

# Analysis of the Material Budget

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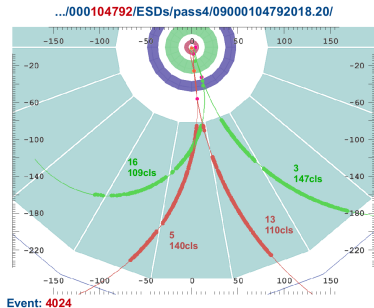
Physikalisches Institut Heidelberg

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- 7 Investigations of the material Budget  $|\eta| < 1.4$  for  $\phi$  in different  $Z$ -bins
- 8 Investigations of the material Budget  $|\eta| < 1.4$  for  $R$  in different  $Z$ -bins



# What are photon conversions?



- $\gamma$  conversion into  $e^+$  and  $e^-$  (pair creation)
- Number of observed  $\gamma$

$$N_{\gamma}^{ob} = N_{\gamma}^{prod} \cdot ConvProb \cdot \epsilon_{\gamma}^{rec}$$

- Number of produced  $\gamma$

$$N_{\gamma}^{prod} = N_{\gamma}^{\pi^0} + N_{\gamma}^{\eta} + N_{\gamma}^{\omega} + N_{\gamma}^{\eta'} + N_{\gamma}^{\phi}$$

- Conversion probability

$$ConvProb = \frac{\#Converted\ Photons}{\#all\ photons}$$



# Detector parts and Rbins



$R$ bin	$R$ range (cm)	Detectors
00	0–3.5	beam pipe
01	3.5–5.75	SPD1
02	5.75–9.5	SPD2
03	9.5–13	Thermal shield/ Support
04	13–21	SDD1
05	21–27.5	SDD2
06	27.5–35	Thermal shield / Support
07	35–42	SSD1
08	42–55	SSD2
09	55–72	Air + TPC inner containment vessel + CO <sub>2</sub> (+ITS services at $ \eta  < 1.4$ )
10	72–79.5	CO <sub>2</sub> + TPC inner field cage vessel + Ne:CO <sub>2</sub> :N <sub>2</sub> (+ITS services at $ \eta  < 1.4$ )
11	79.5–90	TPC rods + Ne:CO <sub>2</sub> :N <sub>2</sub>
12	90–180	Ne:CO <sub>2</sub> :N <sub>2</sub>





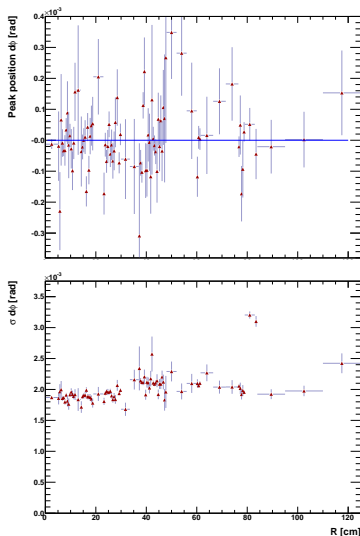
# Definition of Zbins



Z bin	Z range (cm)
00	-500,-200
01	-200,-100
02	-100,-50
03	-50,-30
04	-30,-15
05	-15,0
06	0,15
07	15,30
08	30,50
09	50,100
10	100,200
11	200,500



# Spatial Resolution of the Conversion Method: $\phi$ -Resolution

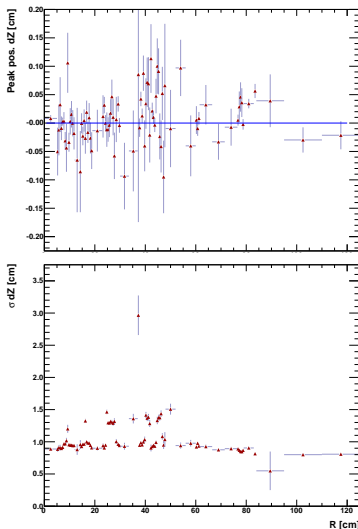


**Figure:** Spatial resolution of the conversion point in  $\phi$  versus the radial position  $R$ . Upper plot: mean of the different slices in  $R$  and lower plot:  $\phi$ -resolution at given  $R$ .

- Spatial Resolution obtained using flat  $p_t$  Monte Carlo production
- $p_t$ -resolution influences spatial resolution, for real data different contribution of higher  $p_t$  with less resolution
- Resolution in  $\phi$  at different  $R$  better than 2.5 mrad



# Spatial Resolution of the Conversion Method: Z- Resolution

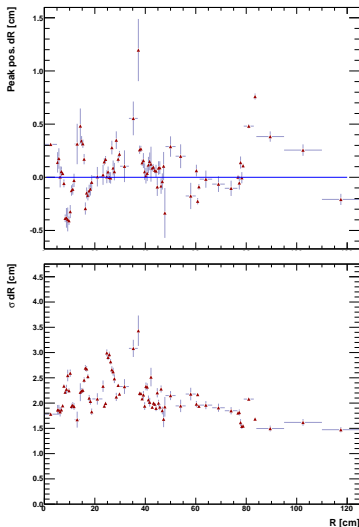


**Figure:** Spatial resolution of the conversion point in  $\phi$  versus the radial position  $R$ . Upper plot: mean of the different slices in  $R$  and lower plot: Z-resolution at given  $R$ .

- Using only V0 reconstruction, but recalculating the conversion point with the condition, that at the conversion point electron and positron track have to be parallel
- Resolution in  $Z$  at different  $R$  better than 1.5 cm



# Spatial Resolution of the Conversion Method: $R$ -Resolution



**Figure:** Spatial resolution of the conversion point in  $\phi$  versus the radial position  $R$ . Upper plot: mean of the different slices in  $R$  and lower plot:  $R$ -resolution at given  $R$ .

- Using only V0 reconstruction, but recalculating the conversion point with the condition, that at the conversion point electron and positron track have to be parallel
- Resolution in  $R$  at different  $R$  better than 3 cm



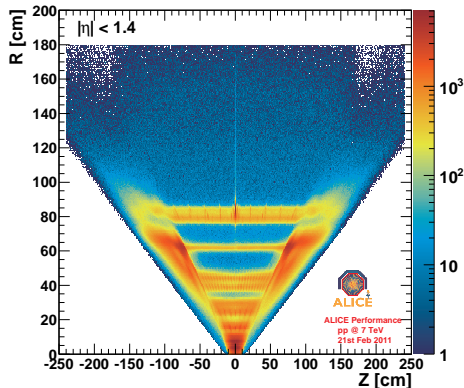
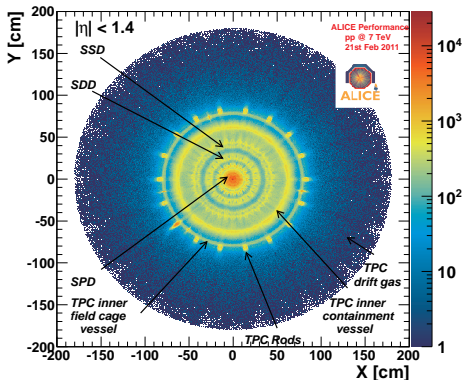
## Data set



- MC : LHC10f6a (Pythia)
- Data: LHC10d

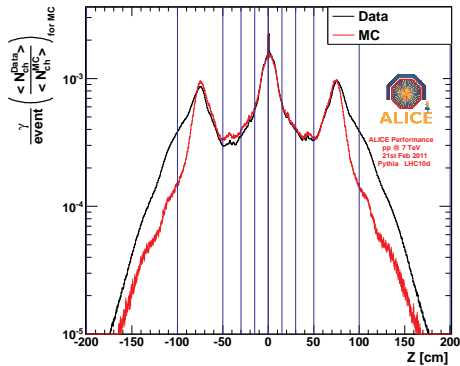
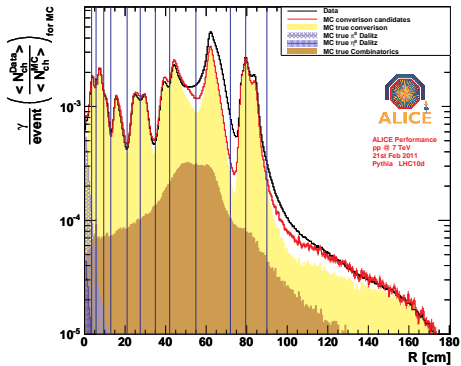


## 2 dimensional maps (Data)



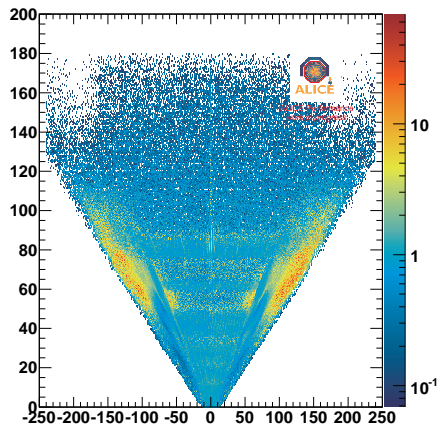
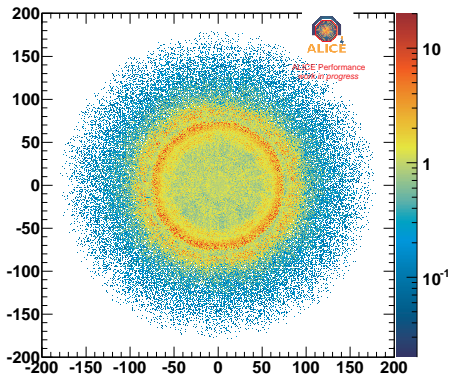


# R- and Z-distributions





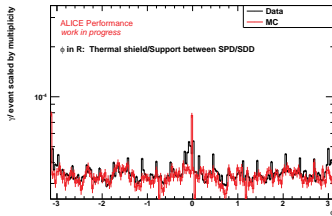
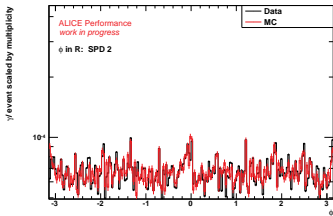
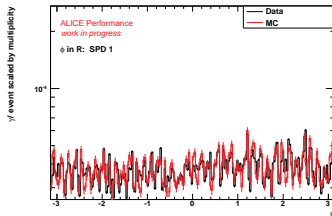
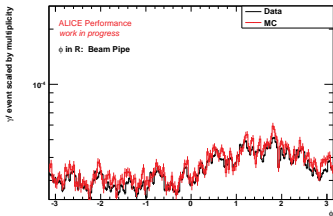
# 2 dimensional Ratio Data/MC





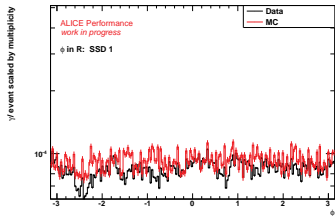
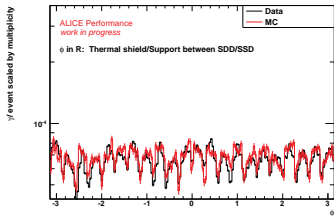
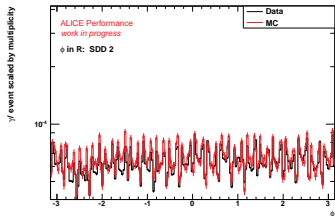
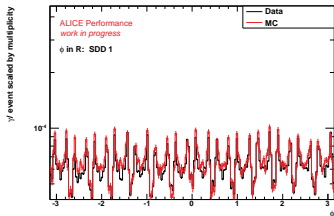


# ITS ( $|\eta| < 1.4$ ): $\phi$ - distribution at different $R$ positions



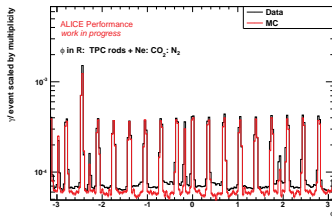
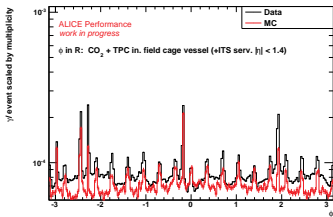
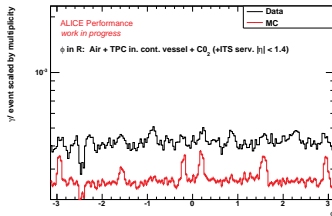
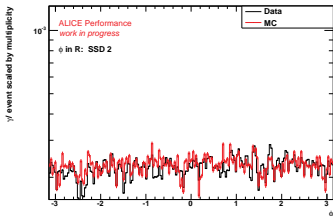


# ITS ( $|\eta| < 1.4$ ): $\phi$ - distribution at different $R$ positions



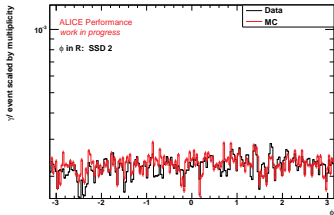


# ITS + TPC ( $|\eta| < 1.4$ ): $\phi$ - distribution at different $R$ positions



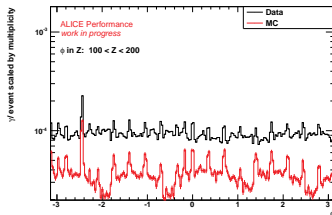
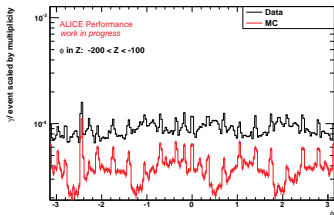
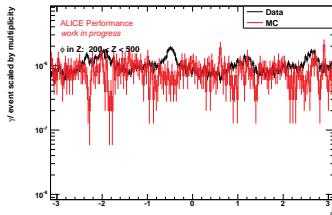
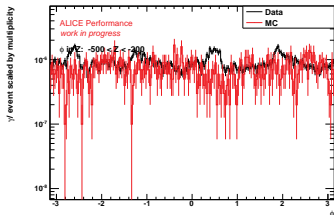


# TPC ( $|\eta| < 1.4$ ): $\phi$ - distribution at different $R$ positions



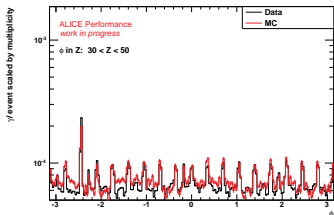
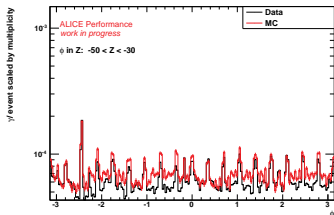
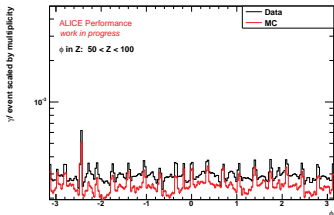
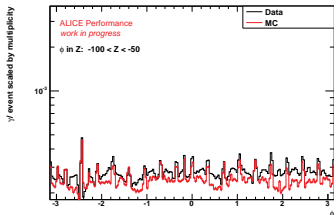


# $\phi$ - distribution at different Z positions



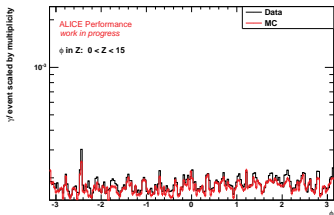
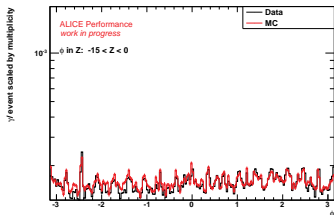
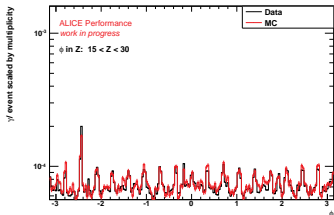
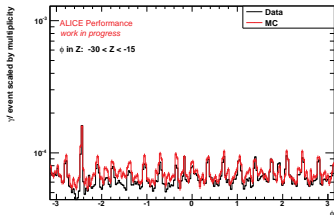


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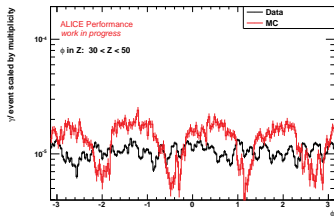
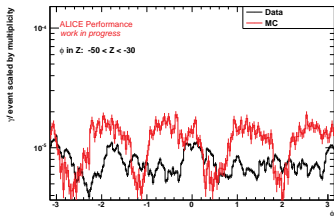
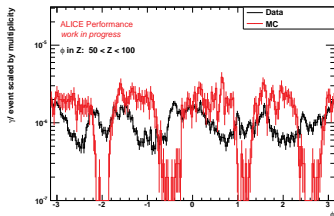
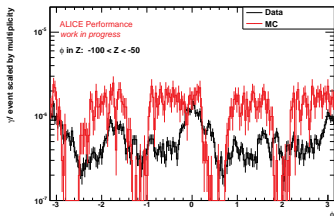


# $\phi$ - distribution at different Z positions





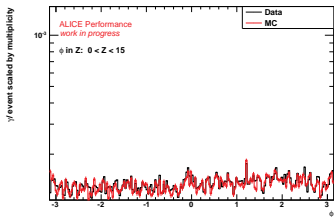
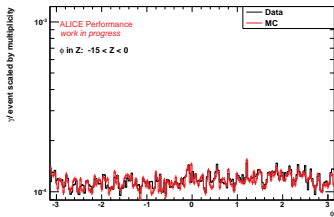
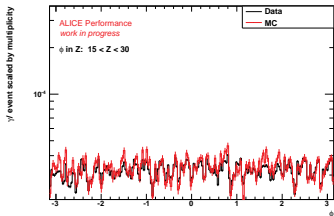
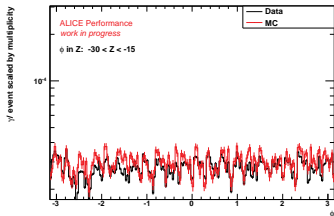
# $\phi$ - distribution at different $Z$ positions with R cut: $0 < R < 30\text{cm}$





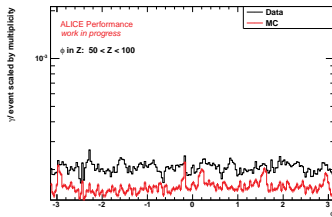
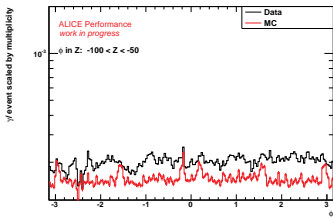
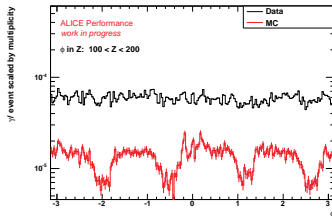
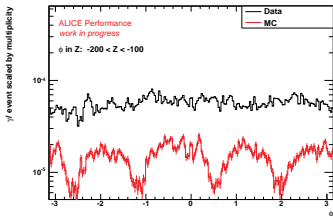


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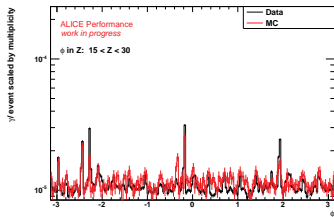
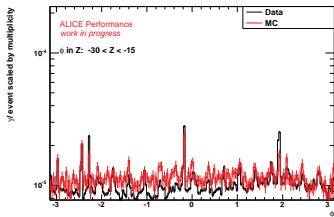
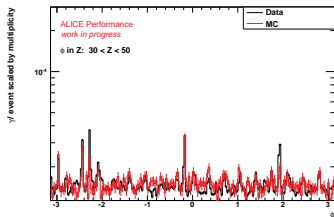
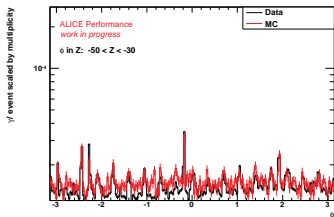


# $\phi$ - distribution at different $Z$ positions with R-cut: $50 < R < 80$ cm



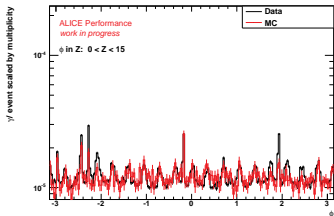
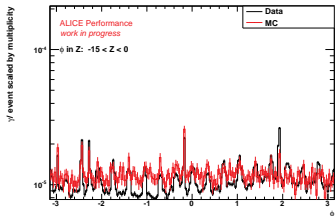


# $\phi$ - distribution at different $Z$ positions with R-cut: $50 < R < 80$ cm



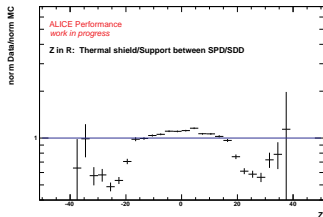
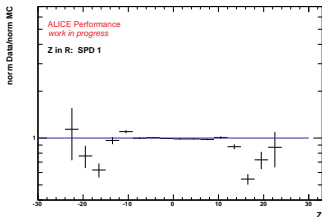
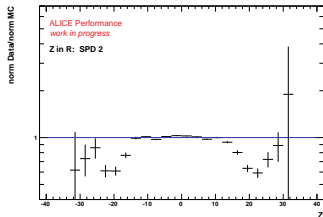
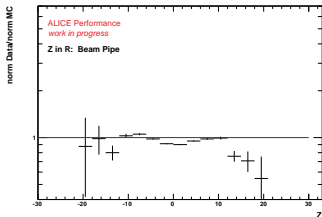


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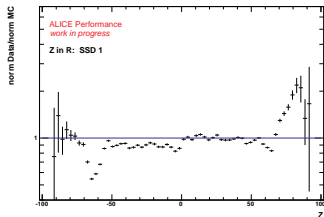
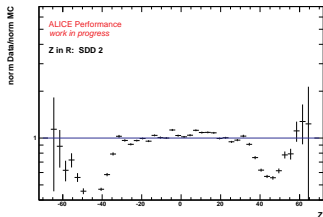
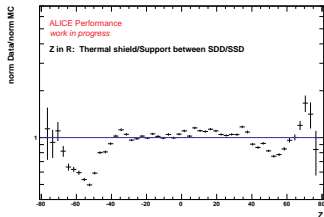
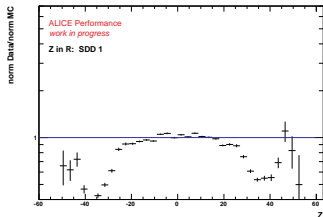


# ITS ( $|\eta| < 1.4$ ): Z- distribution at different R positions (Ratio Data/MC)



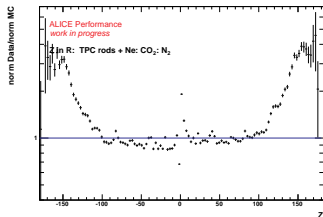
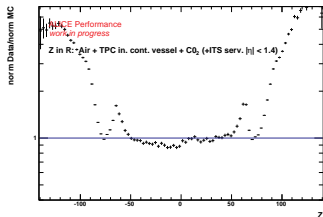
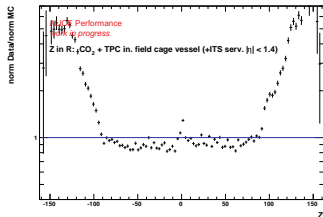
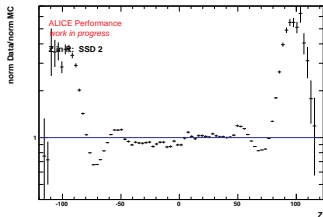


# ITS ( $|\eta| < 1.4$ ): Z- distribution at different R positions (Ratio Data/MC)



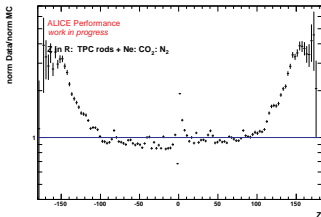


# ITS + TPC ( $|\eta| < 1.4$ ): Z- distribution at different R positions (Ratio Data/MC)





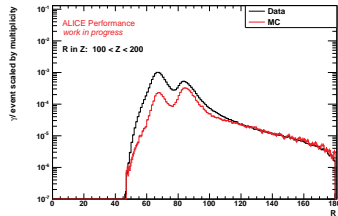
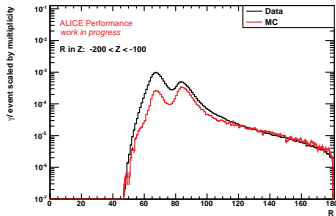
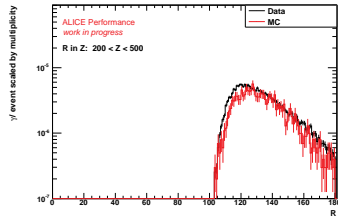
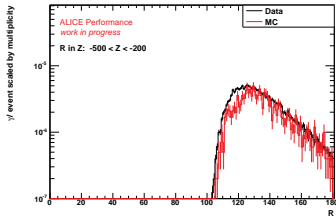
# TPC ( $|\eta| < 1.4$ ): Z- distribution at different $R$ positions (Ratio Data/MC)





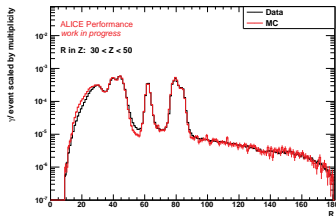
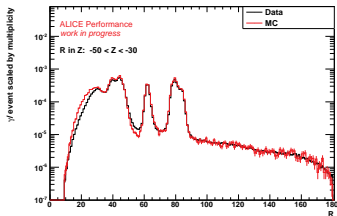
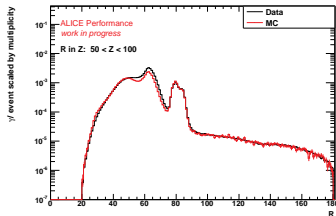
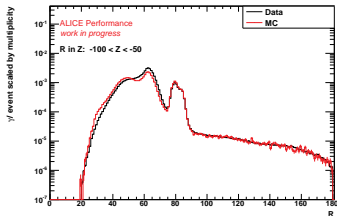


# $R$ - distribution at different $Z$ positions





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