STUDYING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FORWARD CALORIMETER

Kedkanok Sitarachu
CMS Group

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Goal

- Find energy deposition from single high energy electron (sHEEe) by simulation
- Find energy resolution

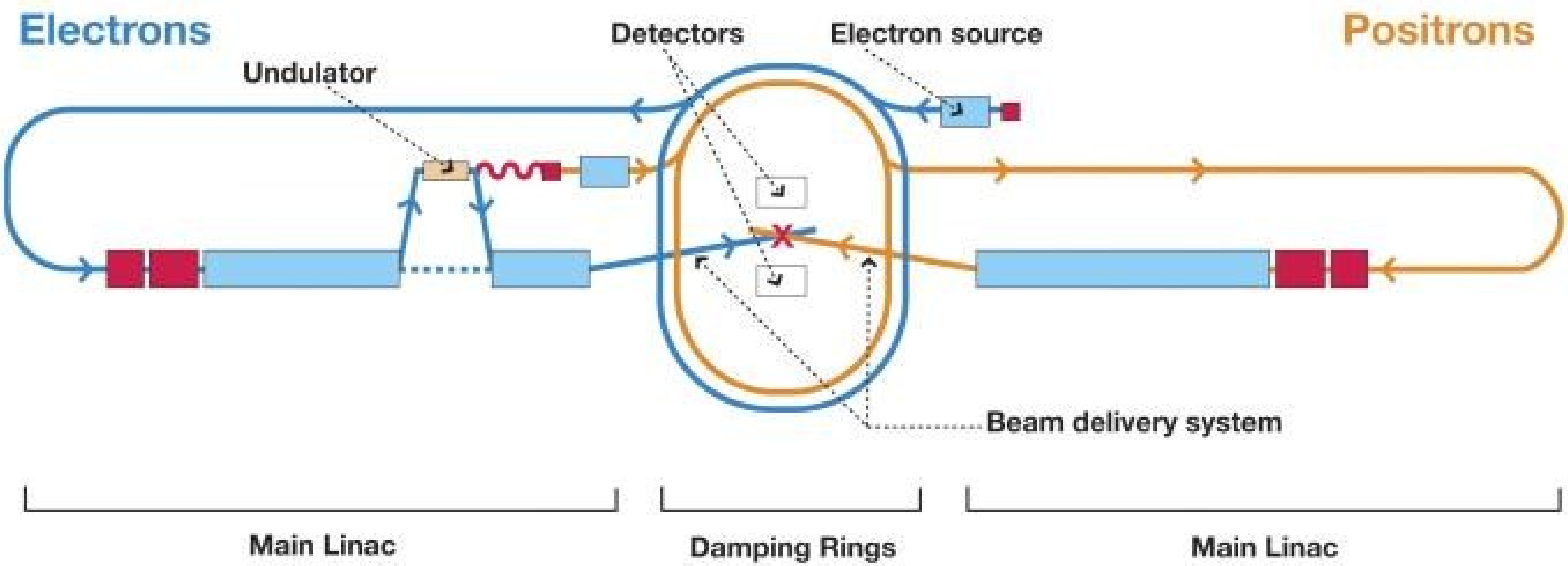
Plan

Find deposited energy from single high energy electron

Standard Deviation and average deposited energy

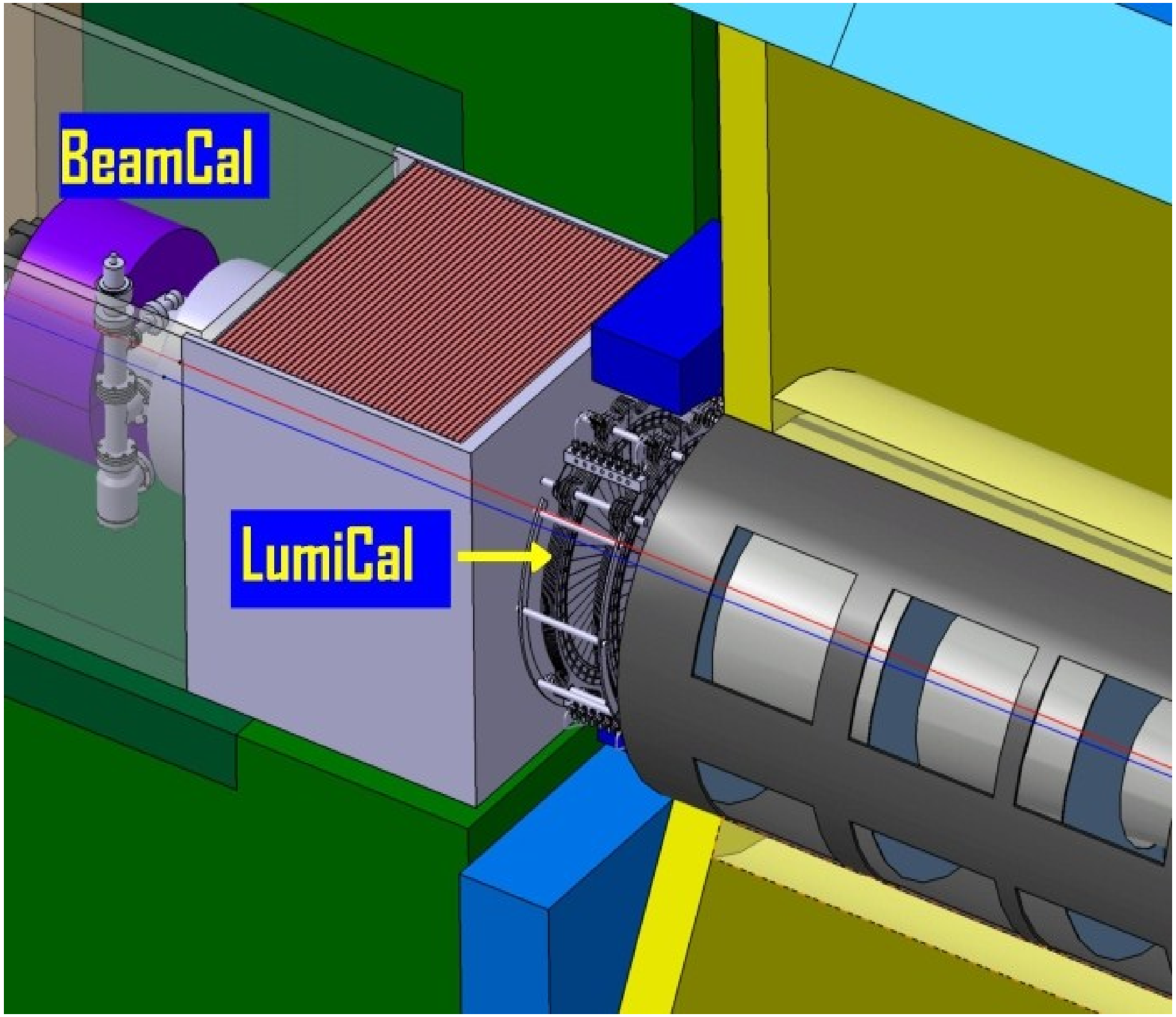
Energy Resolution

ILC



www.desy.de

Forward Calorimeter

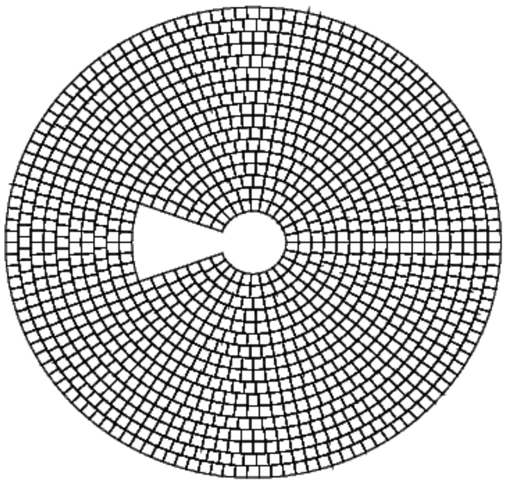


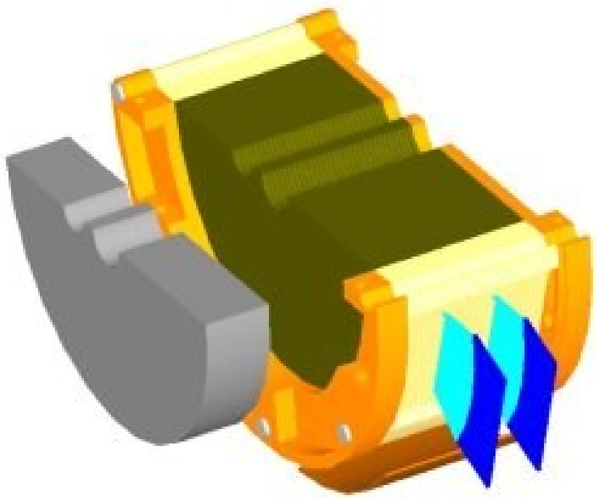
- BeamCal
- LumiCal
- Pair monitor

http://fcal.desy.de/

BeamCal

- Measure energy deposition from single high energy electron on top of background
- Assist beam tuning
- Protect inner part of detector





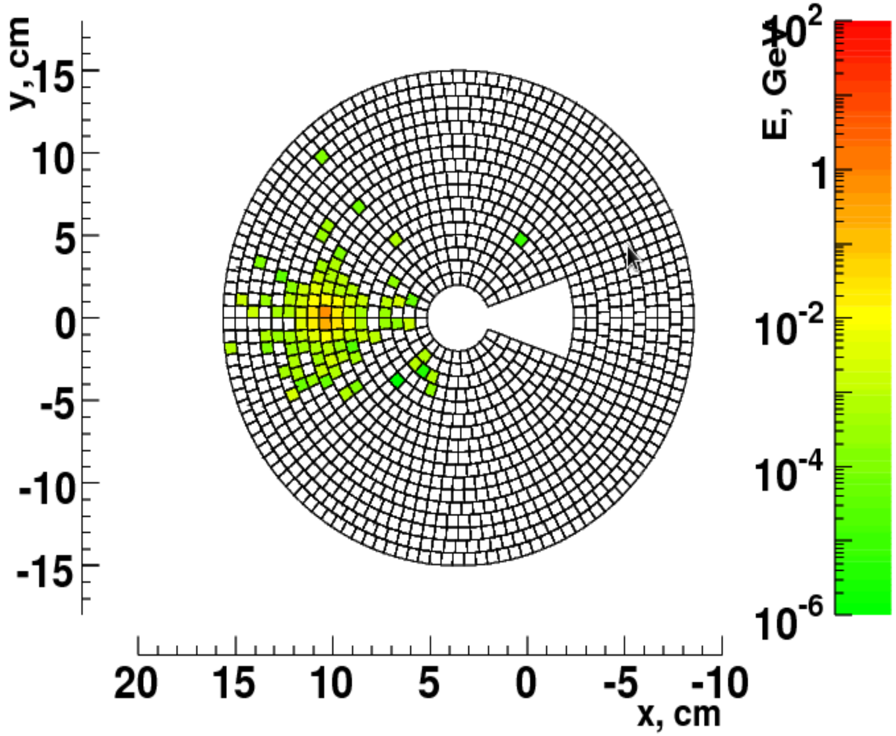
http://fcal.desy.de

Simulation

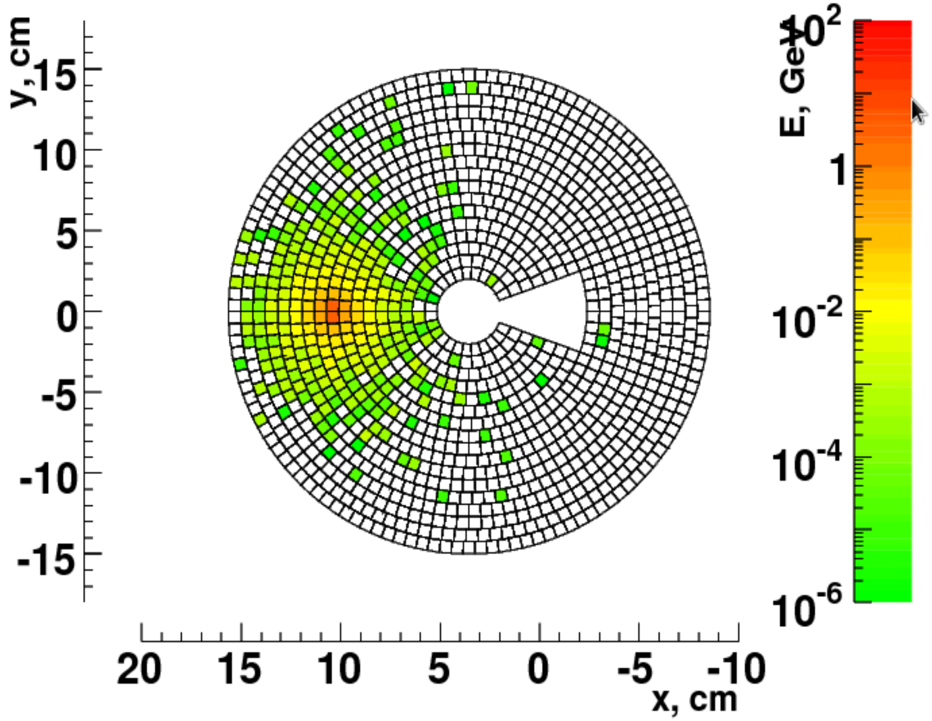
- Simulated energy deposition
  - Sent 100 times electron with energy 50 GeV
  - 100 GeV
  - 200 GeV
  - 300 GeV
  - 400 GeV
  - and 500 GeV to calorimeter

Examples of Energy deposition by simulation

50GeV



500GeV

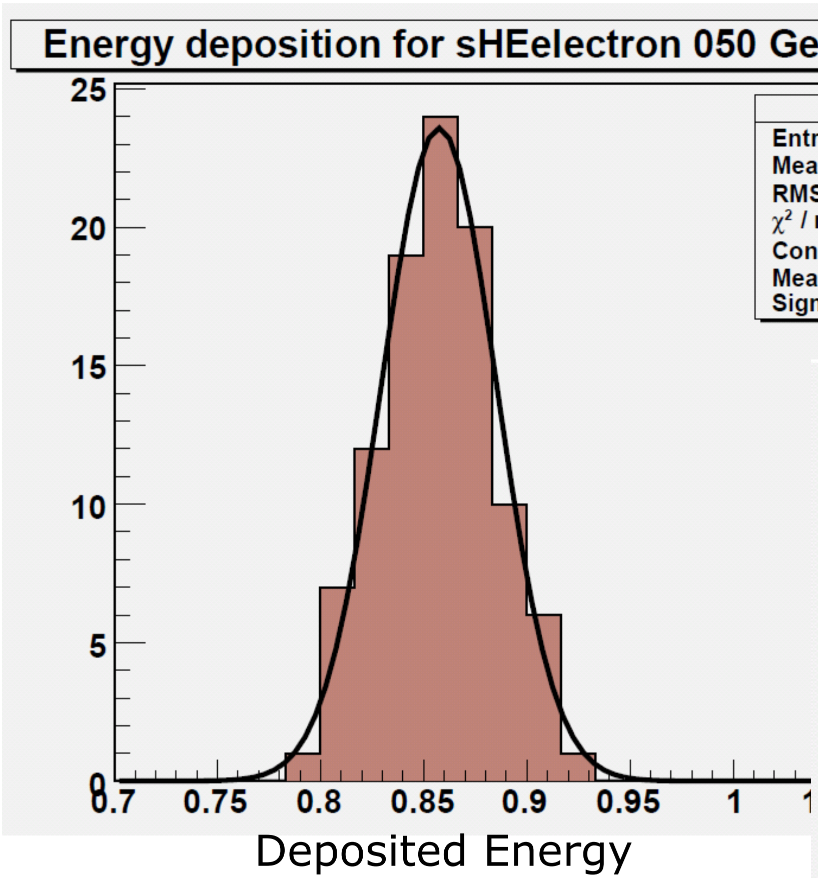


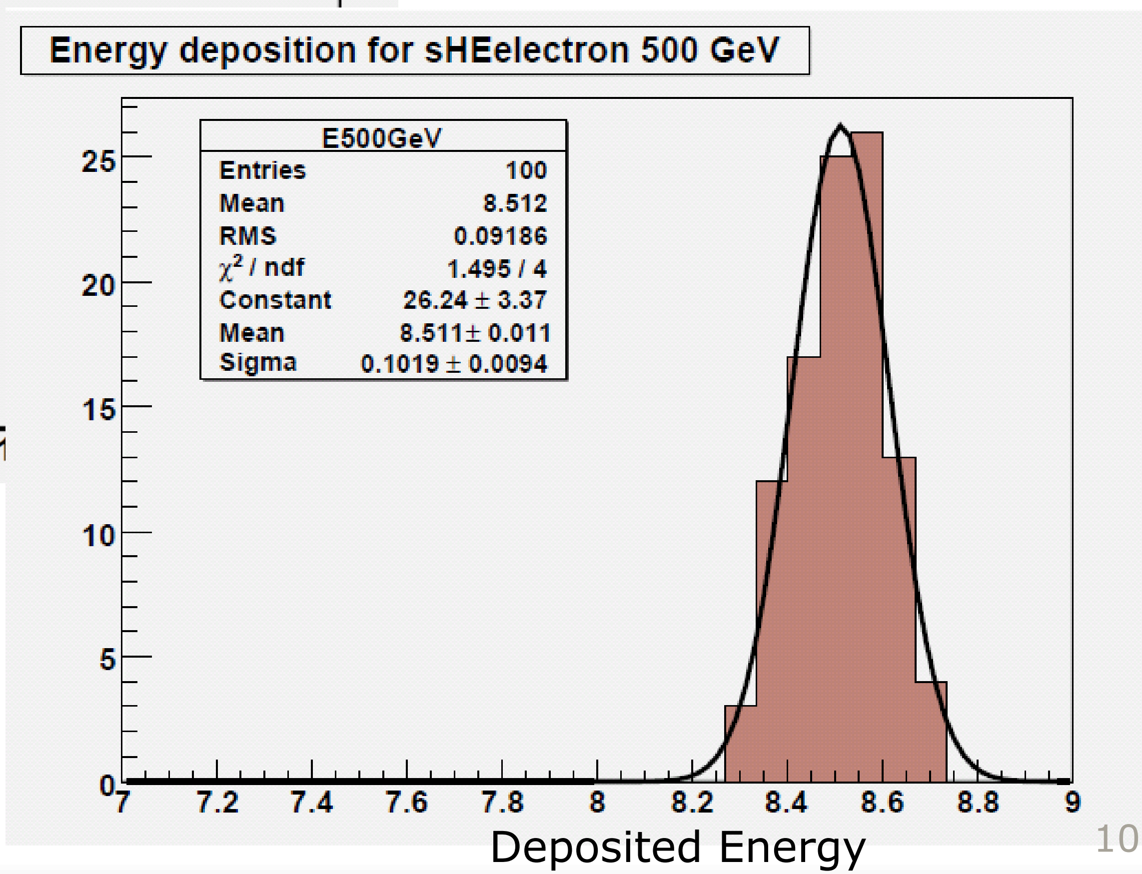
Processing

- Created energy deposition histograms from simulation data
- Fitted these histograms with gauss function
- Found average deposited energy
- Found standard deviation

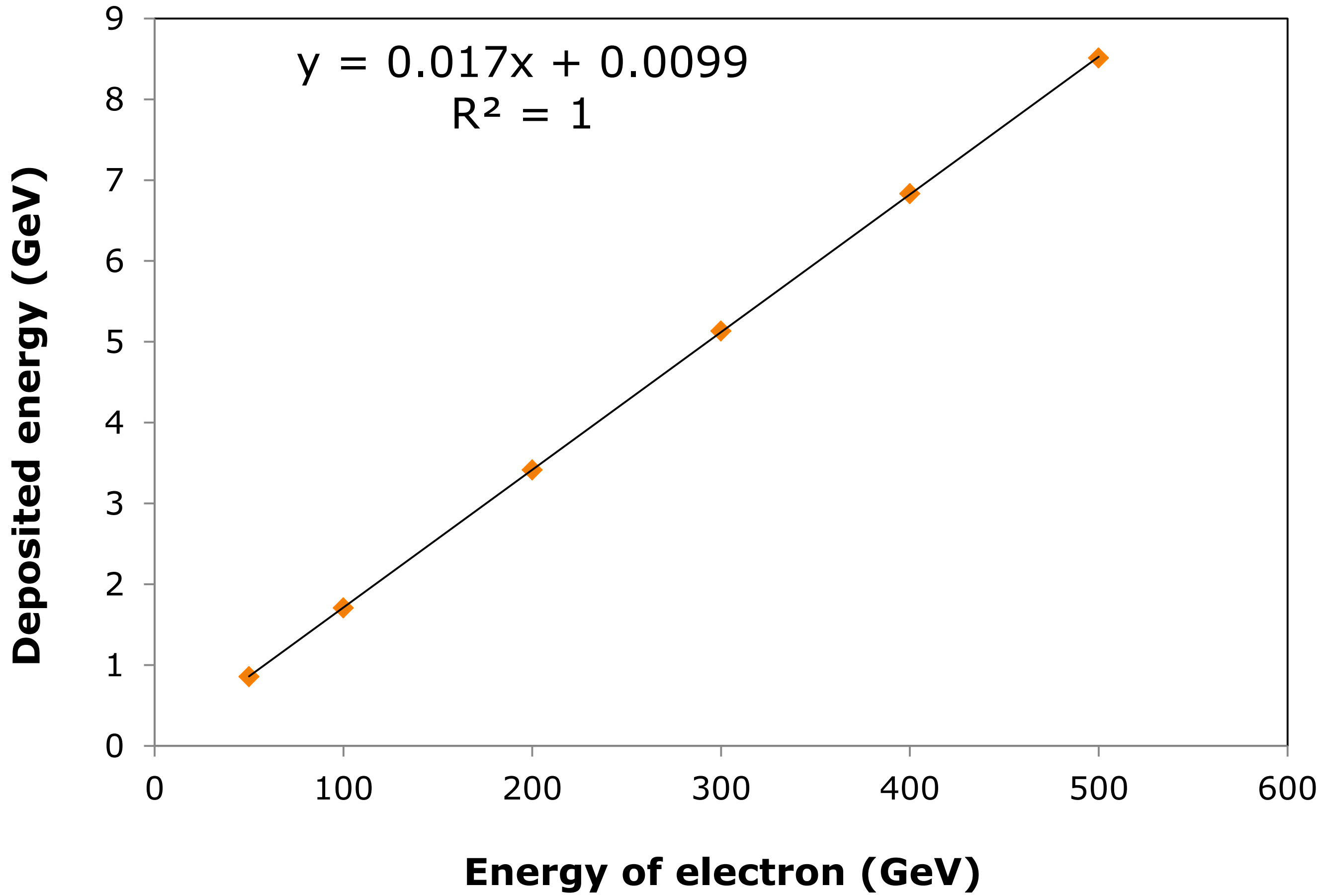
Examples of Histograms

energy deposition from simulation





Deposited energy versus energy of electron



$$E = 58.82 * E_{dep} - 0.582$$

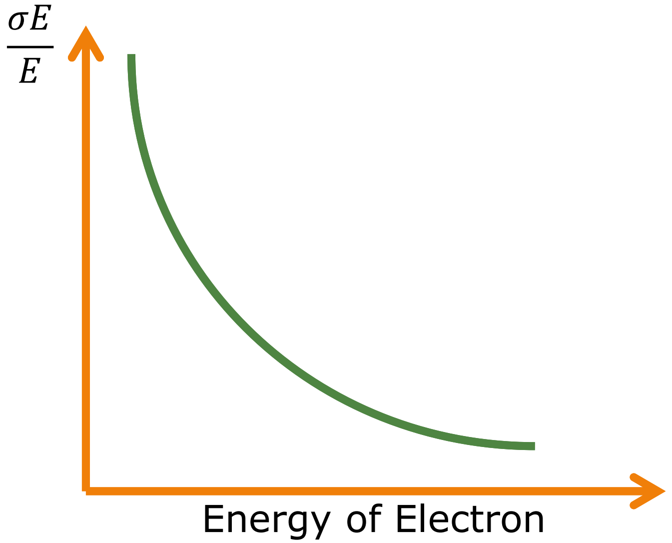
Conclusion

Have done

- Studied Linux
- Reviewed FCAL
- Studied data from supervisor
- Planed to get result
- Learned how to write shell script
- Simulated single high energy electron
- Found standard deviation

To do

- Plot energy resolution versus energy of electron

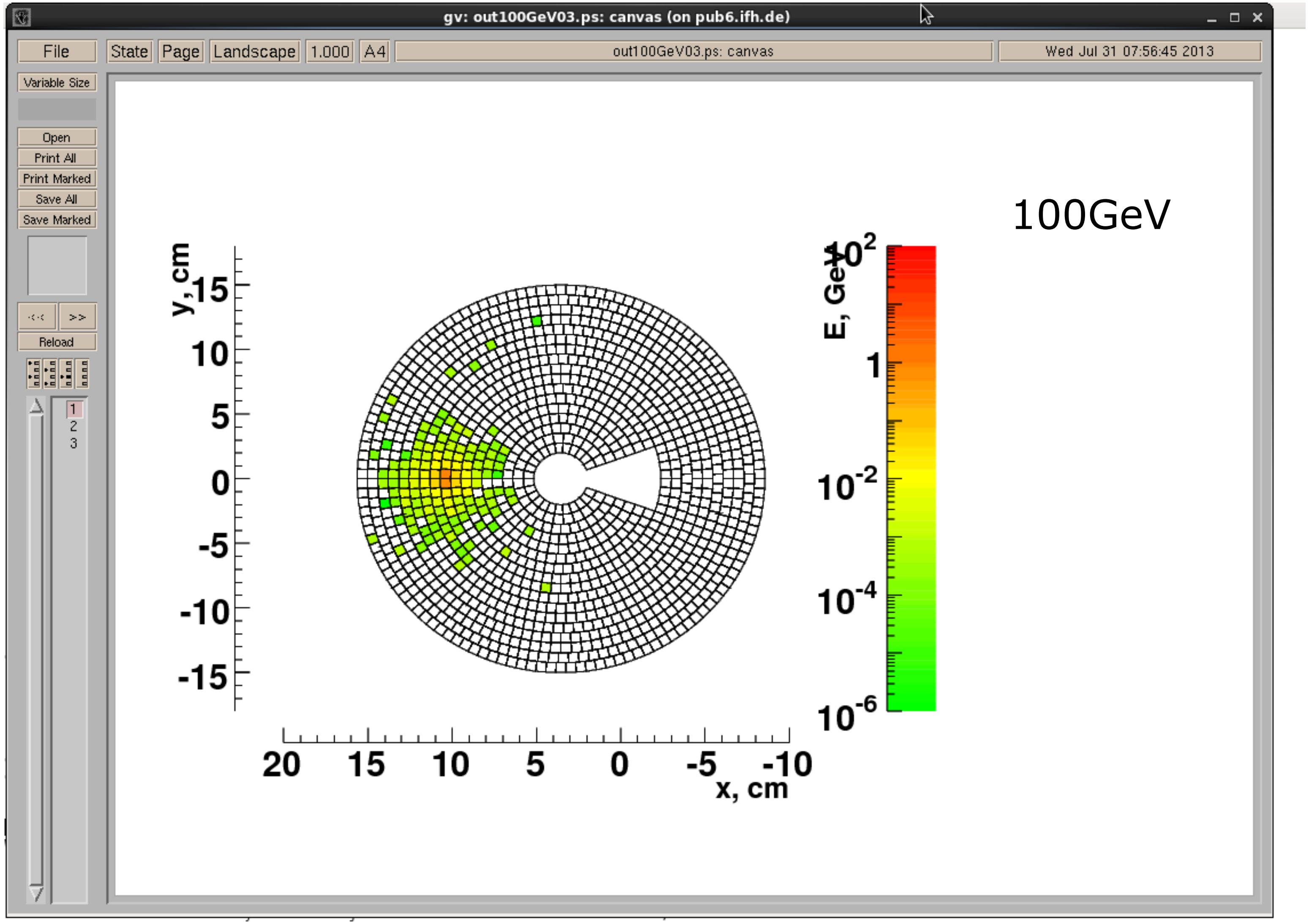


- Fit this plot with function

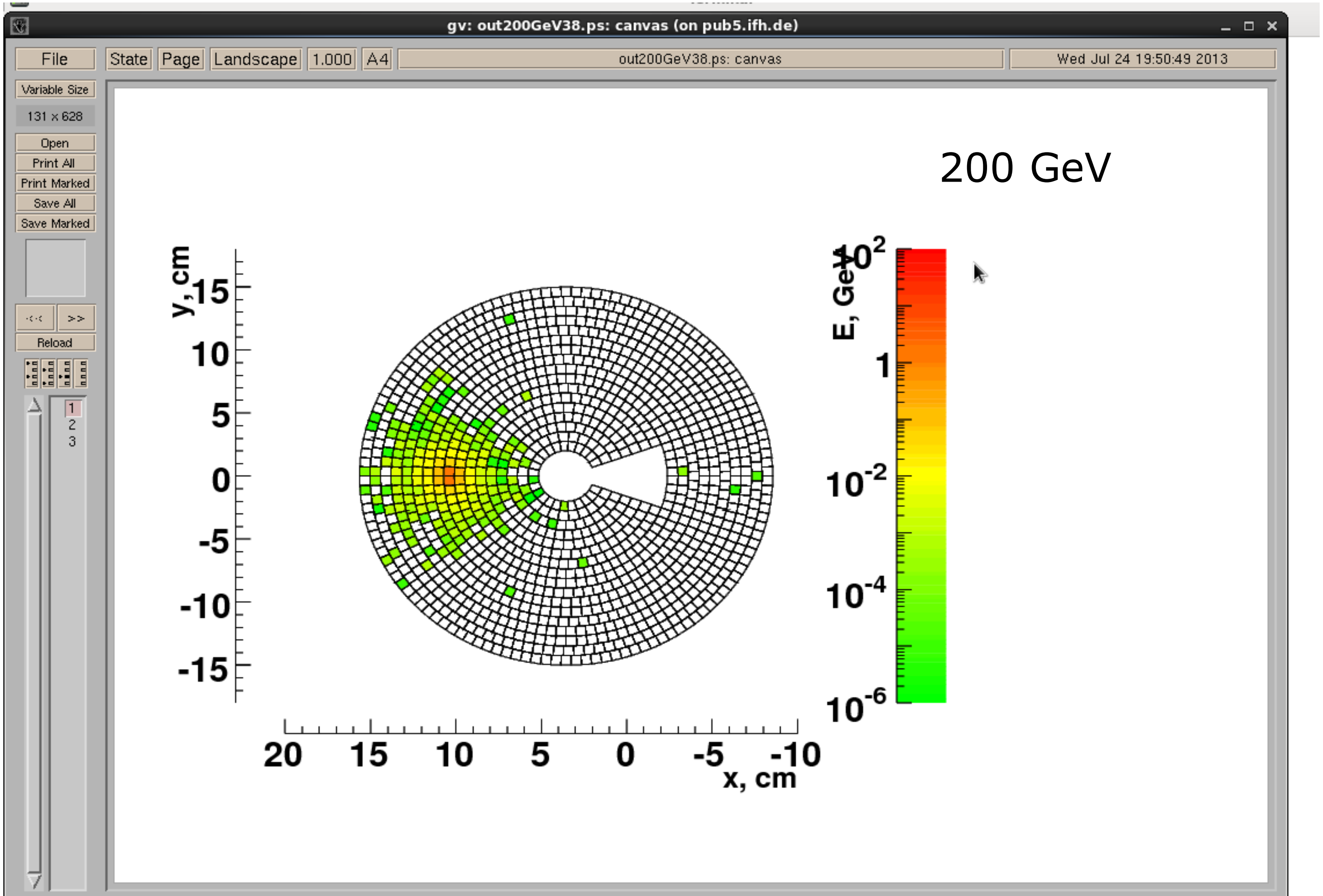
$$\frac{\sigma E}{E} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{E} + c^2}$$

Thank you

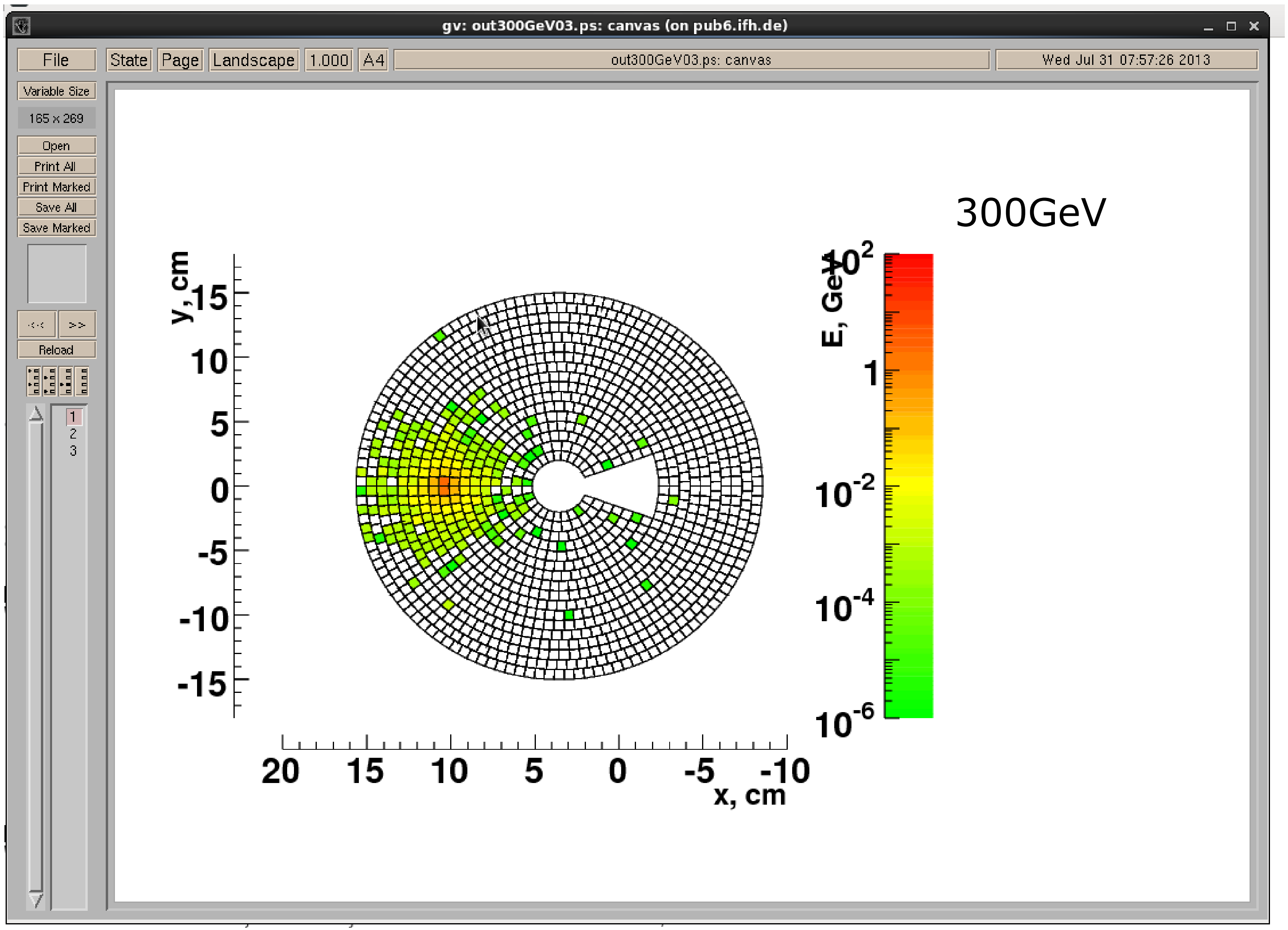
Energy deposition by simulation



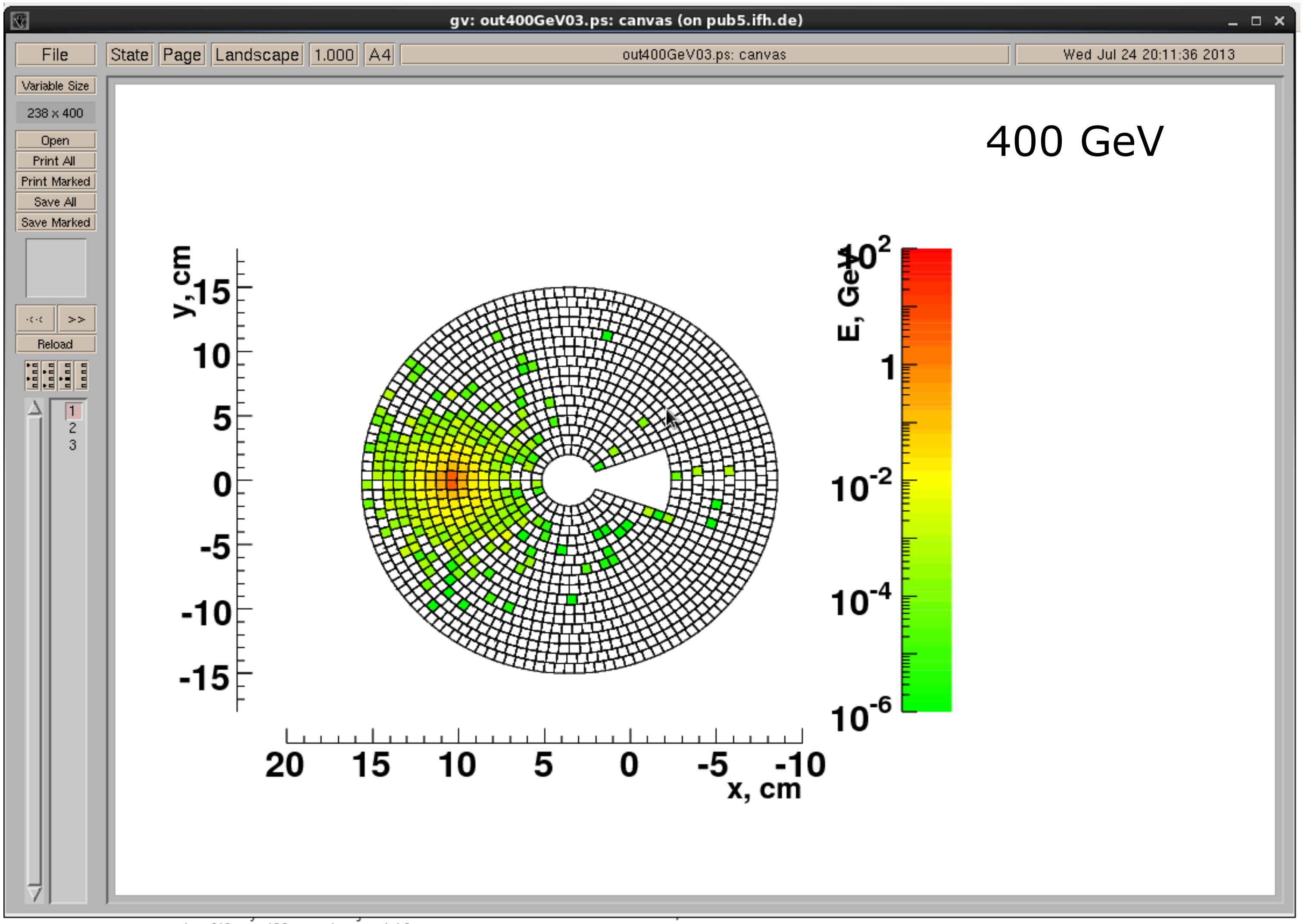
Energy deposition by simulation



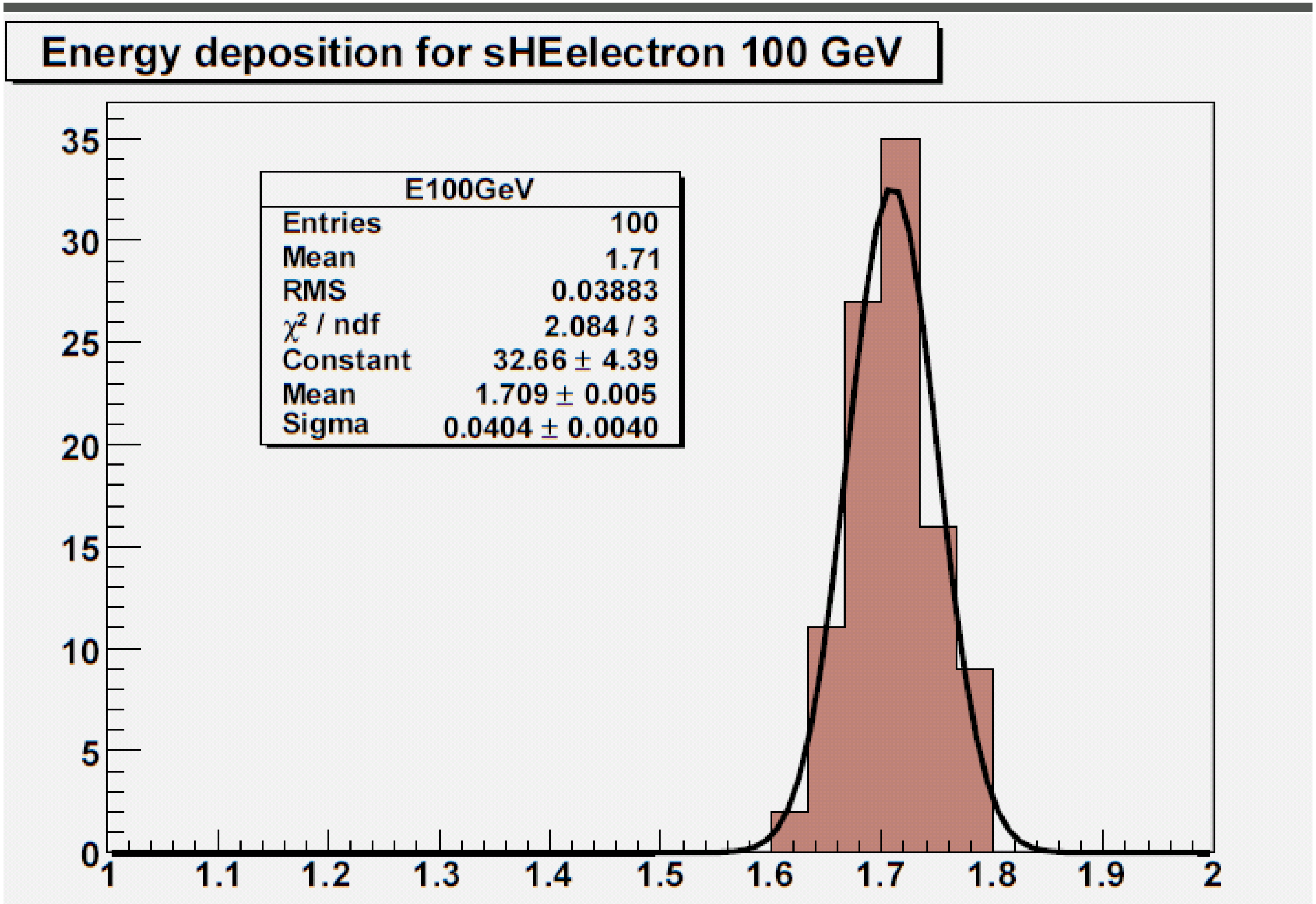
Energy deposition by simulation



Energy deposition by simulation

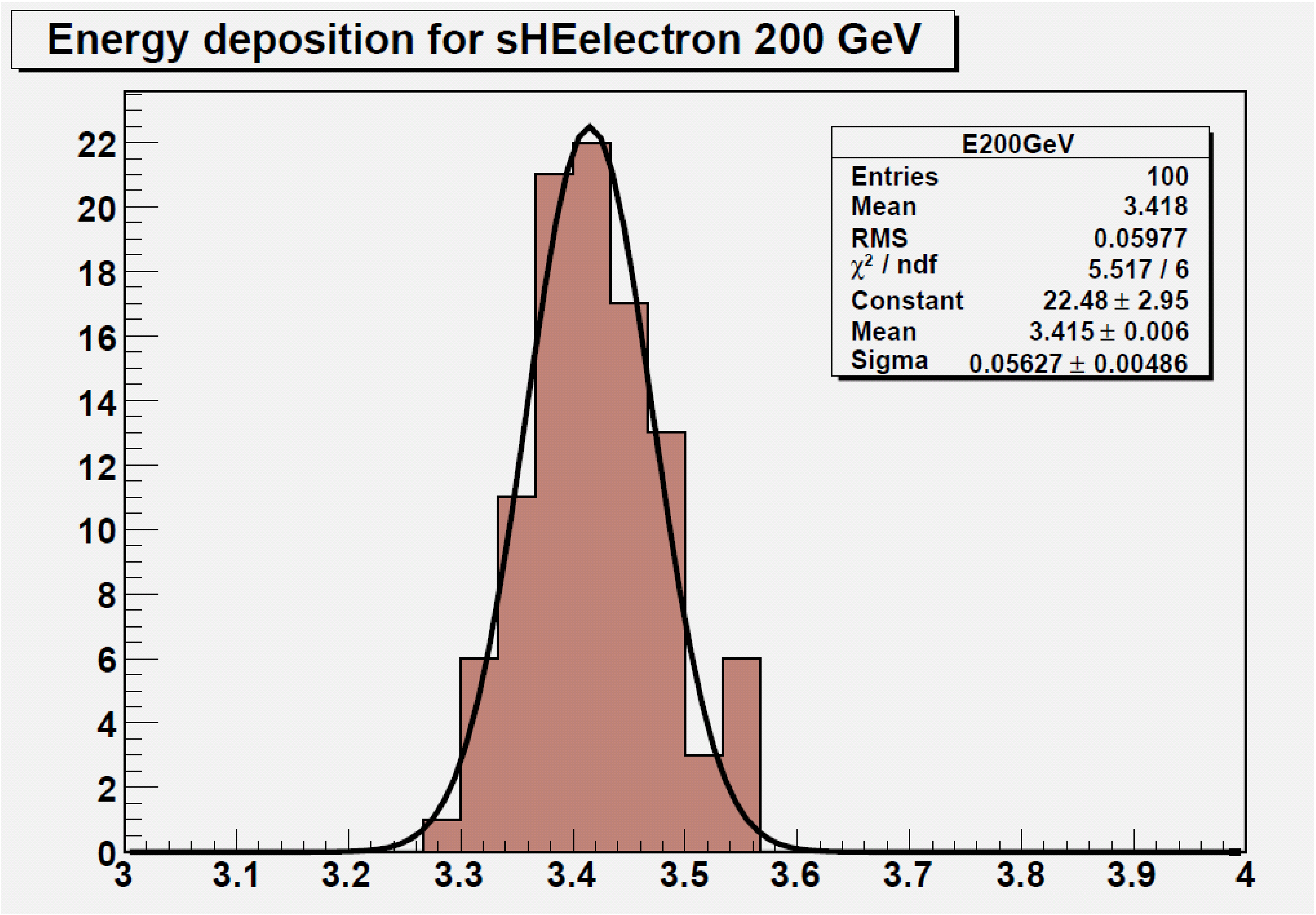


Histogram : energy deposition from simulation



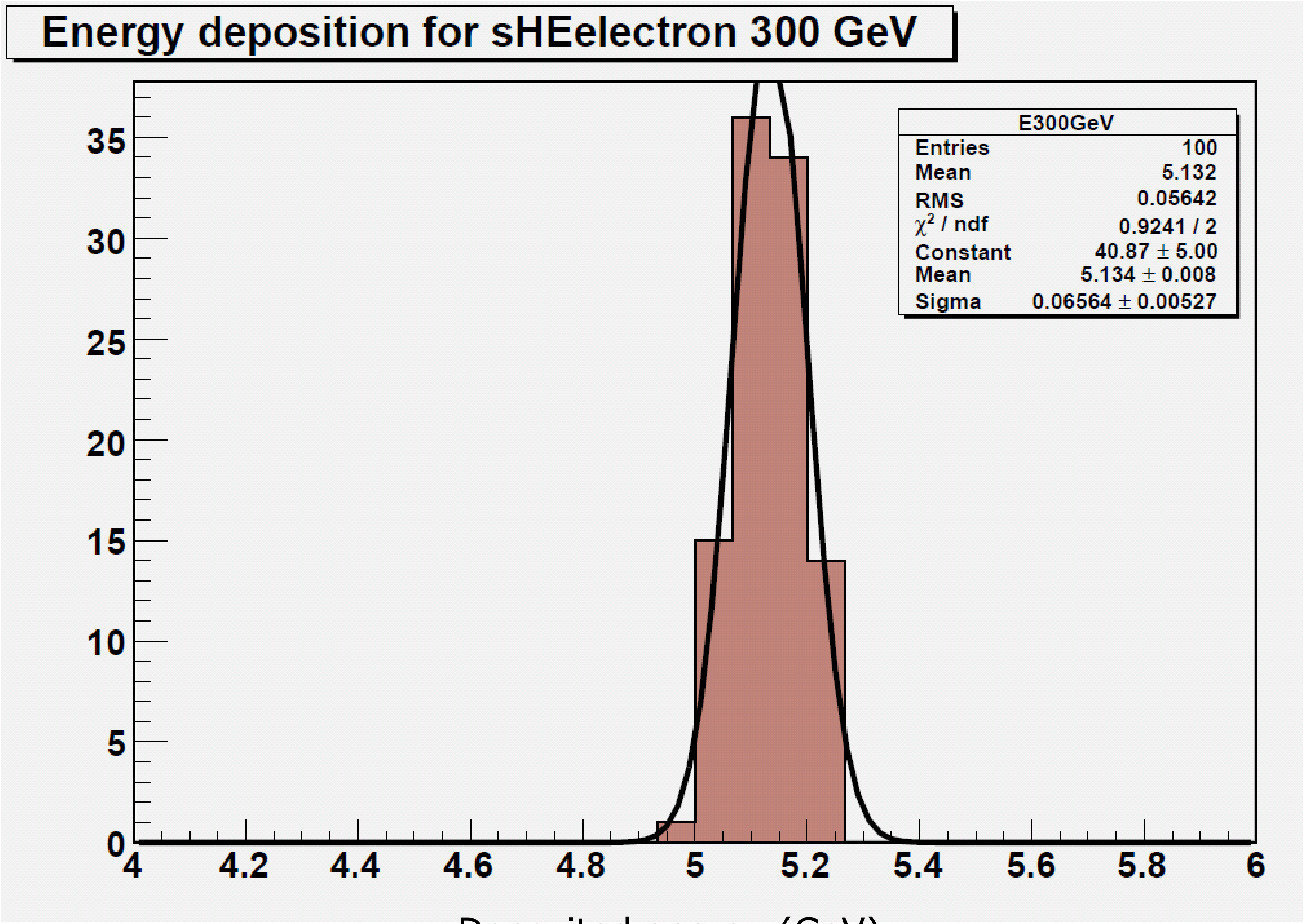
Deposited energy (GeV)

Histogram : energy deposition from simulation



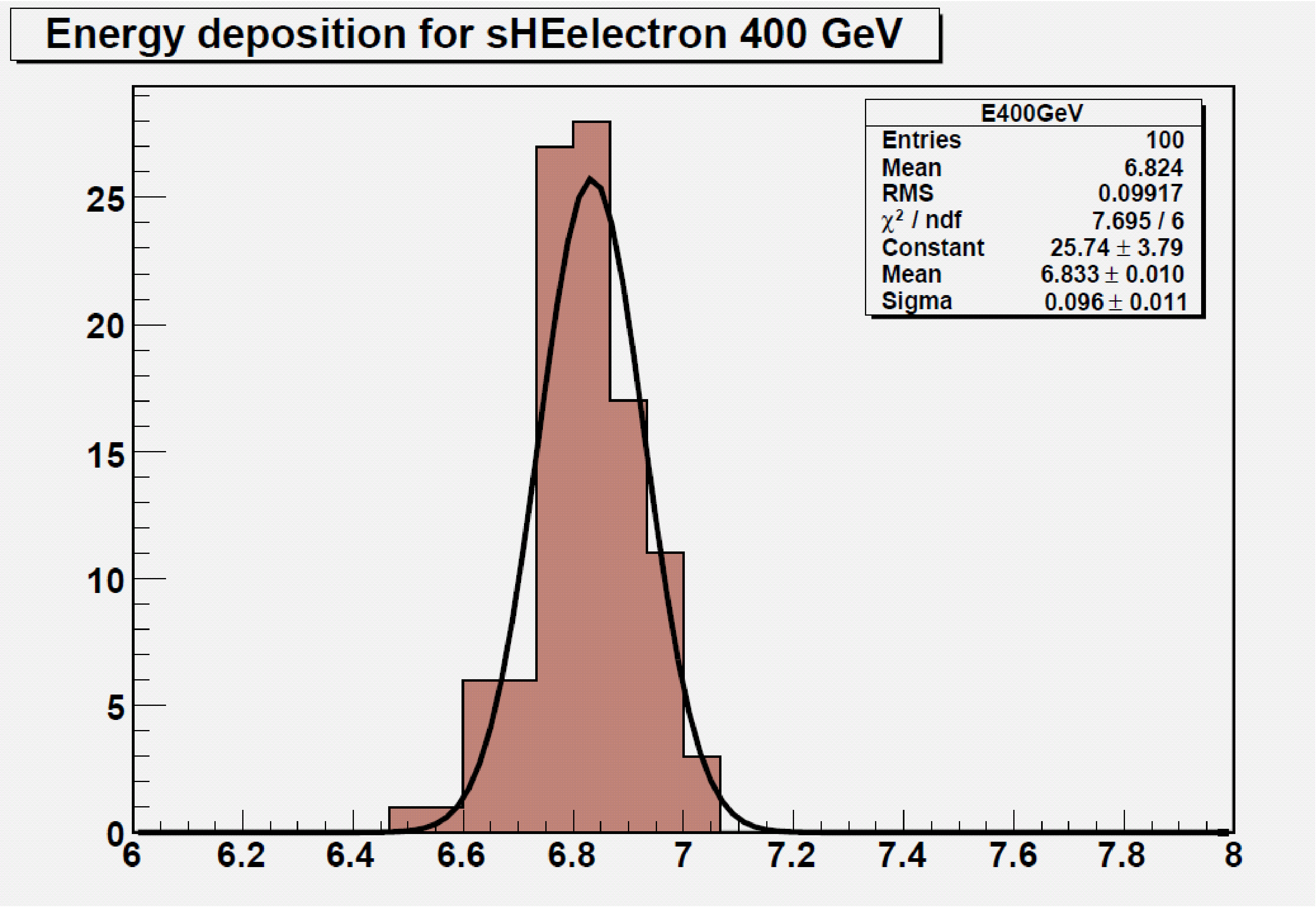
Deposited energy (GeV)

Histogram : energy deposition from simulation

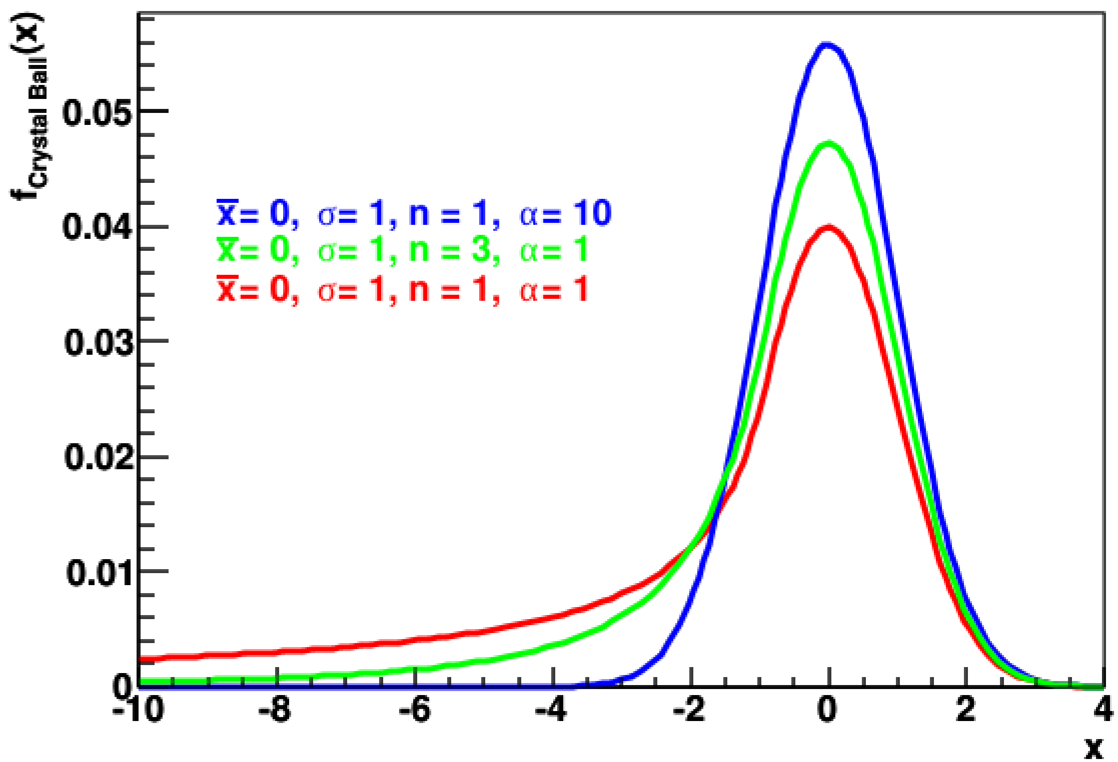


Deposited energy (GeV)

Histogram : energy deposition from simulation

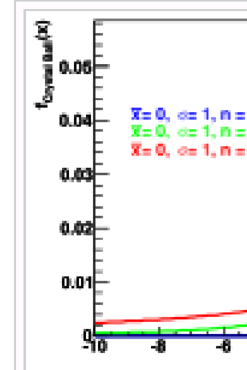


Deposited energy (GeV)



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:CrystalBallFunction.svg

The **Crystal Ball function**, named after the Crystal Ball Collaboration (hence the capitalized initial letters), is a probability density function commonly used to model various lossy processes in high-energy physics. It consists of a Gaussian core portion and a power-law low-end tail, below a certain threshold. The function itself and its first derivative are both continuous.



Examples of the Cr

The Crystal Ball function is given by:

$$f(x;\alpha,n,\bar{x},\sigma) = N \cdot \begin{cases} \exp(-\frac{(x-\bar{x})^2}{2\sigma^2}), & \text{for } \frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma} > -\alpha \\ A \cdot (B - \frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma})^{-n}, & \text{for } \frac{x-\bar{x}}{\sigma} \leqslant -\alpha \end{cases}$$

where

$$A = \left(\frac{n}{|\alpha|}\right)^n \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}\right),$$

$$B = \frac{n}{|\alpha|} - |\alpha|,$$

$$N = \frac{1}{\sigma(C+D)}$$

$$C = \frac{n}{|\alpha|} \cdot \frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{|\alpha|^2}{2}\right)$$

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}\left(1 + \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{|\alpha|}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right)$$

N (Skwarnicki 1986) is a normalization factor and α, n, $\bar{x}$ and σ are parameters which are fitted with the data. erf is the error function.

BeamCal is an electromagnetic sandwich calorimeter that uses Tungsten as absorber. It serves three major purposes:

- Improving the hermeticity of the ILC detector by providing electron and photon identification down to polar angles of a few mrad. This is a specially challenging task due to the vast amount of deposited energy from the electron-positron pairs originating from beamstrahlung.
- Reducing the backscattering from pairs into the inner ILC detector part and protecting the final magnet of the beam delivery system.
- Assisting beam diagnostics. A fast luminosity signal will be provided by BeamCal. The detailed analysis of the shape of the energy deposition from pairs hitting the BeamCal grants access to parameters of the colliding beams.