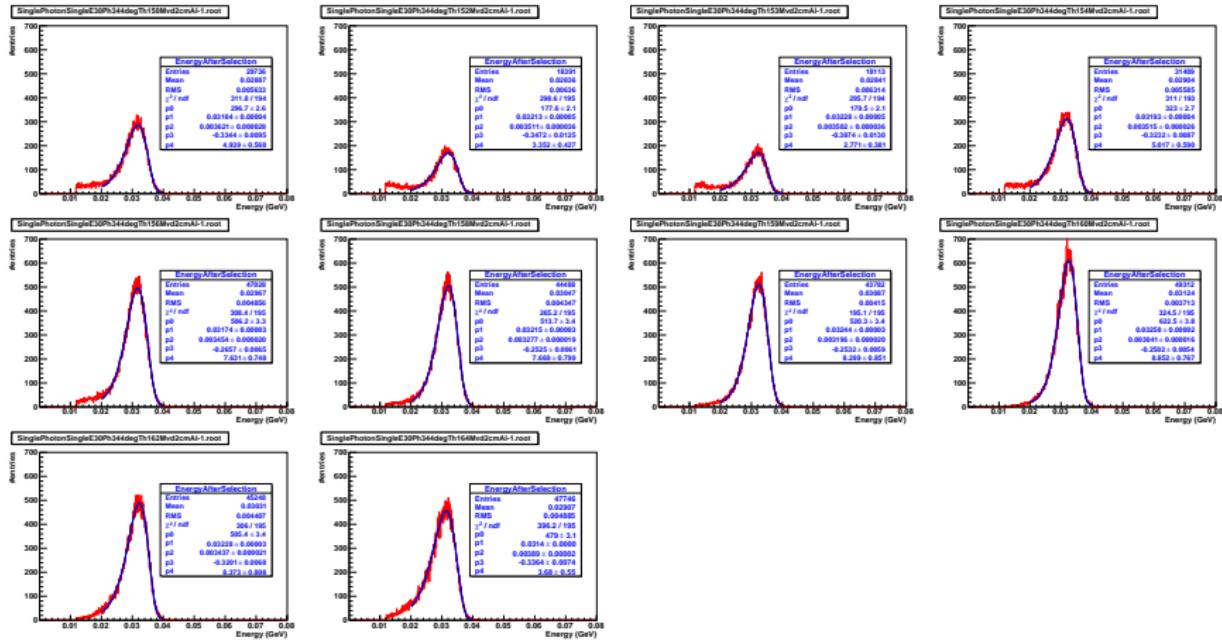


Fits; $E=30 \text{ MeV}$ $\phi = 339^\circ$; $\theta = 150^\circ$, 151.1° , 153° , 154.5° , 156° , 157.5° , 159° , 160.5° , 162° , 163.5°



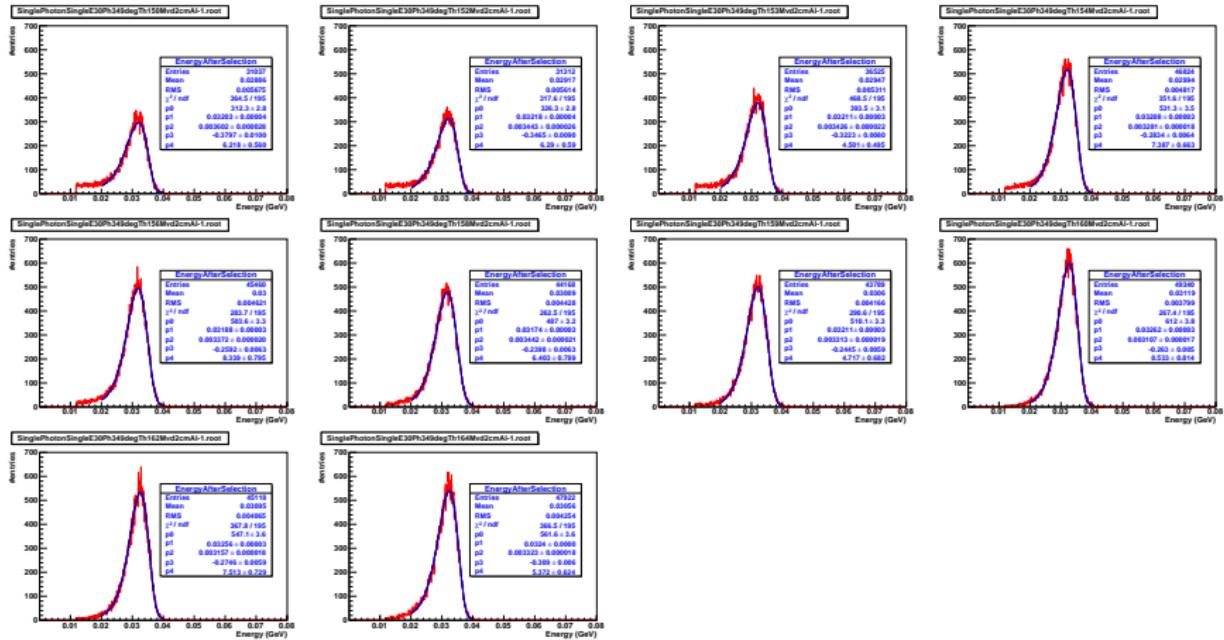


Fits; E=30 MeV $\phi = 344^\circ$; $\theta = 150^\circ$, 151.1° , 153° , 154.5° , 156° , 157.5° , 159° , 160.5° , 162° , 163.5°



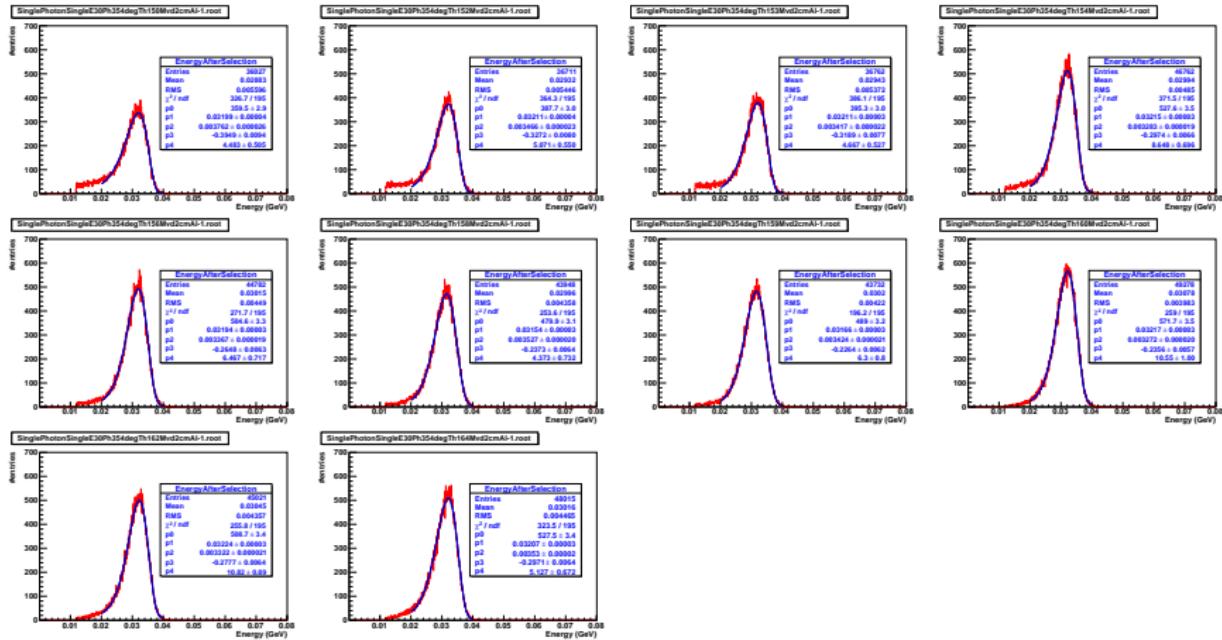


Fits; $E=30\text{ MeV}$ $\phi = 349^\circ$; $\theta = 150^\circ$,
 151.1° , 153° , 154.5° , 156° , 157.5° , 159° ,
 160.5° , 162° , 163.5°



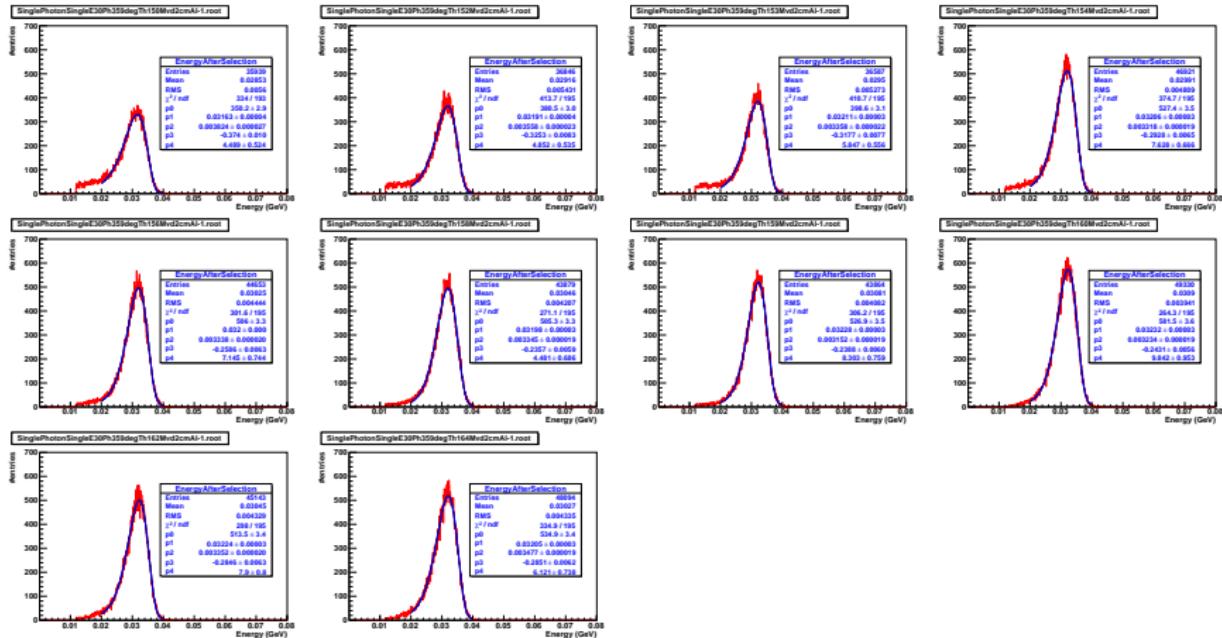


Fits; $E=30 \text{ MeV}$ $\phi = 354^\circ$; $\theta = 150^\circ$, 151.1° , 153° , 154.5° , 156° , 157.5° , 159° , 160.5° , 162° , 163.5°



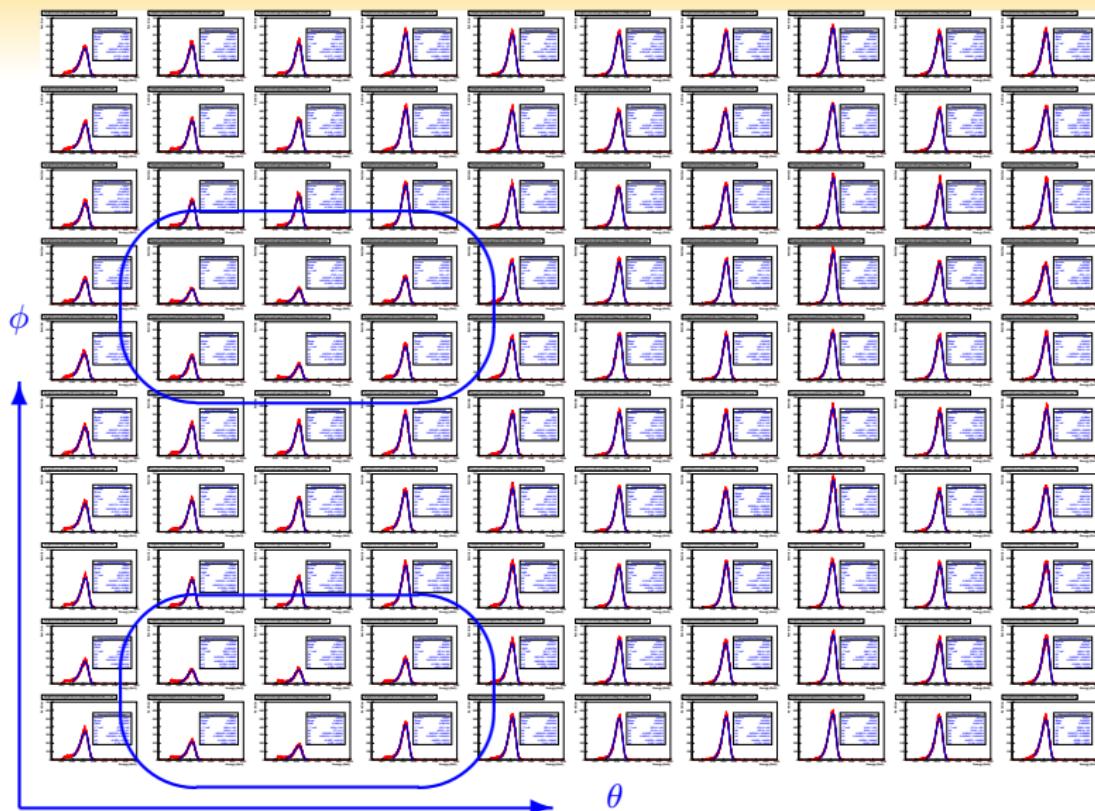


Fits; $E=30 \text{ MeV}$ $\phi = 359^\circ$; $\theta = 150^\circ$, 151.1° , 153° , 154.5° , 156° , 157.5° , 159° , 160.5° , 162° , 163.5°





30 MeV





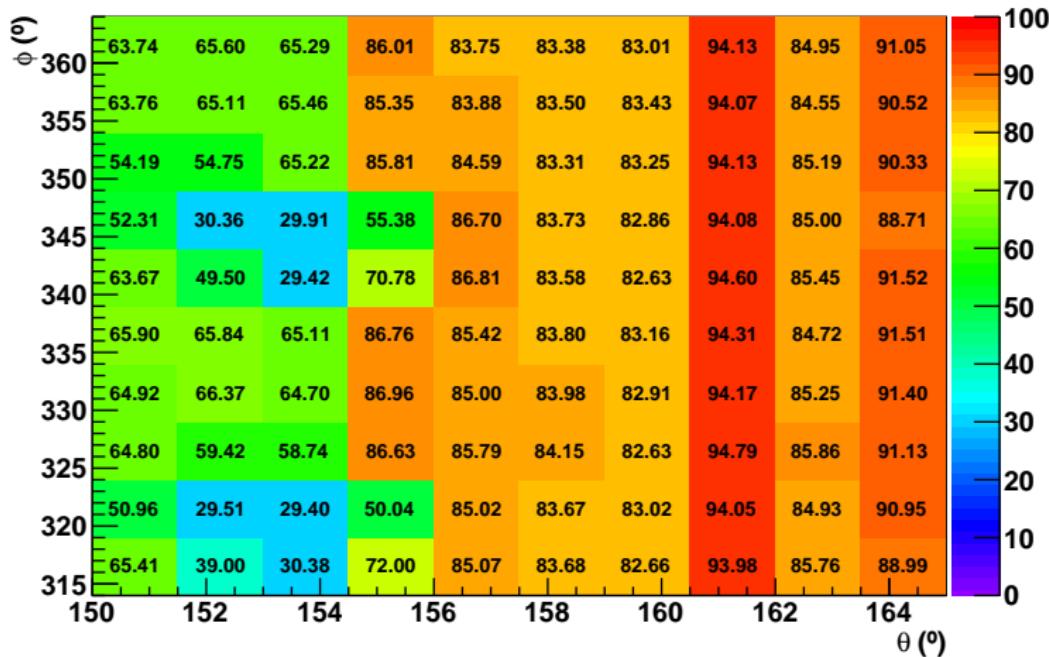
Energy resolution 30 MeV

Eresolution 30MeV





Efficiency 30 MeV

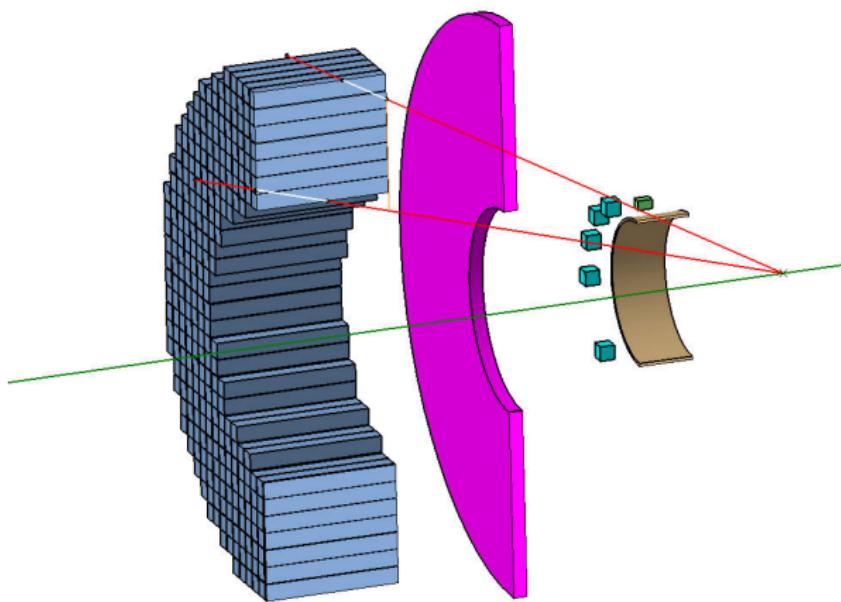
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Efficiency



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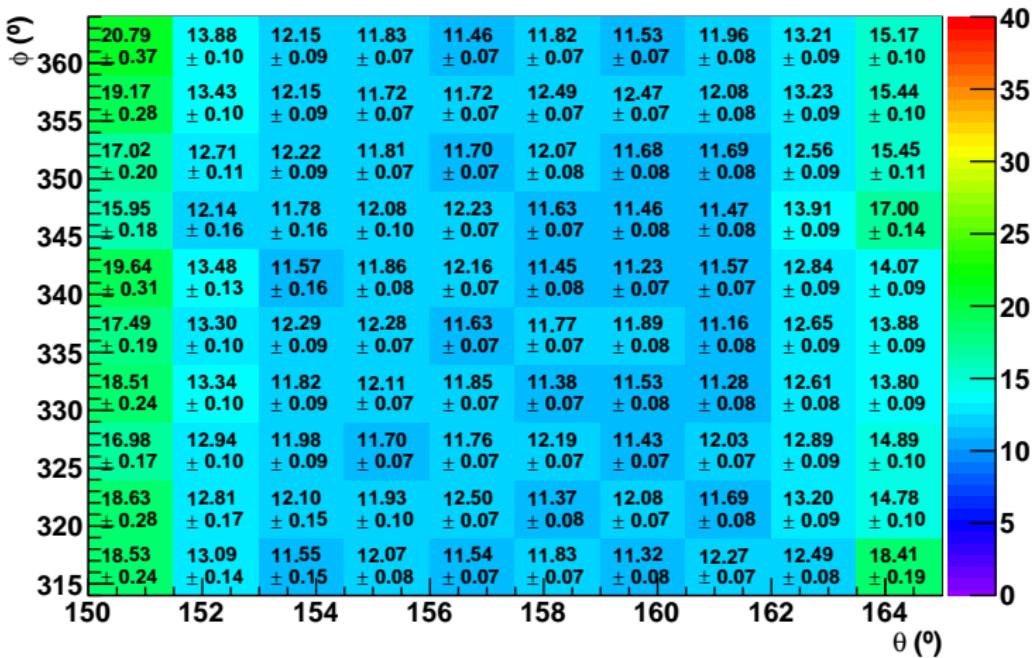
100 MeV

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Energy resolution 100 MeV

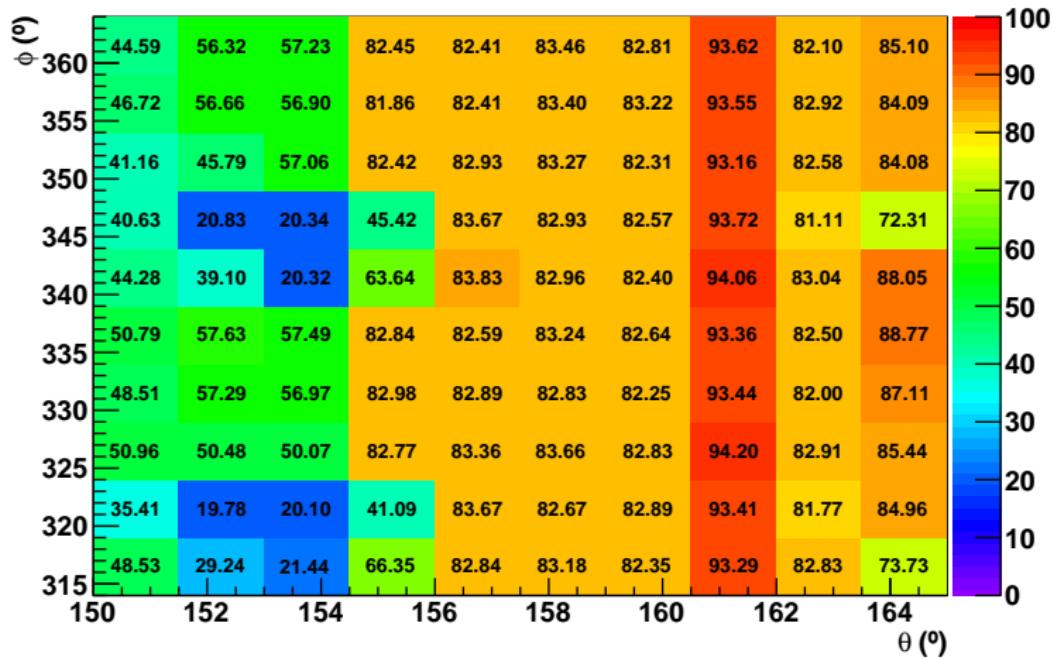
Eresolution 100MeV





Efficiency 100 MeV

Efficiency 100MeV





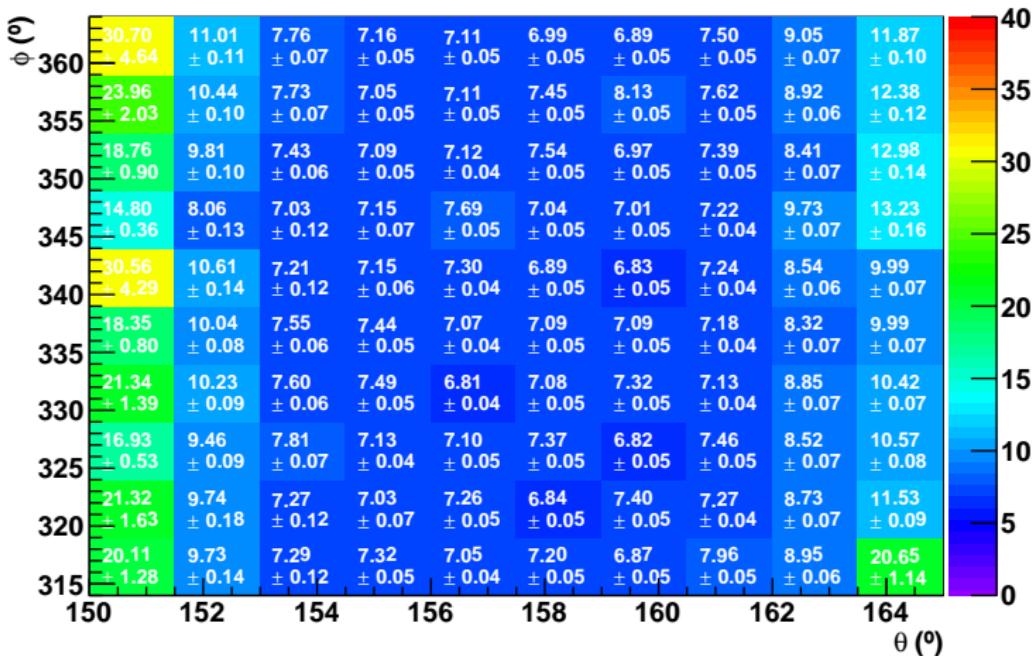
250 MeV

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Energy resolution 250 MeV

Eresolution 250MeV

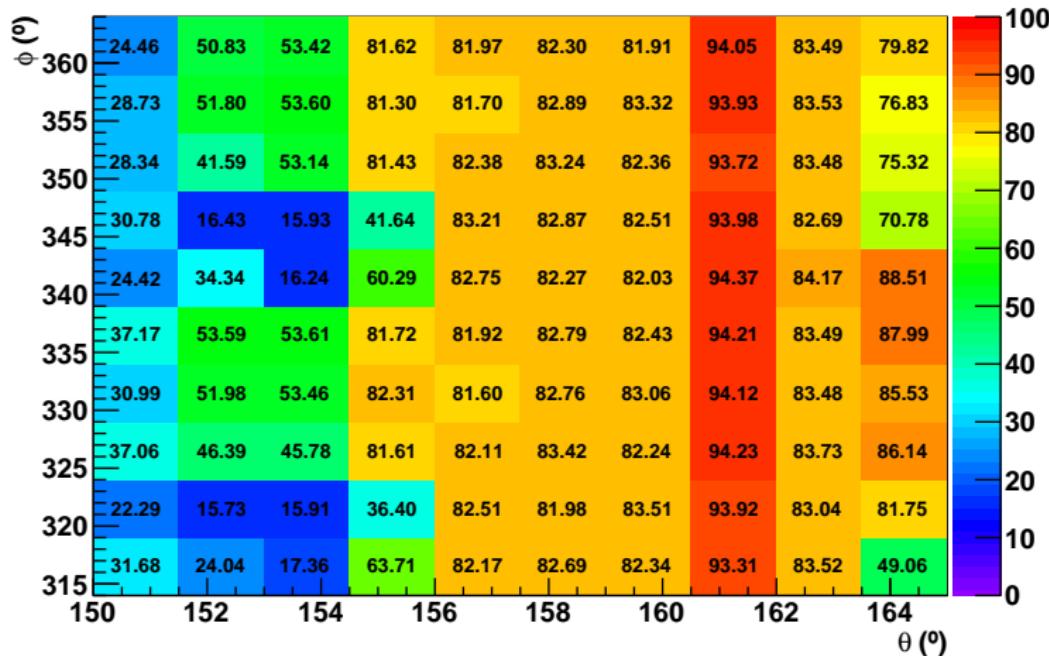




Efficiency 250 MeV

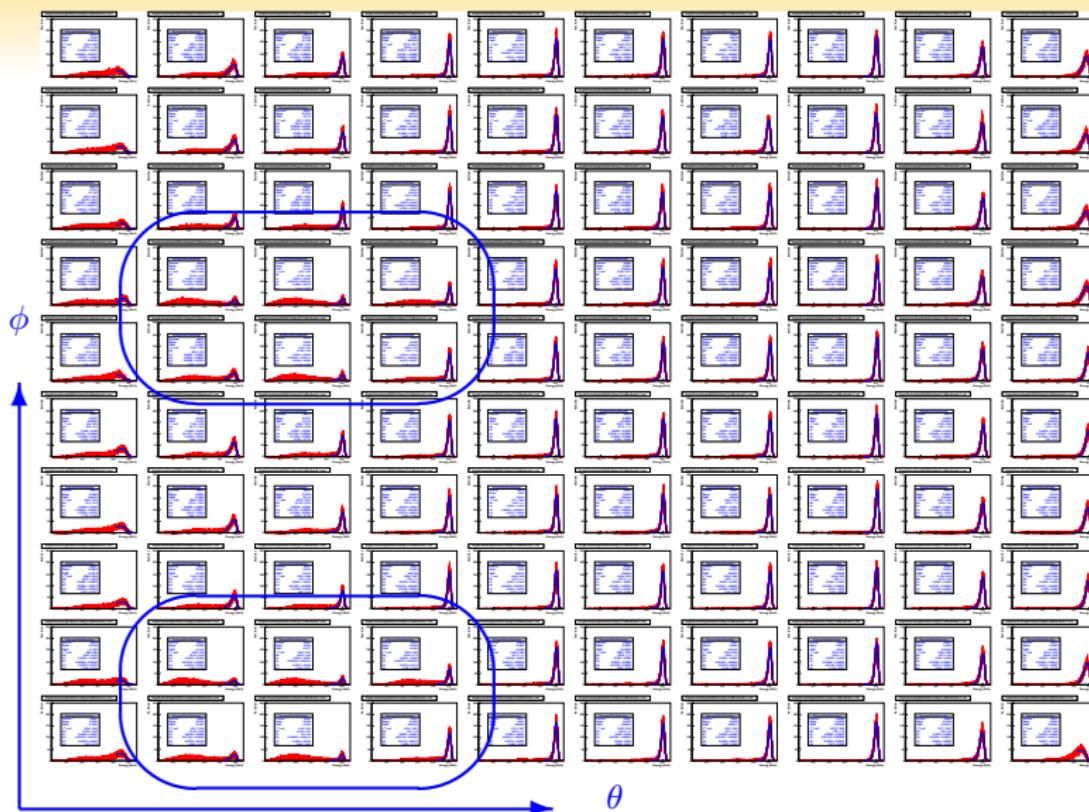


Efficiency 250MeV





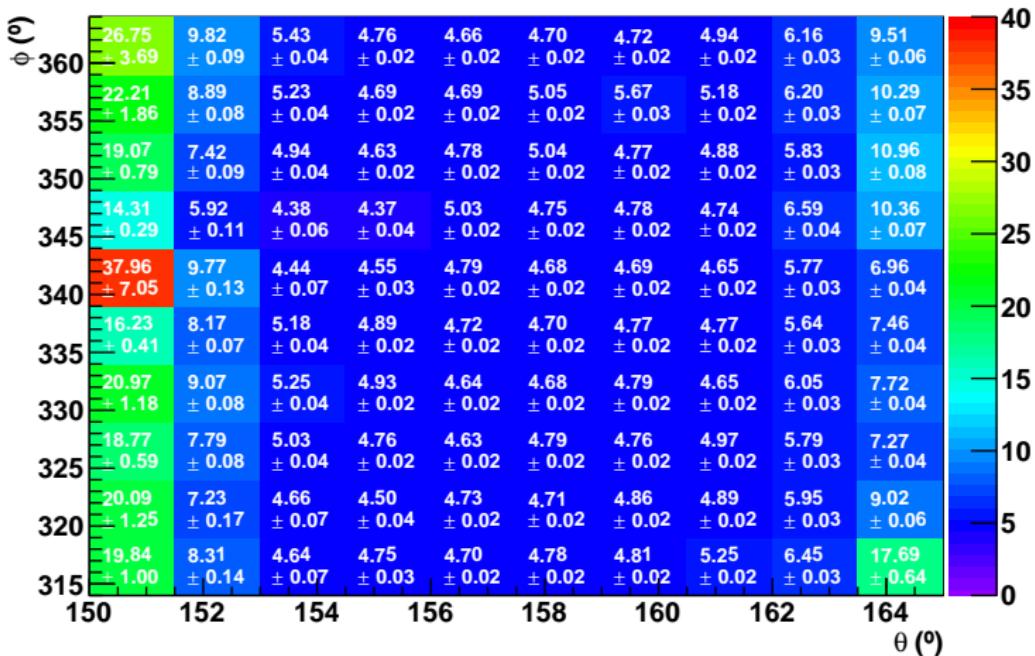
500 MeV

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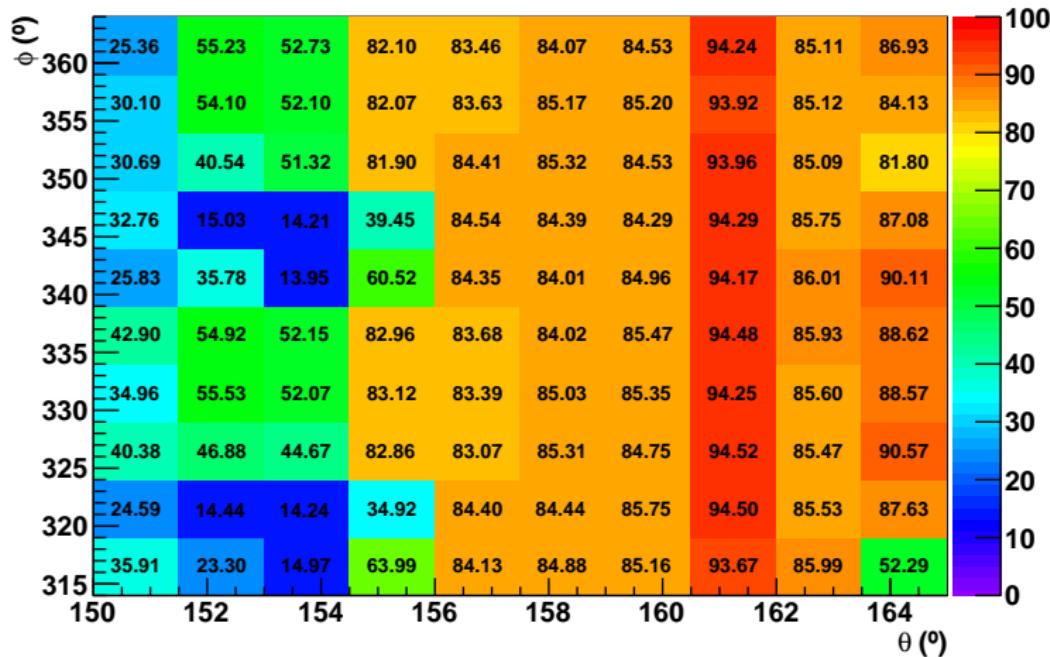
Energy resolution 500 MeV

Eresolution 500MeV





Efficiency 500 MeV

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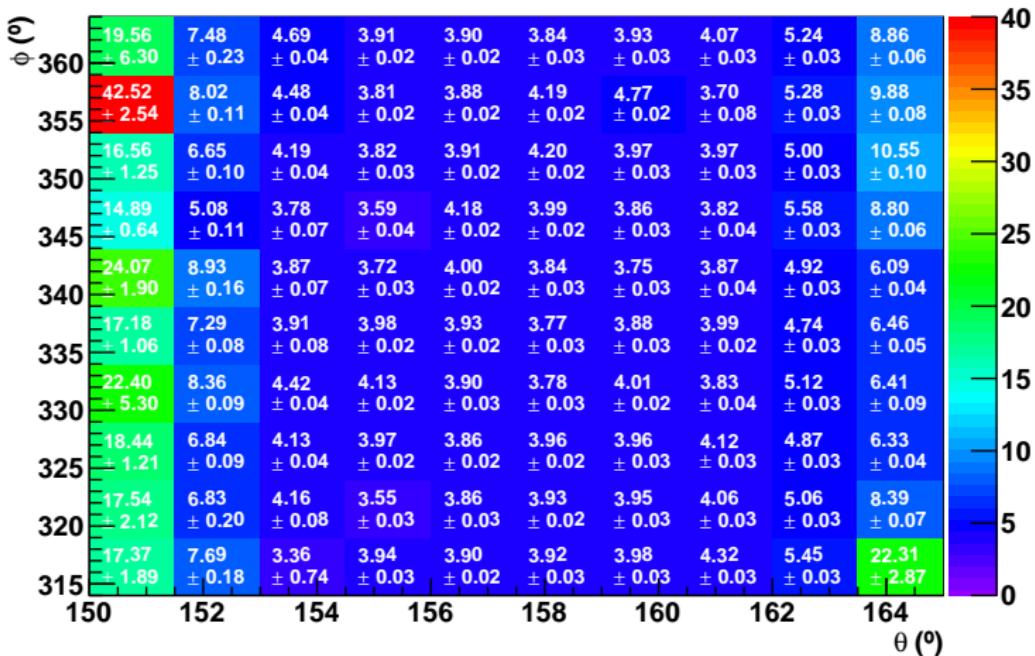
700 MeV

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Energy resolution 700 MeV

Eresolution 700MeV



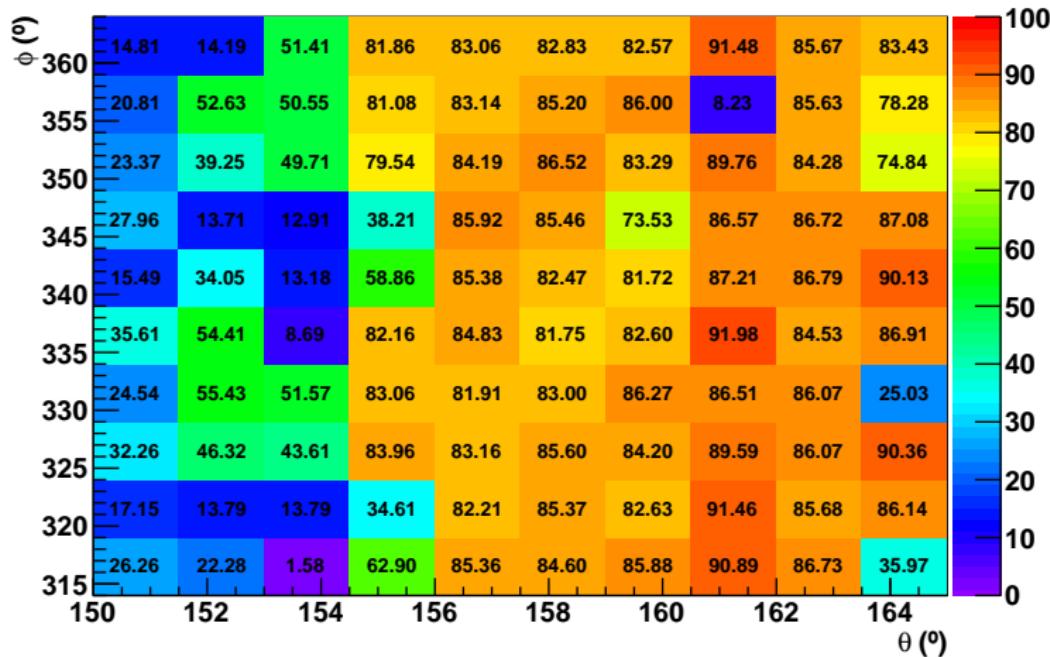


Efficiency 700 MeV



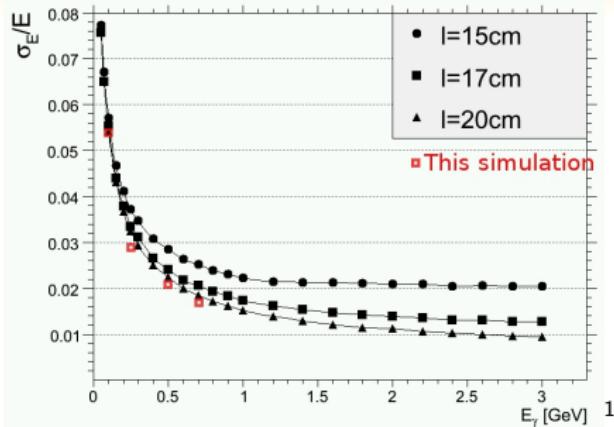
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Efficiency 700MeV





Expected values from simulation



Energy (MeV)	$\frac{\sigma}{E} MySim$	$\frac{\sigma}{E} EMC - TDR$
0.03	0.110	?
0.1	0.051	0.054
0.25	0.029	0.032
0.5	0.021	0.022
0.7	0.017	0.018

¹Plot 9.4 from EMC - TDR



Conclusions



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- Best approximation of MVD dead material to reality with Babar framework.
- Dead material structures of MVD and STT can be recognized in the Efficiency map.
- Good efficiency except for specific ϕ and θ angles.

EFFICIENCY AND ENERGY RESOLUTION ARE GOOD ENOUGH TO DO PHYSICS WITH THE BACKWARD END CAP CALORIMETER!!