PODECal Study



Ben Still University of Sheffield

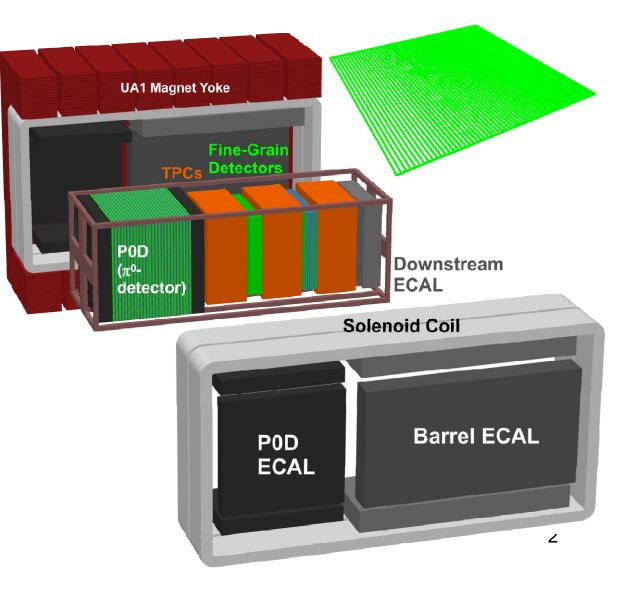


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PODECal in the ND280

Baseline:

- •6 Scint Layers, 4x1cm Bars
- •5 Pb Absorber Layers
- •Single Ended Readout
- •Bars Aligned along Beam Axis





PODECal Physics

Photon tagger to improve the π^0 reconstruction of the P0D.

- Convert Photons escaping the P0D
- Contain photon showers
- Tag photons and Muons (CC-NC Discrimination)



MC Data

Parameters for MC in this Talk (Other parameters have been investigated)

- Used nd280mc v3r4, elecSim v3r4 and ecalRecon v2r0
- Varying lead thickness, 1mm 5mm over 5 Layers.
- Perpendicular incidence, vertex in the CarbStruct.
- ~10,000 Single photons 65MeV 1GeV flat distribution
- ~5,000 Single Muons 100MeV 1GeV flat distribution

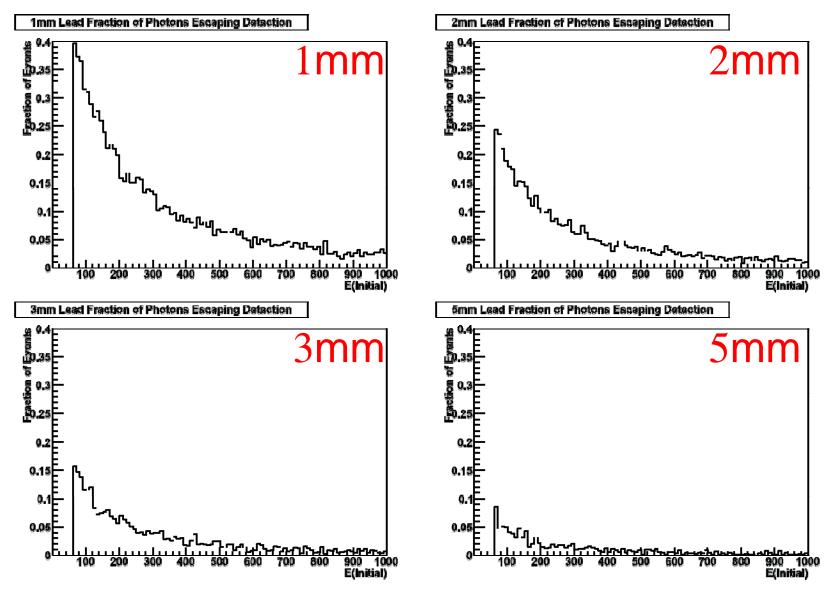


Energy Containment

- Investigate events where photons pass through P0DECal unnoticed.
 - Trajectory enters P0DECal but no charge is deposited.
- Investigate fractional energy loss as a function of energy.
 - Sum the energy of all trajectories that exit the PODECal.
- Investigate layer of photon conversion.
 - Note first active layer in which the photon shower is first detected.



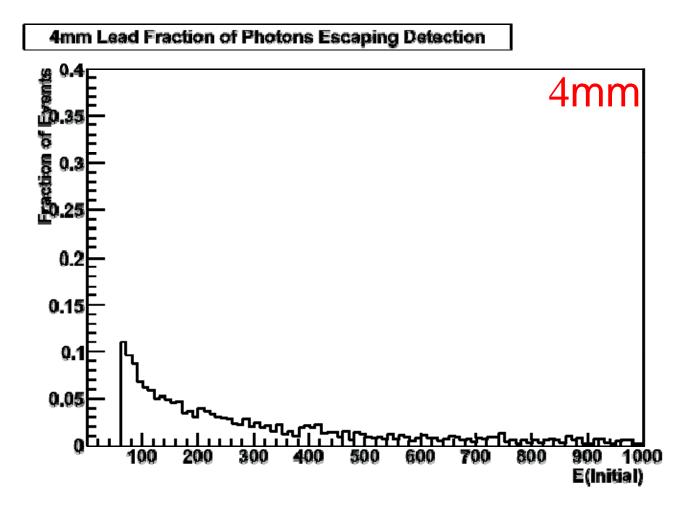
Fraction of Escaping Photons



6



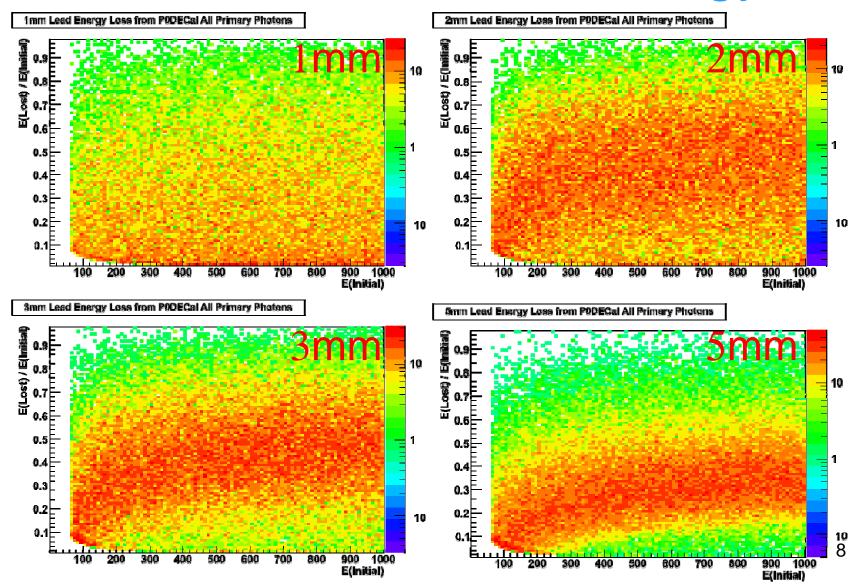
Fraction of Escaping Photons



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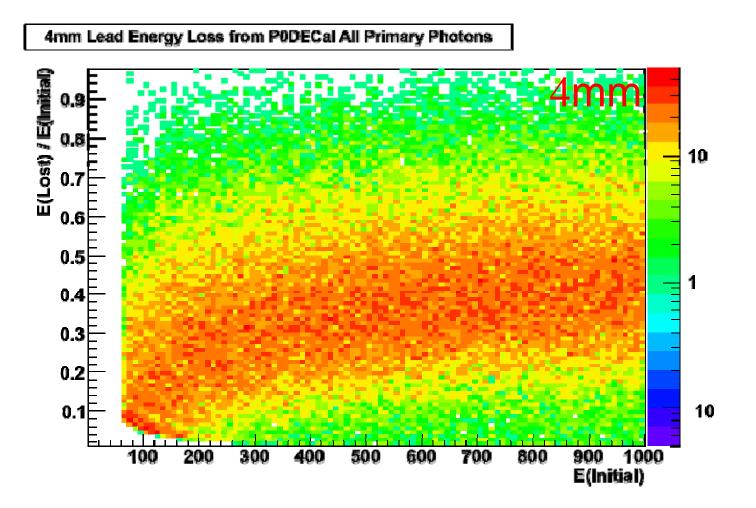


True Uncontained Energy





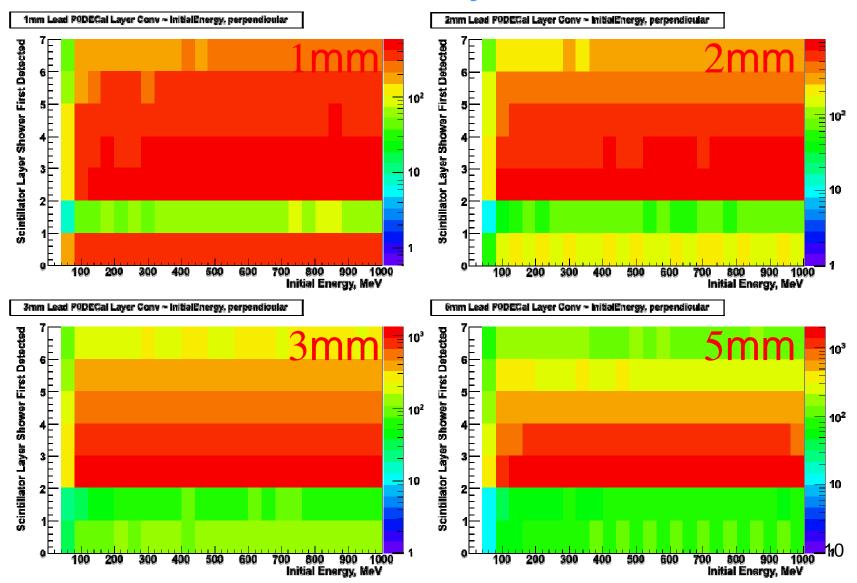
True Uncontained Energy







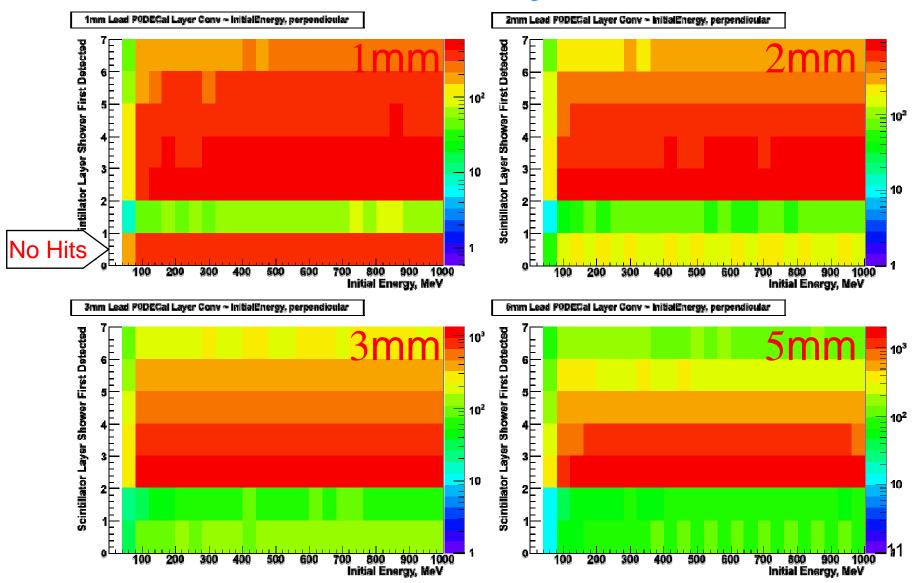
First Active Layer with Hits





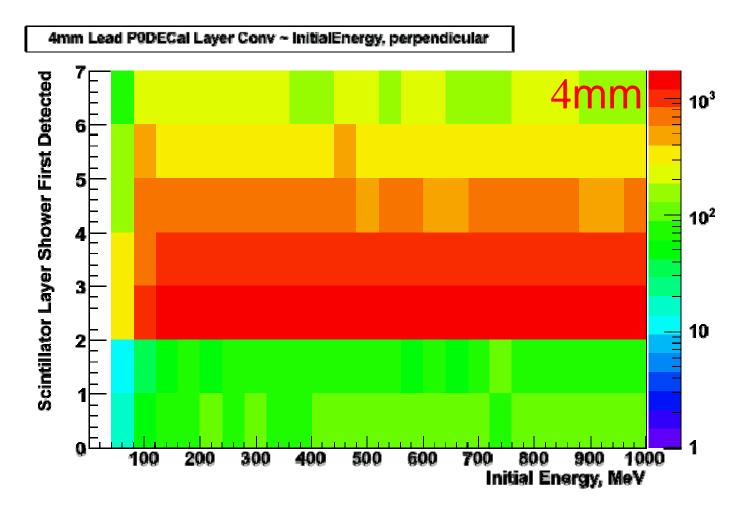


First Active Layer with Hits





First Active Layer with Hits





PID Parameters

Here we have chosen to investigate how various data, used in PID techniques, alter with lead thickness. For a subset we chose:

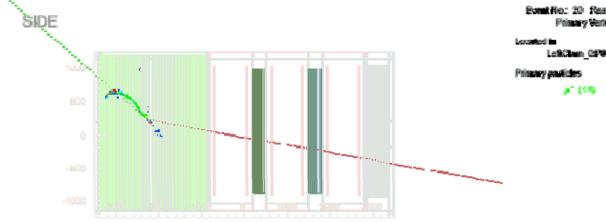
- •Number of Layers Hit
- •Number of Bars Hit
- •Average Charge Deposited per Layer



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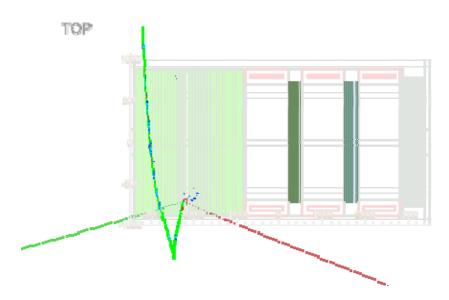
Example Event - Muon

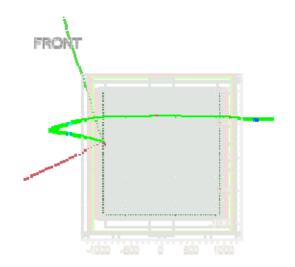


Event No.: 20 Reaction code: 0 Position in File: 28 Primary Vertex (month (1468, 669, -6169)

LeRClam @P90ECal #Side @Cad&text 1

MER SHE MAN Tris 1.





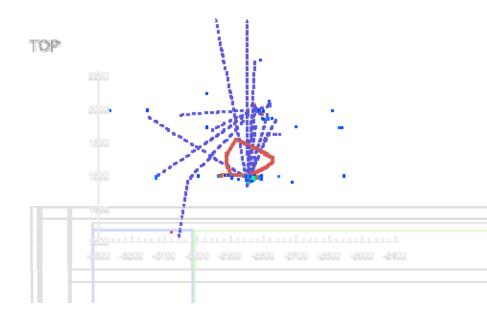
14



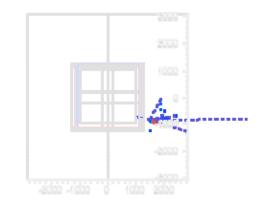
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Example Event - Photon Event No.: 0 Reaction code: 9 Position in Flet. SIDE Primary Vertex (ment. (1436), 438, 4848) Learning in LeftClam_0290ECal_#%ide_0/CarbStreet_1 Primary earlisters ¥ \$223 Tris 1. -NF= 712 MeV



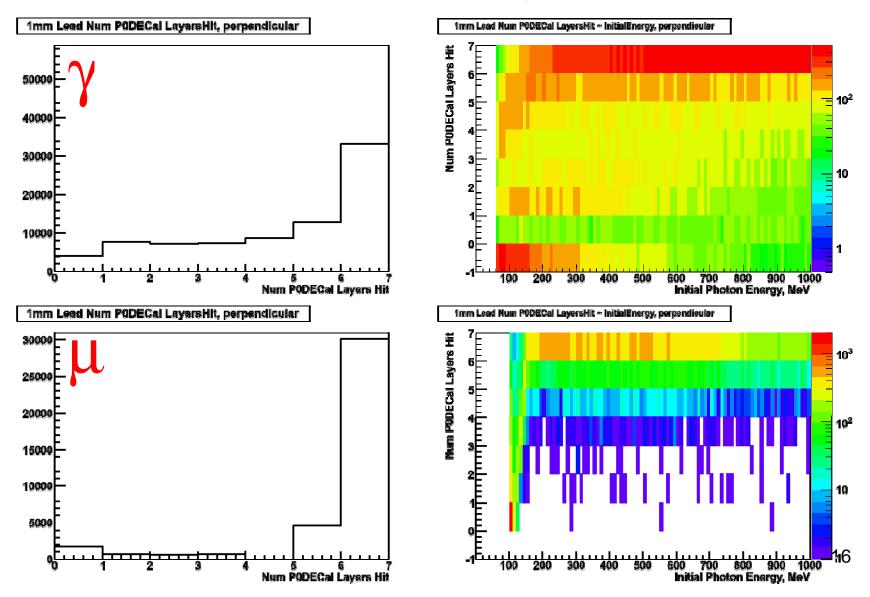
FRONT



15

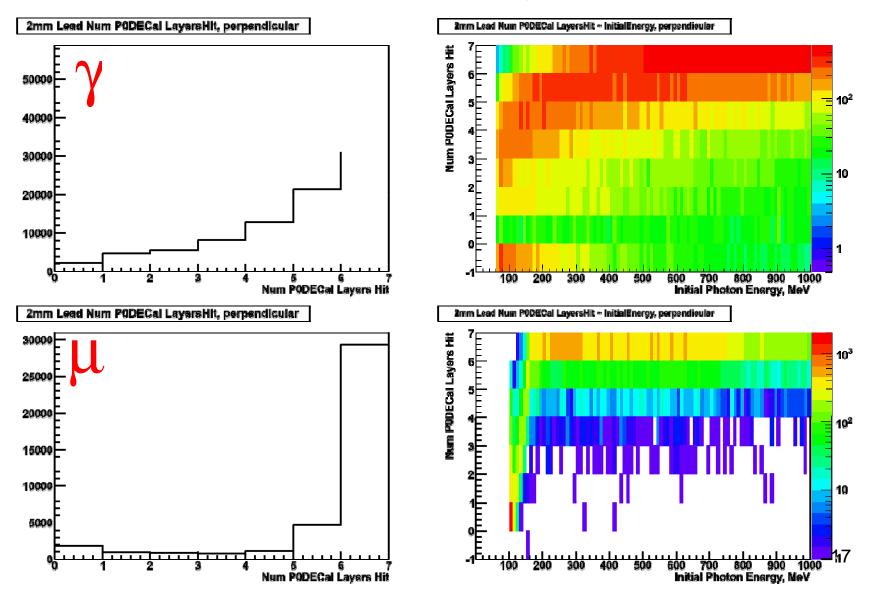


Num of P0DECal Layers Hit – 1mm



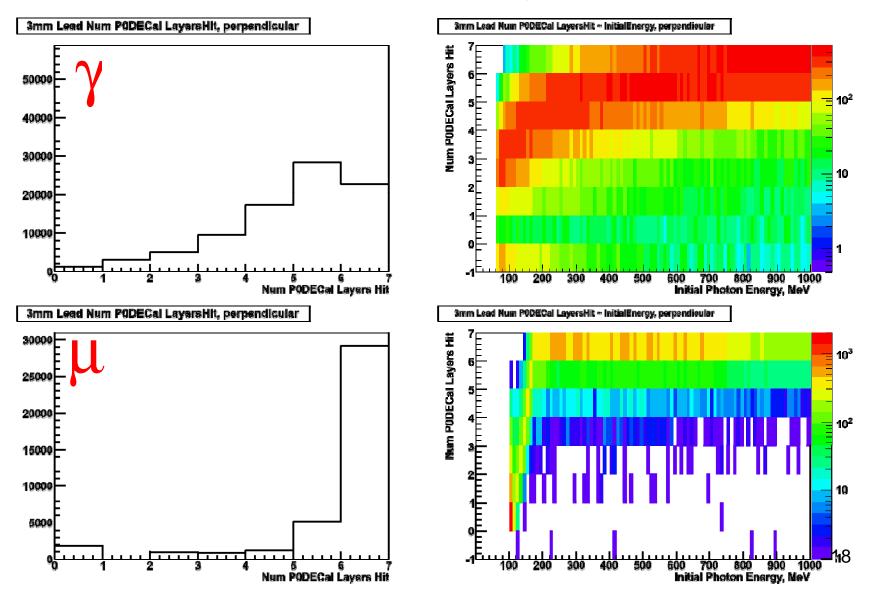


Num of P0DECal Layers Hit – 2mm



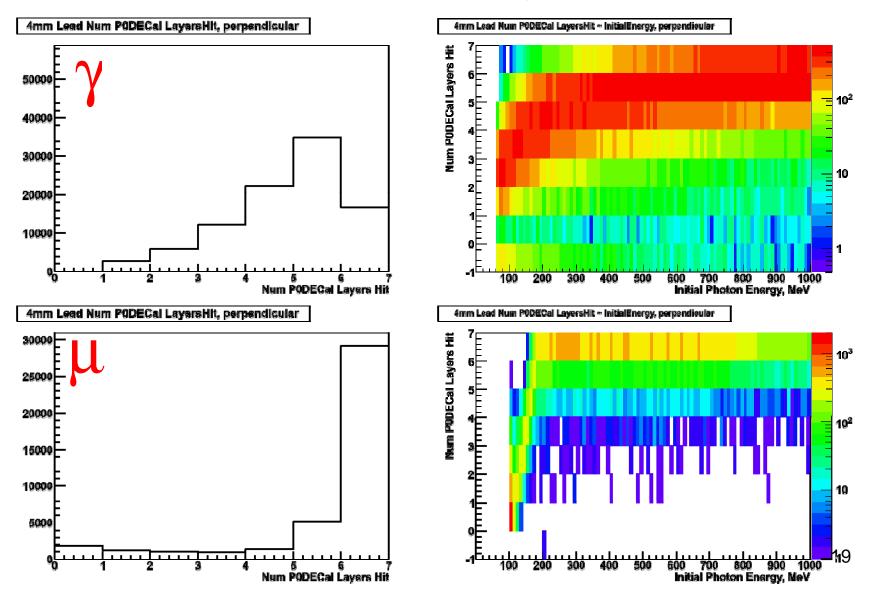


Num of P0DECal Layers Hit – 3mm



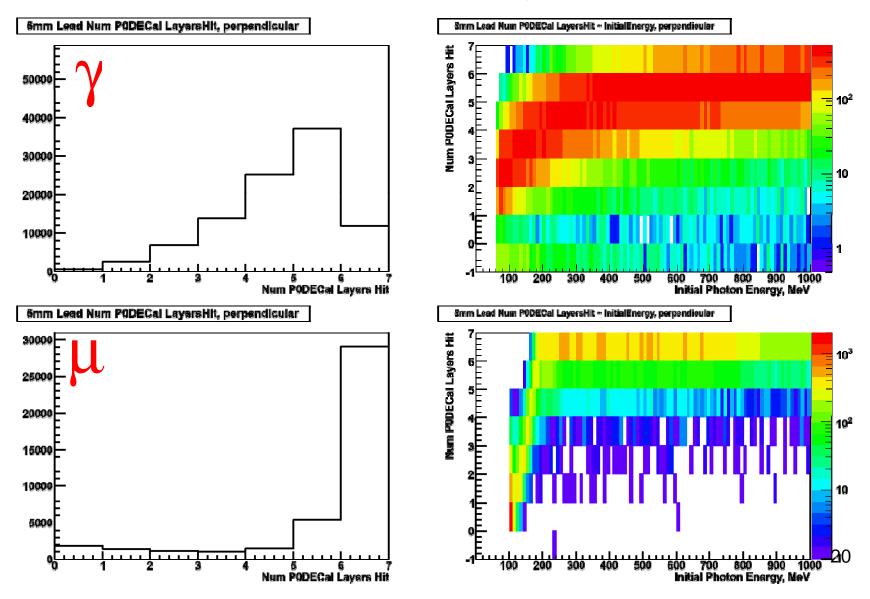


Num of P0DECal Layers Hit – 4mm



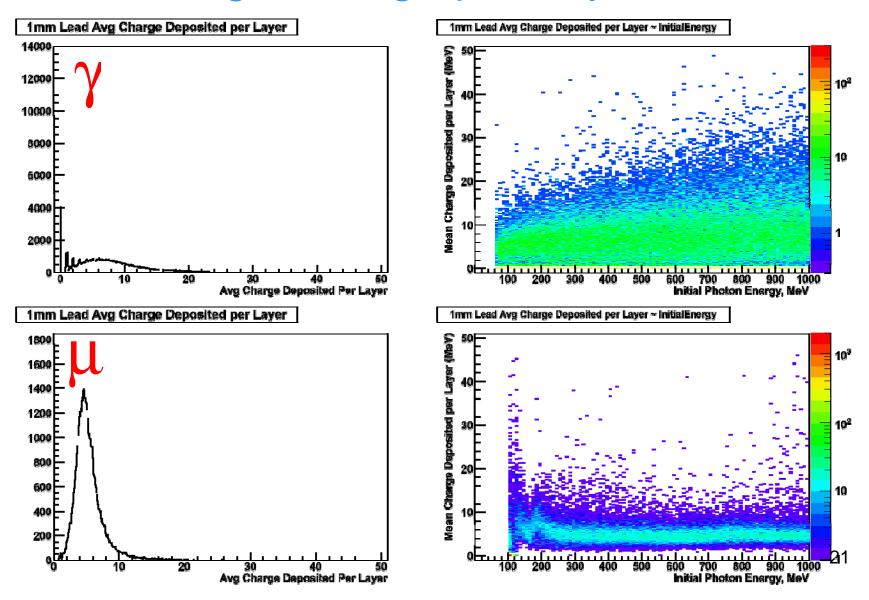


Num of P0DECal Layers Hit – 5mm



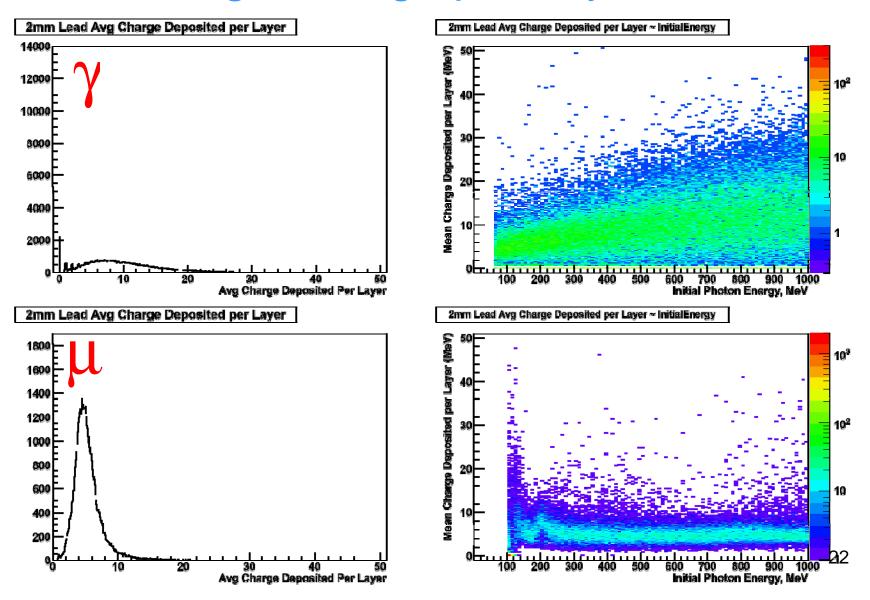


Average Charge per Layer – 1mm



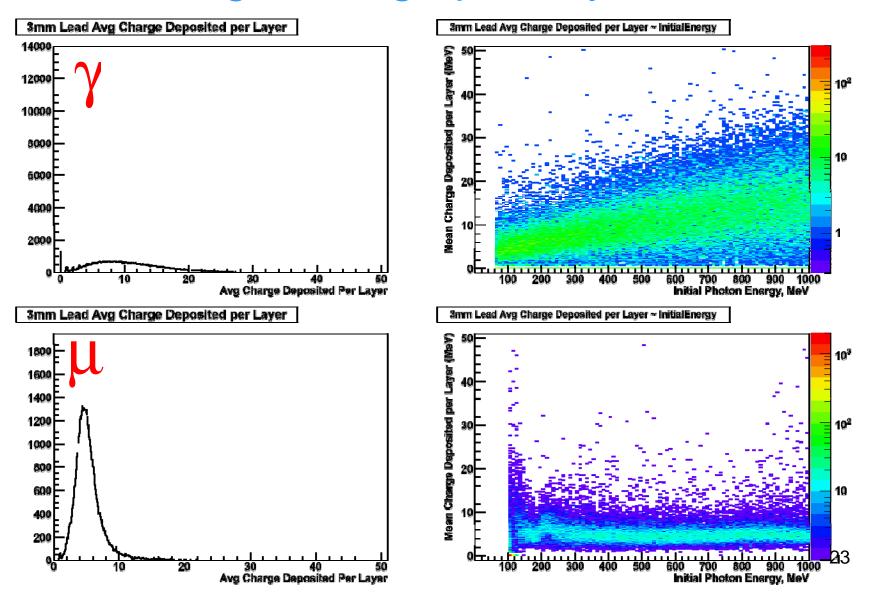


Average Charge per Layer – 2mm



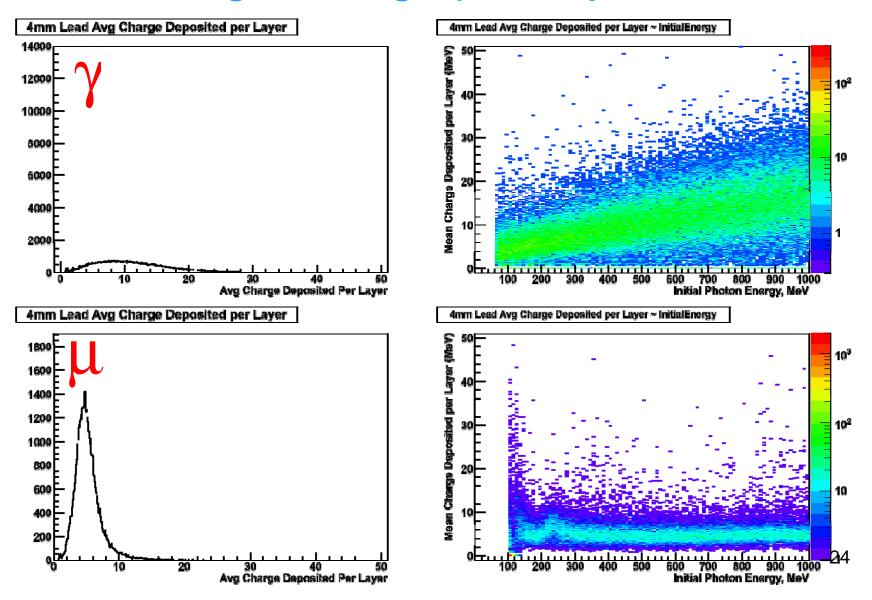


Average Charge per Layer – 3mm



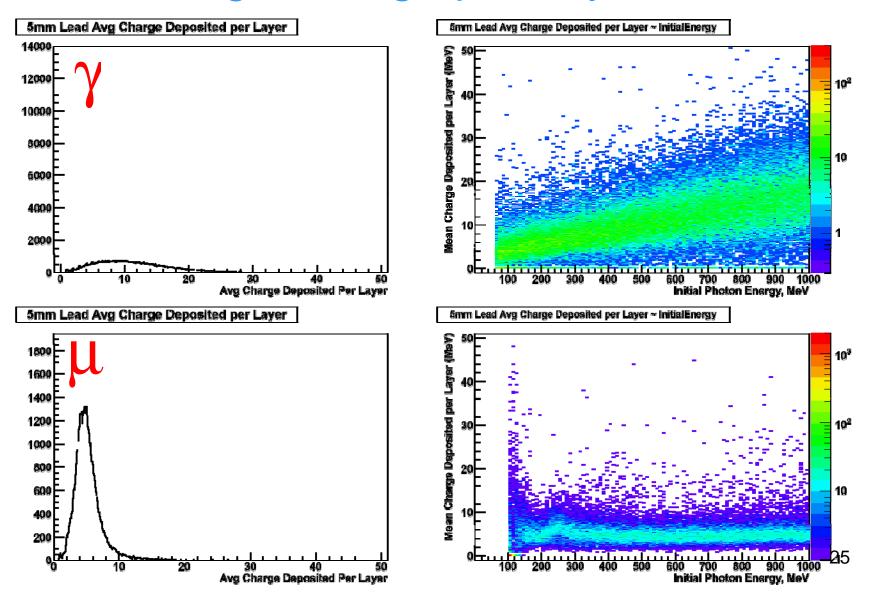


Average Charge per Layer – 4mm



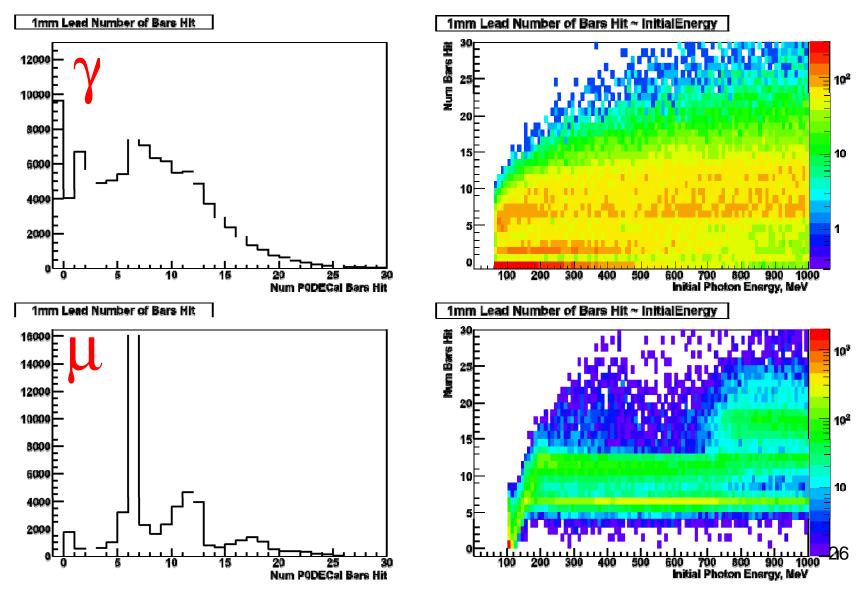


Average Charge per Layer – 5mm



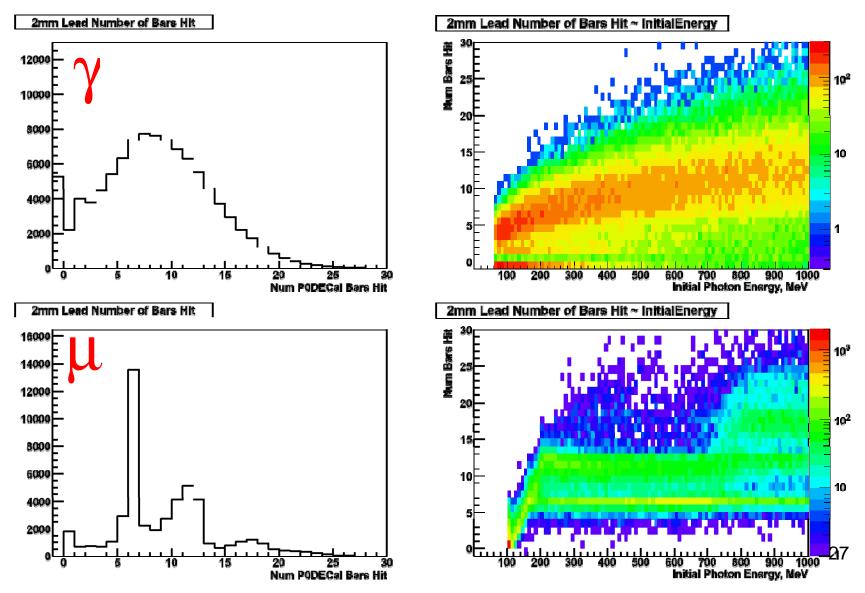


Number Bars Hit – 1mm



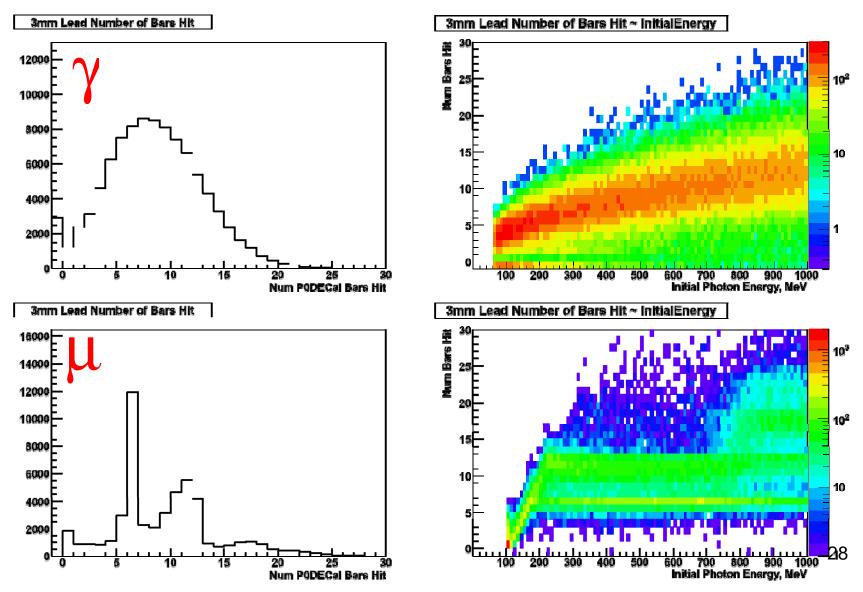


Number Bars Hit – 2mm



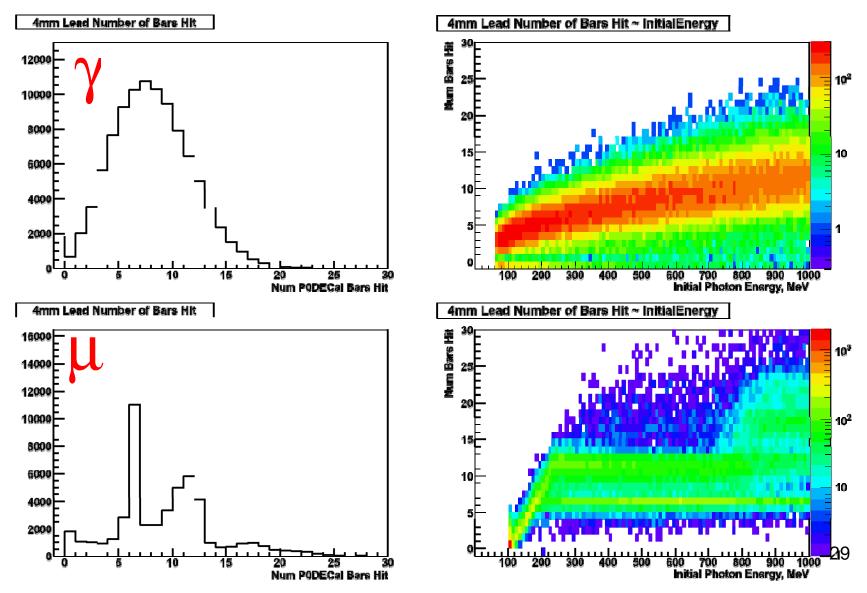


Number Bars Hit – 3mm



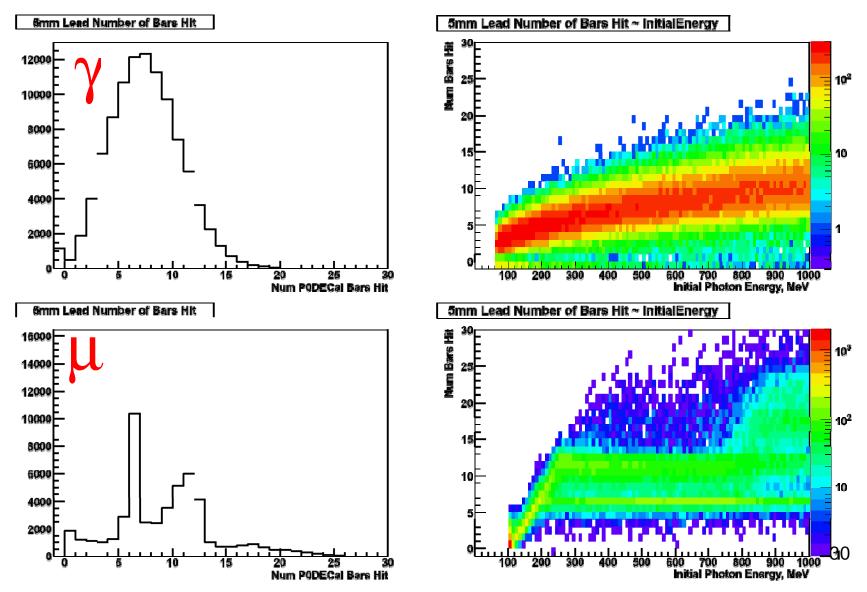


Number Bars Hit – 4mm





Number Bars Hit – 5mm



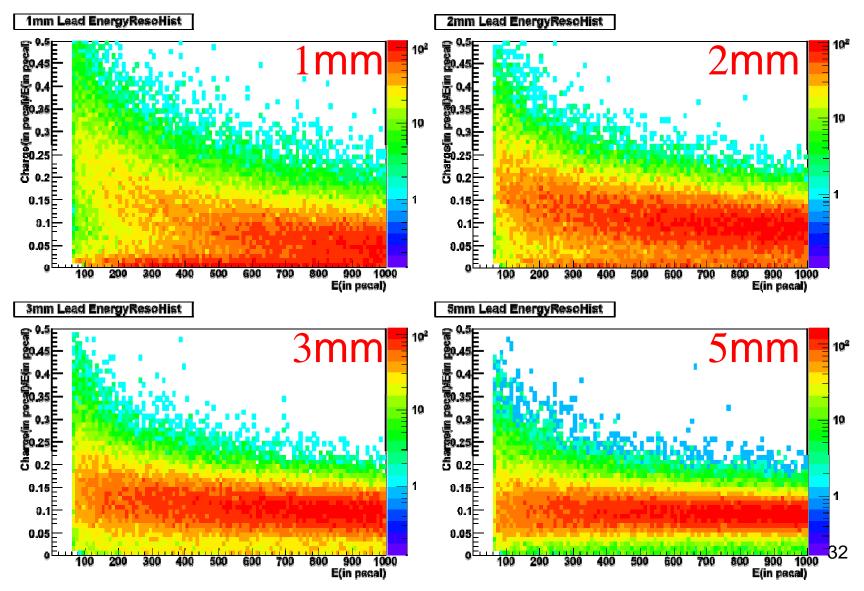


Energy Resolution

• Energy resolution important in reconstructing π^{0} 's

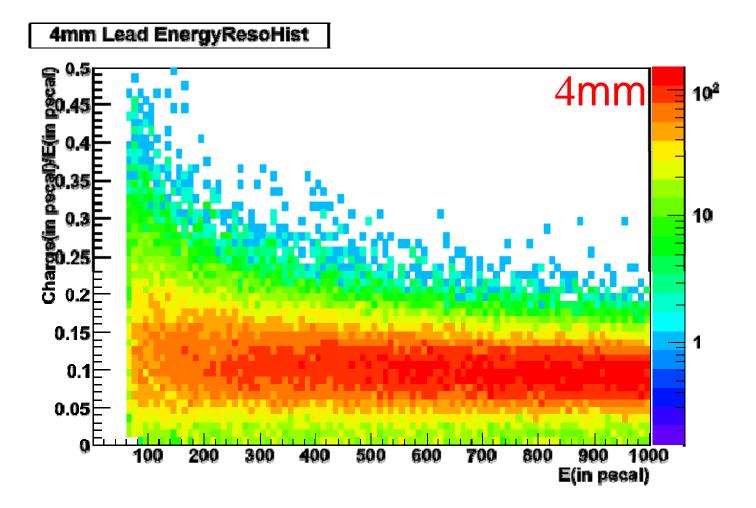


Fractional Charge 'Seen' (au)



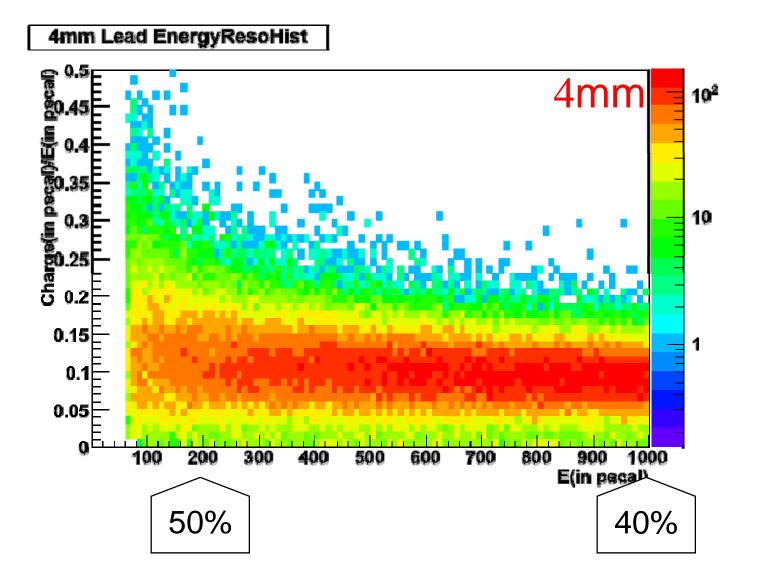


Fractional Charge 'Seen' (au)





Fractional Charge 'Seen' (au)





Summary

- Set out to maximise photon shower containment and μ - γ tagging whilst also minimising the number of escaped photons.
- 5x1-3mm lead absorber layers are better for low energy behaviour but contains poorly.
- 4-5mm lead are comparable in containment with an increase in PID for 4mm.
- Chose to go with 4mm as oblique photons will 'see' a greater effective thickness.



Comments or Suggestions

- Baseline design is thus 6 scintillator + 5 lead layers with 4 mm lead, all oriented along beam, with single-ended readout.
- Feedback? Especially if current design does not meet your expectations.

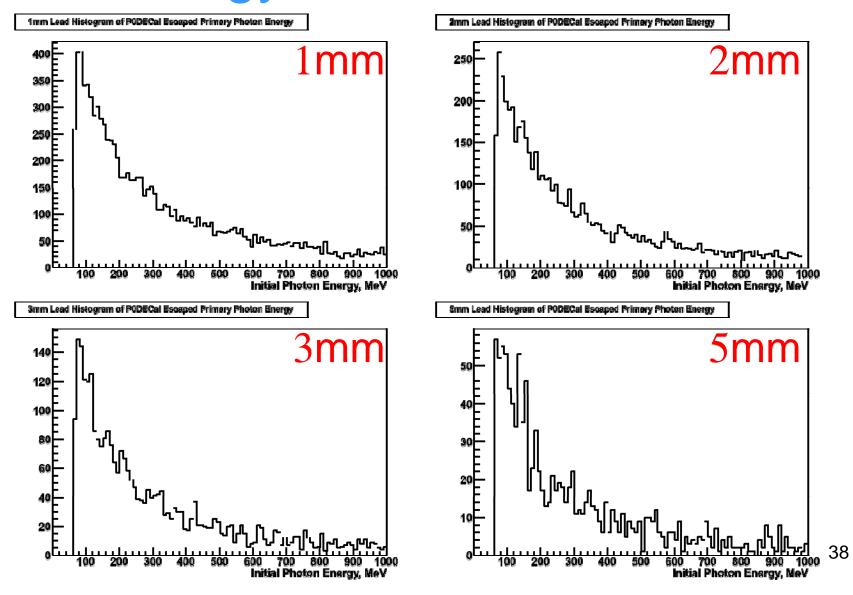




- Escaping Photons, raw stats.
- Fractional energy 'Seen' profile against initial energy axis, error bars == RMS (photons)
- Energy Resolution for photons
- Sample projection of an energy bin (photon)
- Fractional energy 'Seen' Against Initial energy for Muons
- Fractional energy 'Seen' profile against initial energy axis, error bars == RMS
- Energy 'Resolution' for Muons

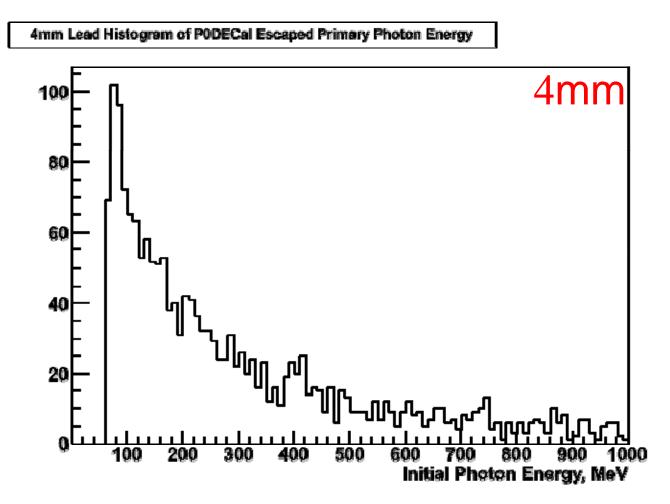
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Energy Containment



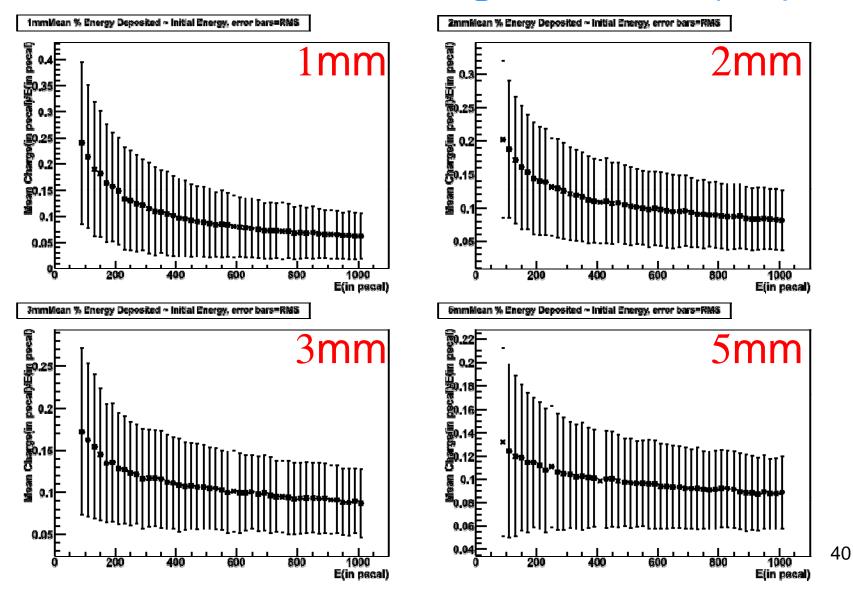


Energy Containment



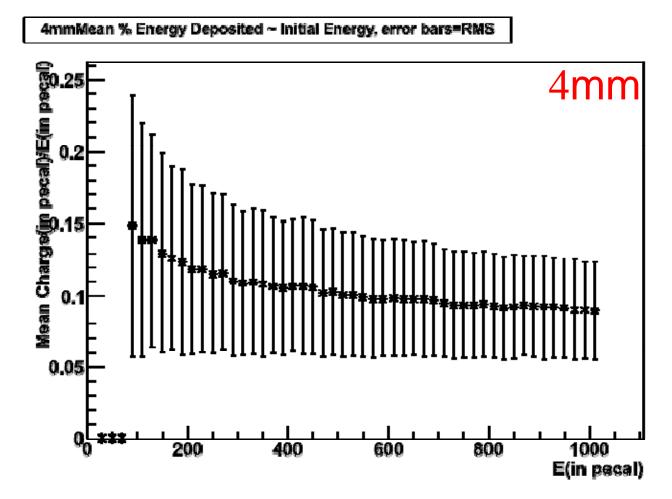


Fractional Charge 'Seen' (au)



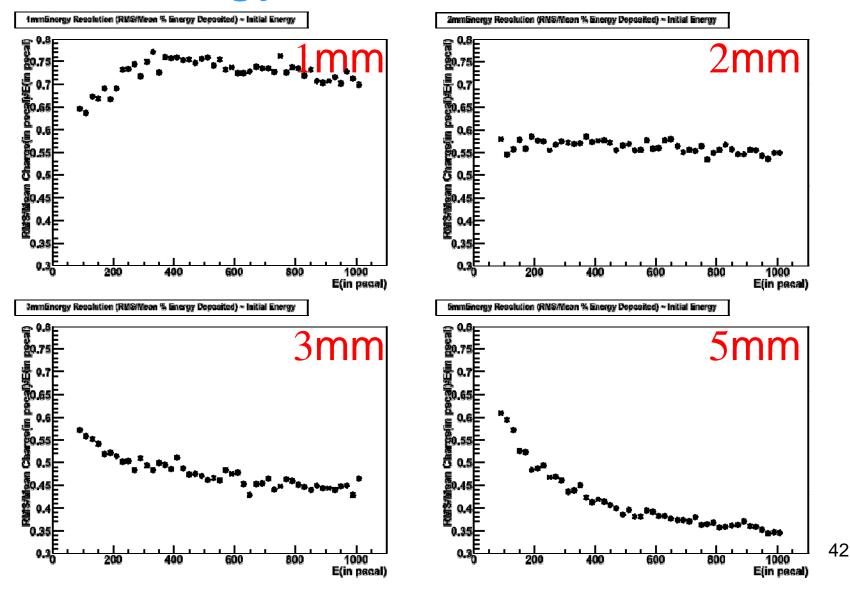


Fractional Charge 'Seen' (au)



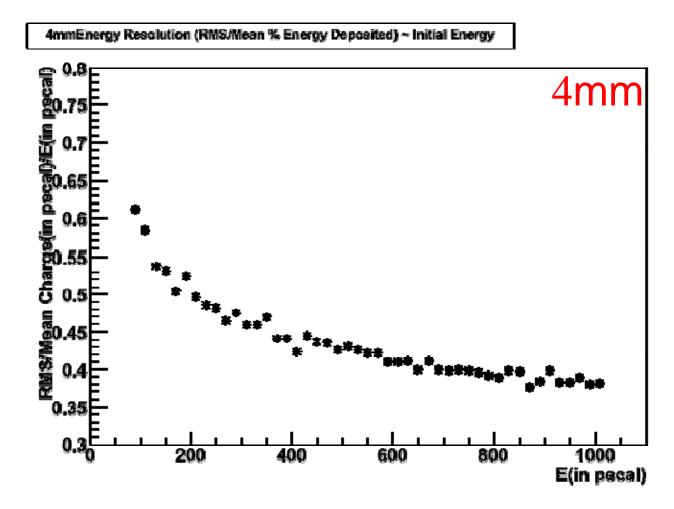


Energy Resolution





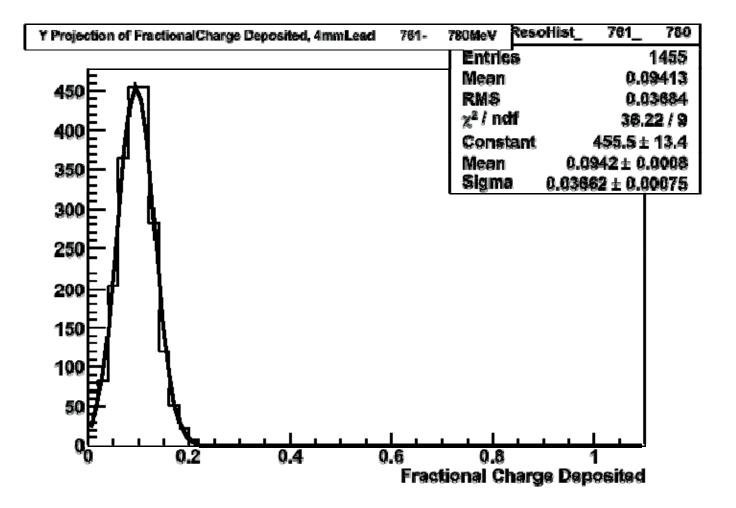
Energy Resolution



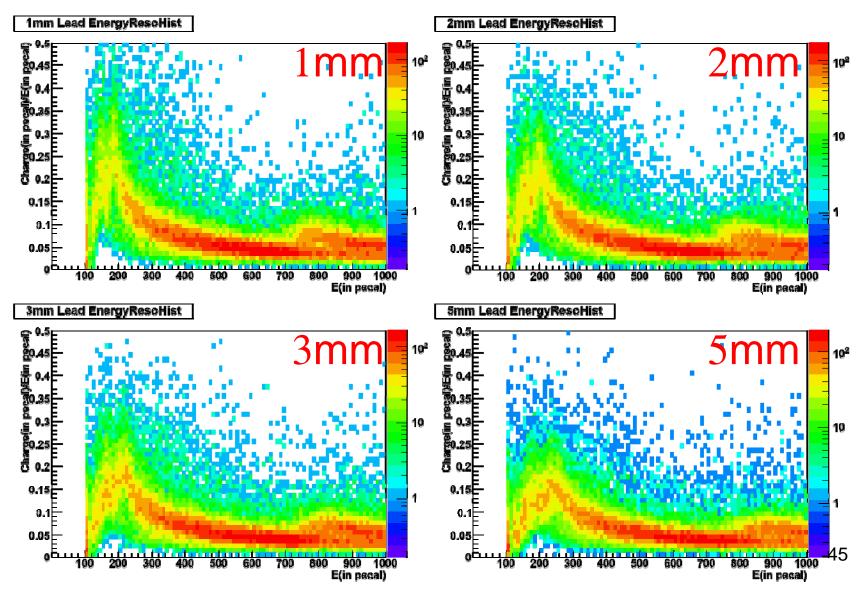
43



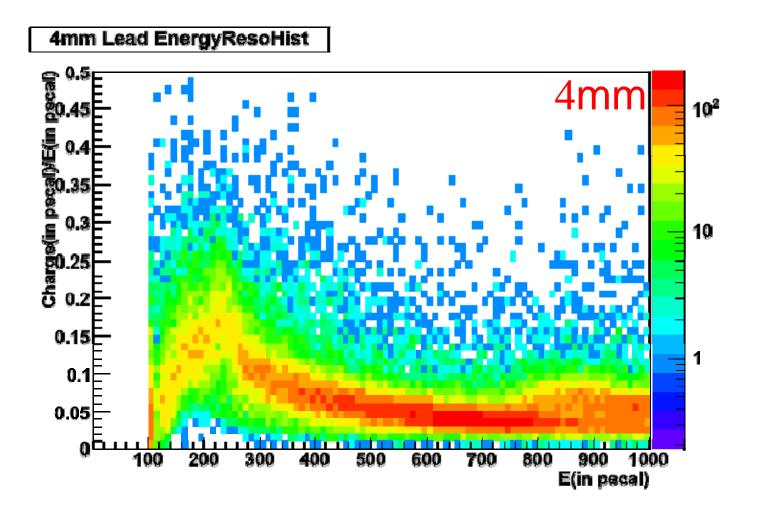
Energy Resolution



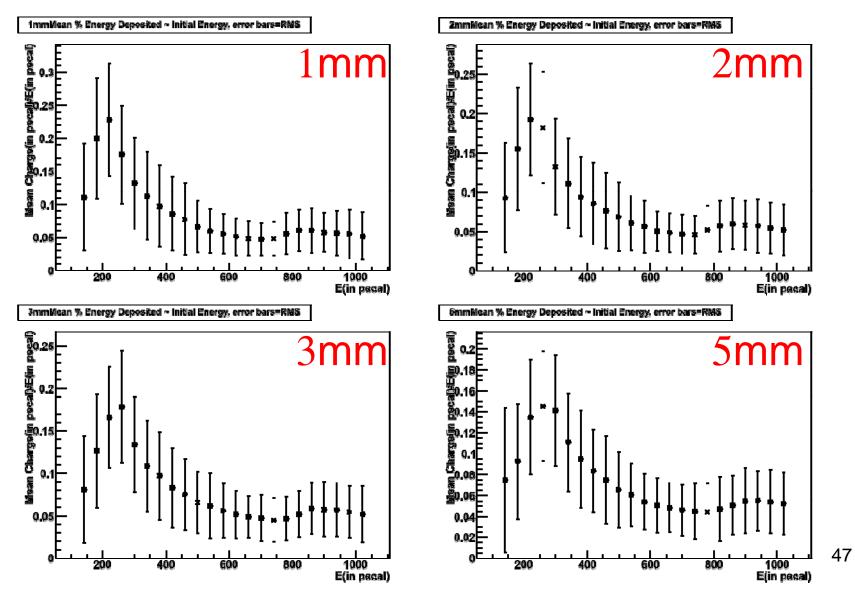






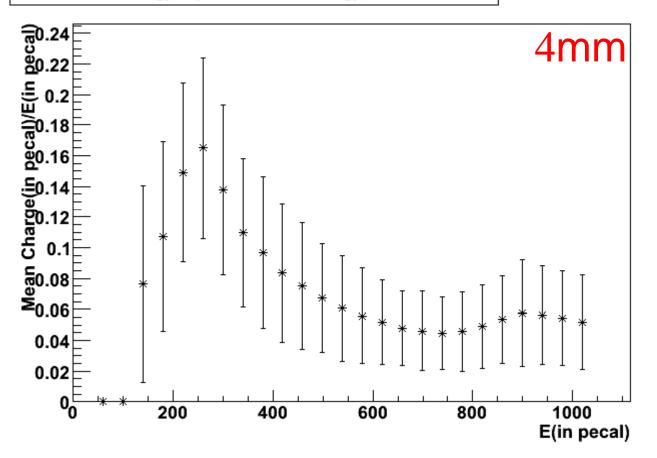






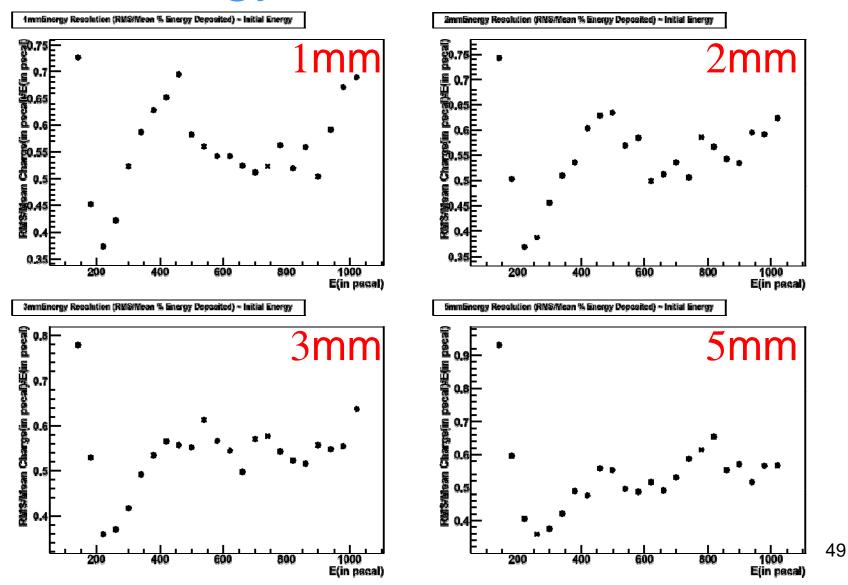


4mmMean % Energy Deposited ~ Initial Energy, error bars=RMS



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Energy 'Resolution' - Muons





Energy 'Resolution' - Muons

