

*First Performance Plots of the B0
Calorimeter*

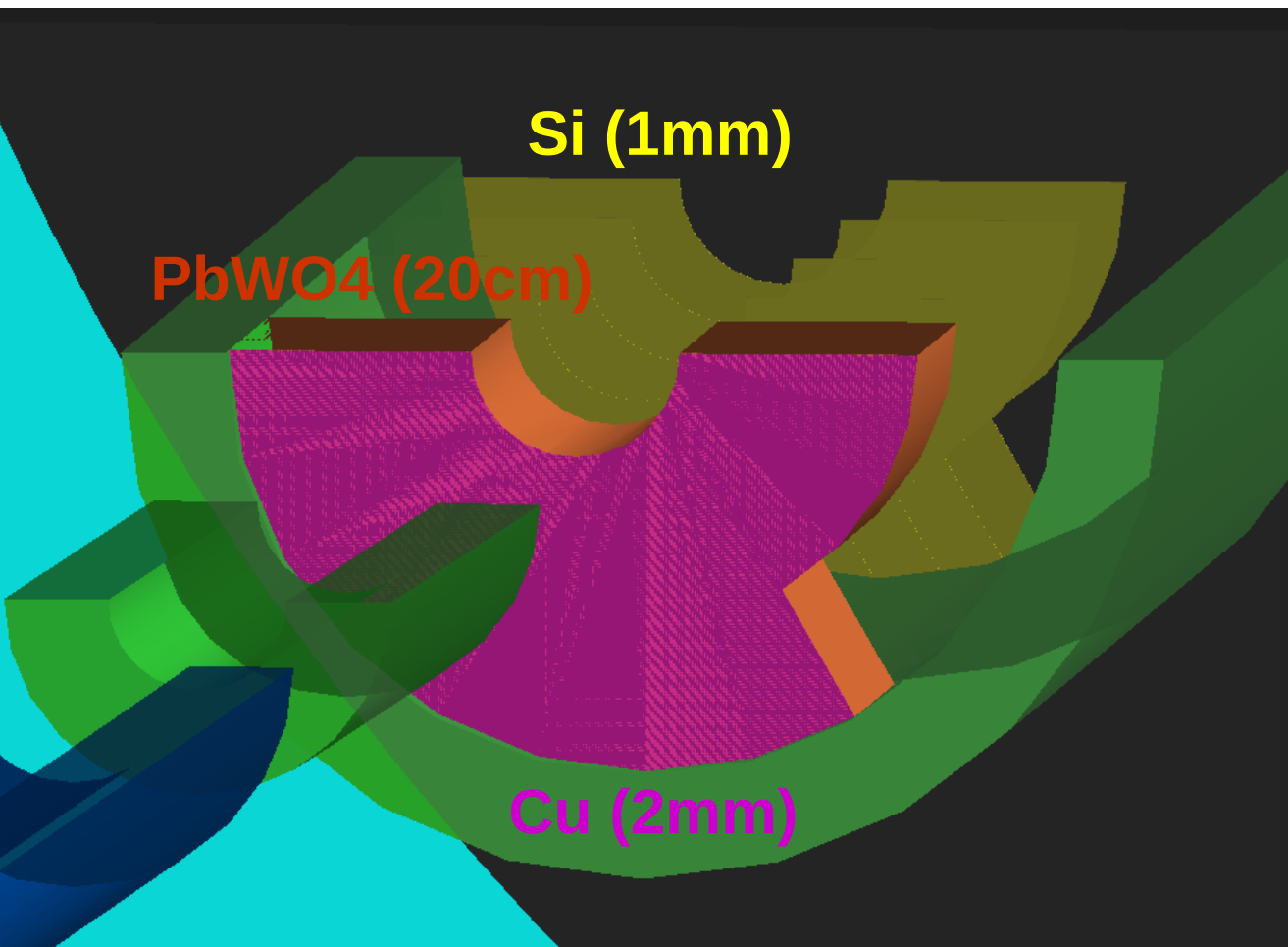
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The University of Kansas

Outline

- Realistic B0
- B0 Calorimeter
- Performance plots with photons
 - Position resolution
 - Energy studies
- Summary

Realistic B0



Controlled shape parameters

(with current values at IP6):

Layer Length (0.1, 0.2, 20cm)

Layer Material (Si, Cu, PbWO4)

Radius (20cm)

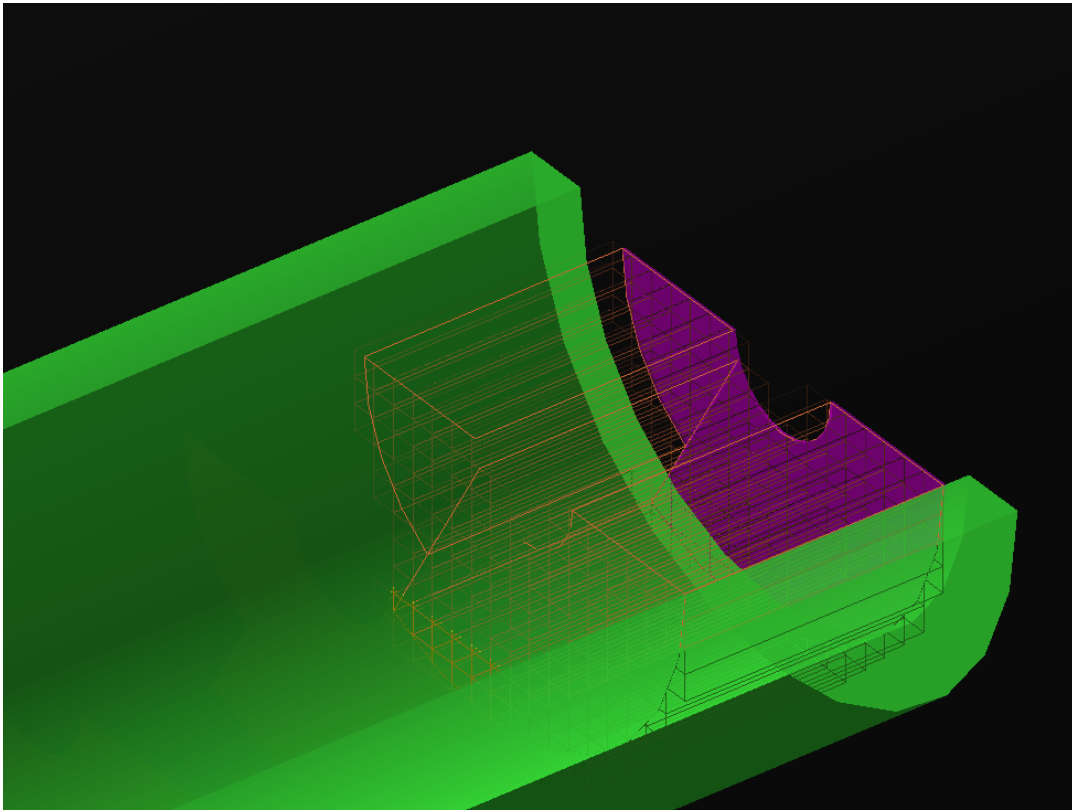
Δ Radius (5cm)

Spanning Angle (240°)

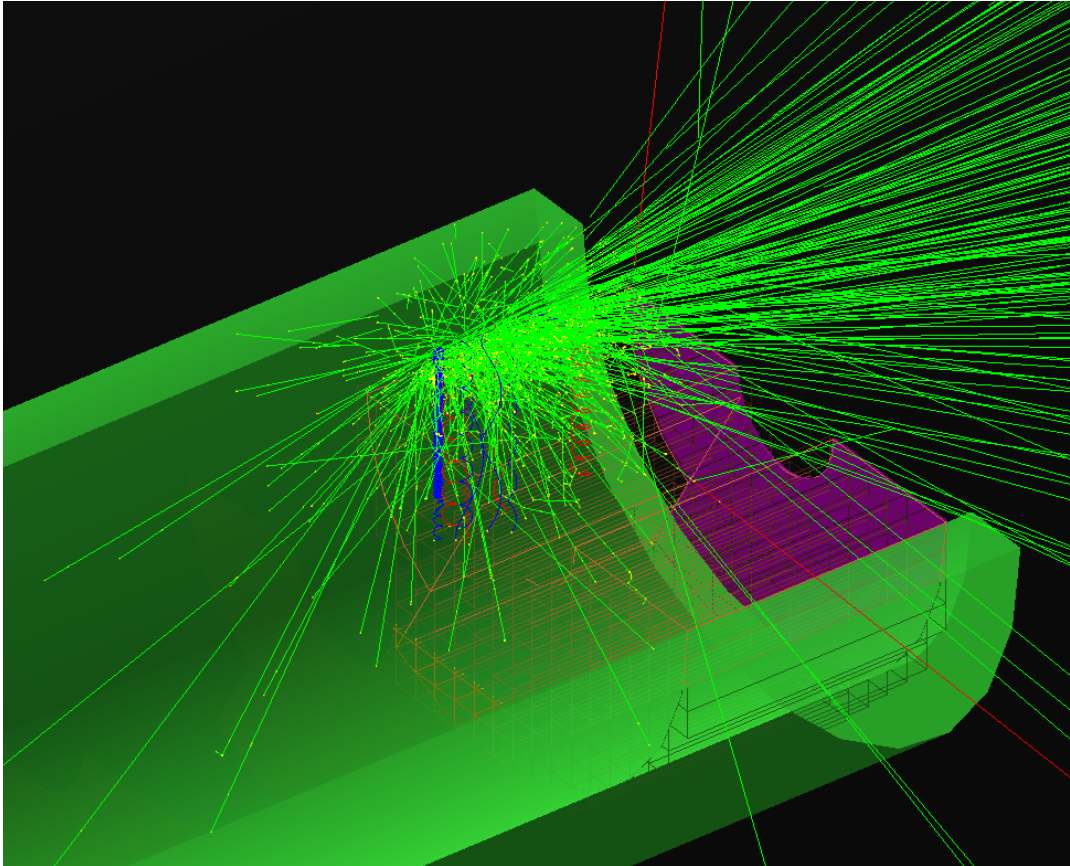
Beampipe position (-3.4 cm)

B0 Calorimeter

One 20cm layer of PbWO_4
2*2cm granulation implemented in current
studies



B0 Calorimeter



One 20cm layer of PbWO_4
2*2cm granulation implemented in current studies

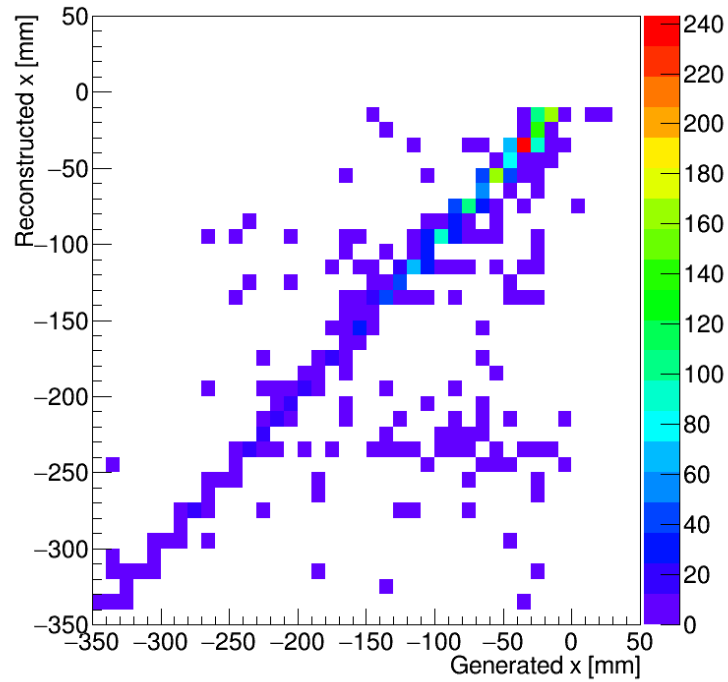
Example of a 50 GeV photon
in the forward direction

1-100 GeV photons produced in $3 < \eta < 7$ range were used in further studies.

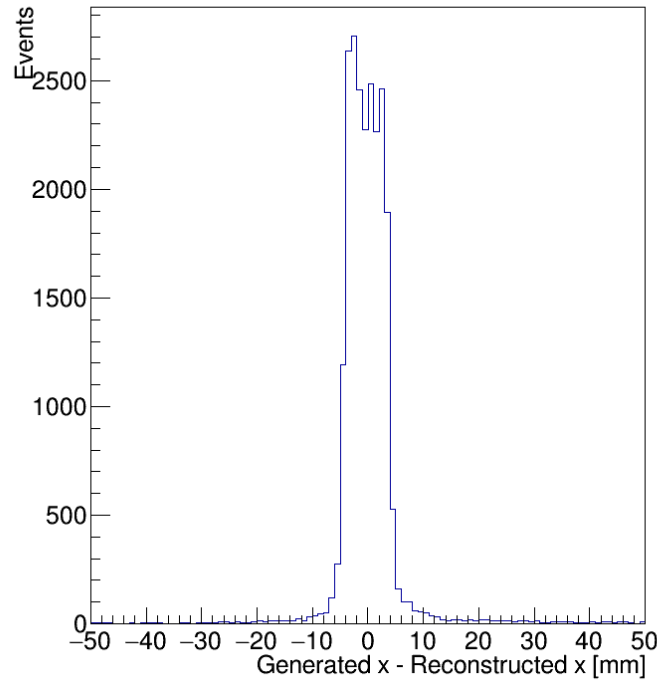
The reconstructed variables are from the ntp_cluster TTree produced by CaloEvaluator

Basic resolution plots for 1-100 GeV photons

xgx



dx

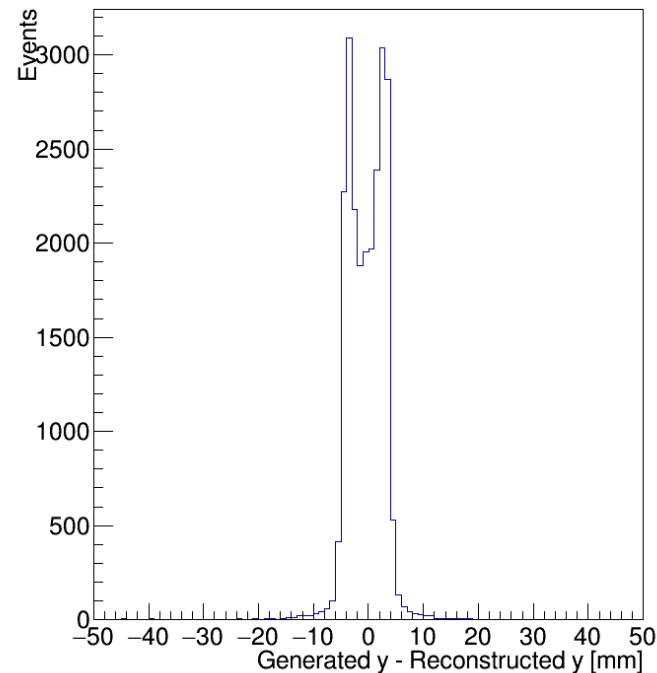
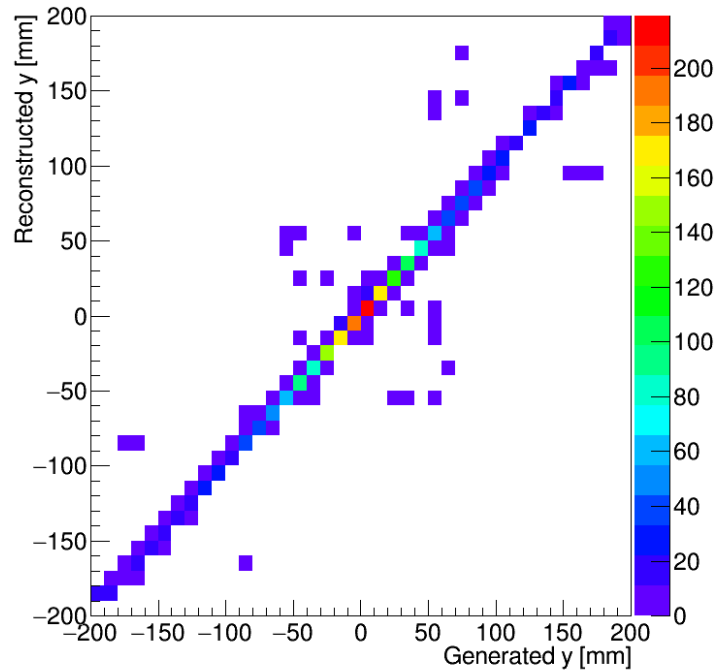


Note:

Reconstructed positions correspond to the cluster Position.

For the generated photon we have pseudorapidity η and angle φ – so x-y coordinates are calculated for the center of the B0 Calorimeter:

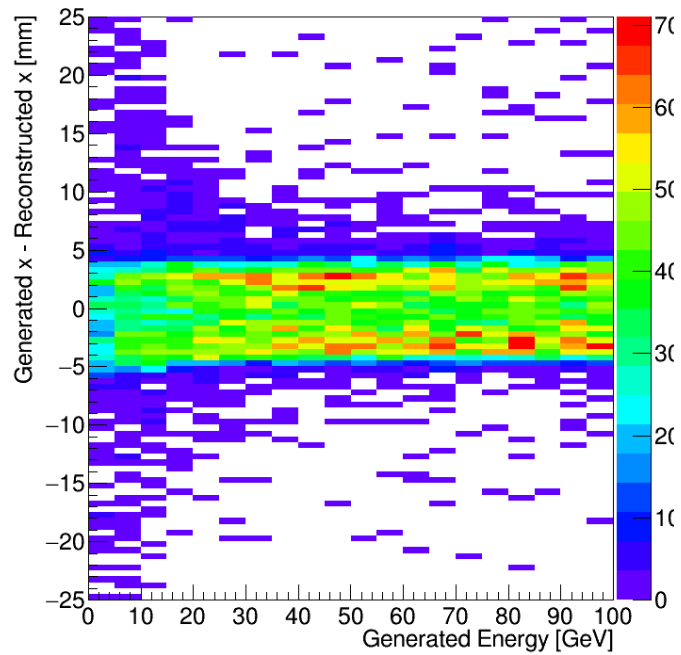
$L = 688$ cm.



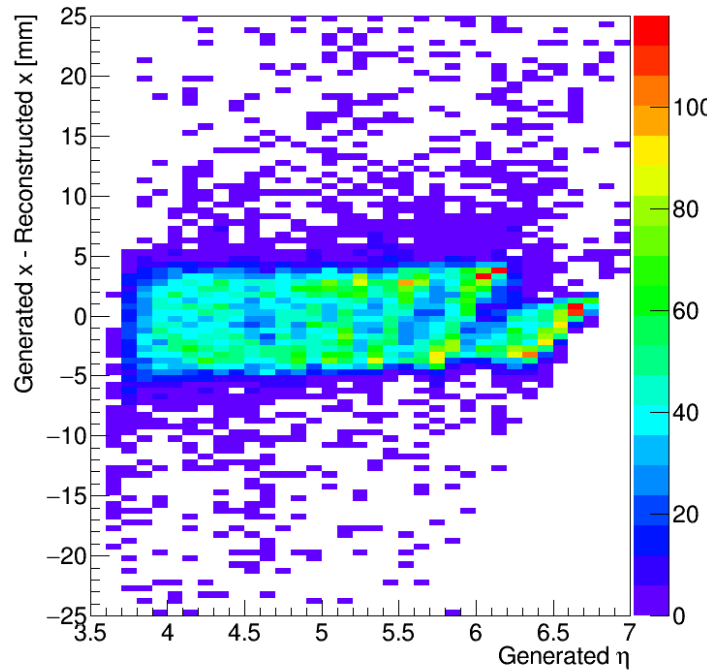
Position resolution is in the 10mm range for the photons

More detailed look at position resolution

X-resolution as a function of energy

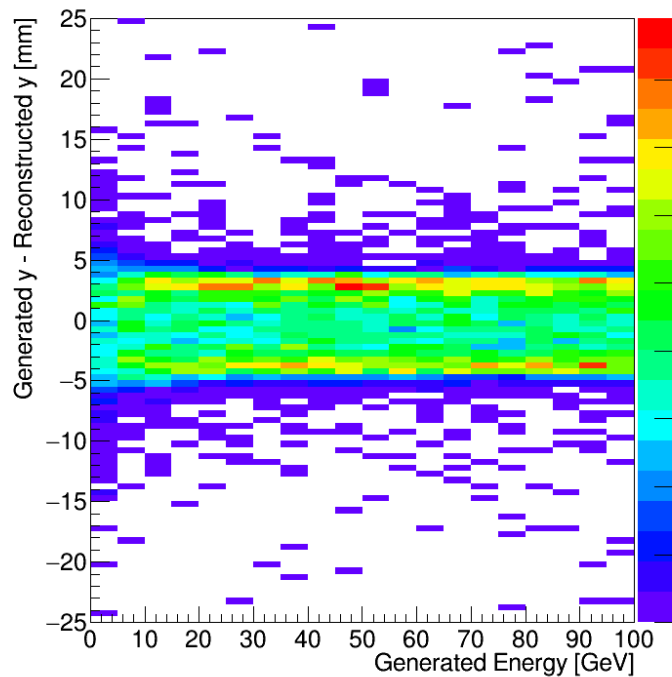


X-resolution as a function of η

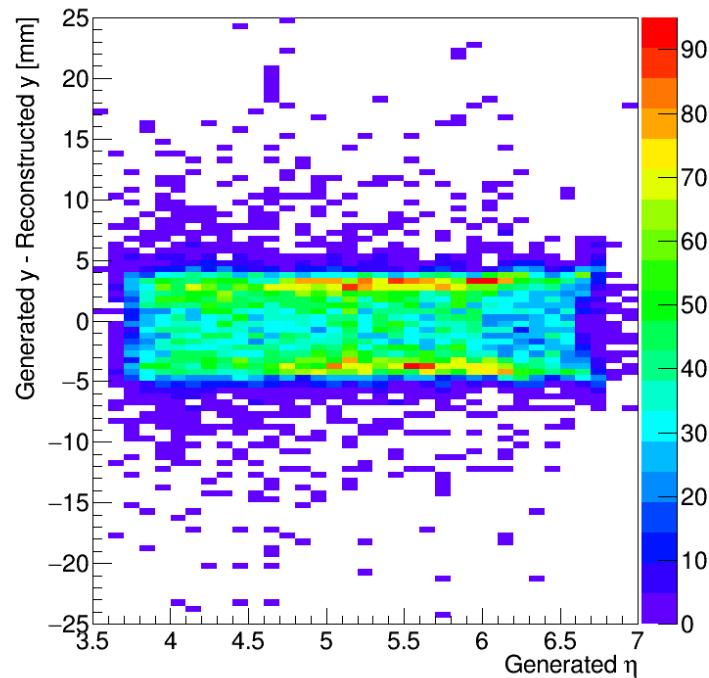


Position resolutions are the same for all energies and η

Y-resolution as a function of energy



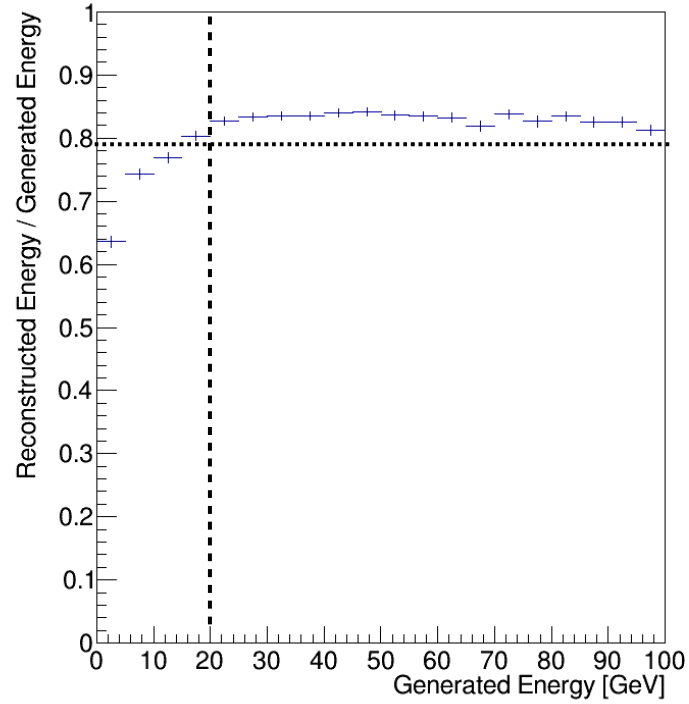
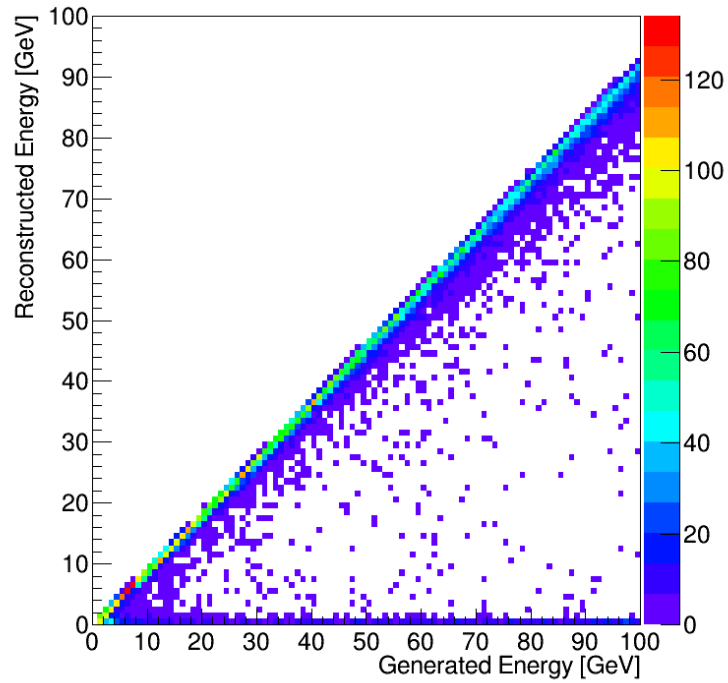
Y-resolution as a function of η



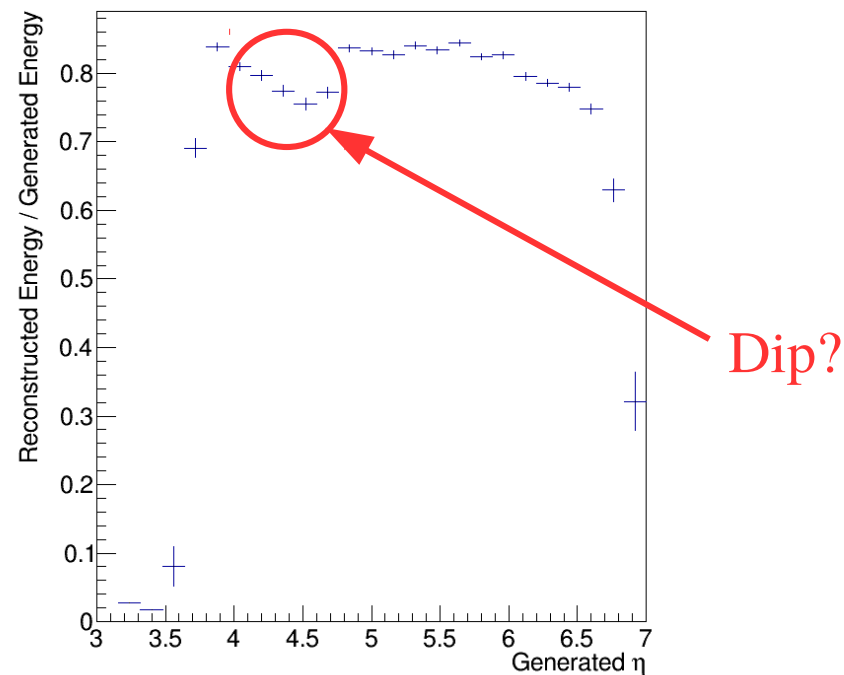
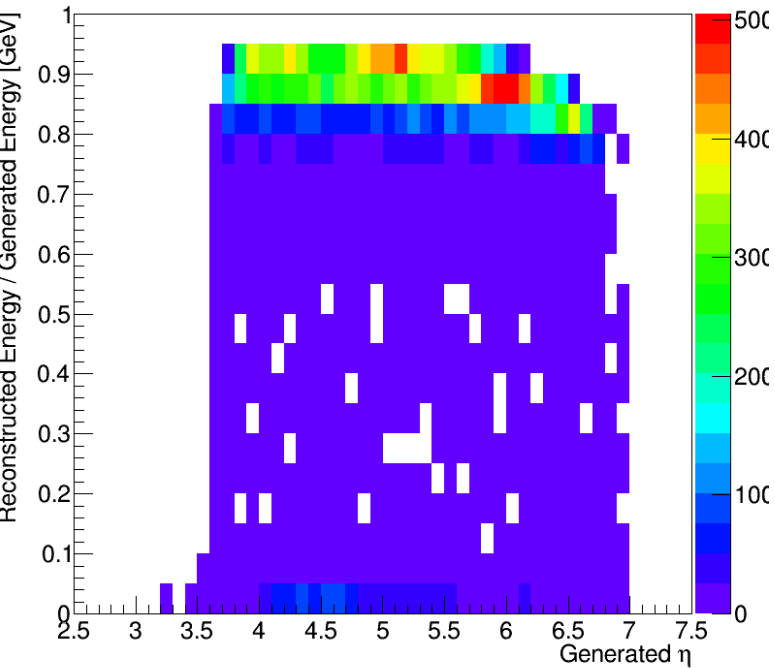
Basic resolution plots for 1-100 GeV photons

ege

Energy resolutions as a function of energy

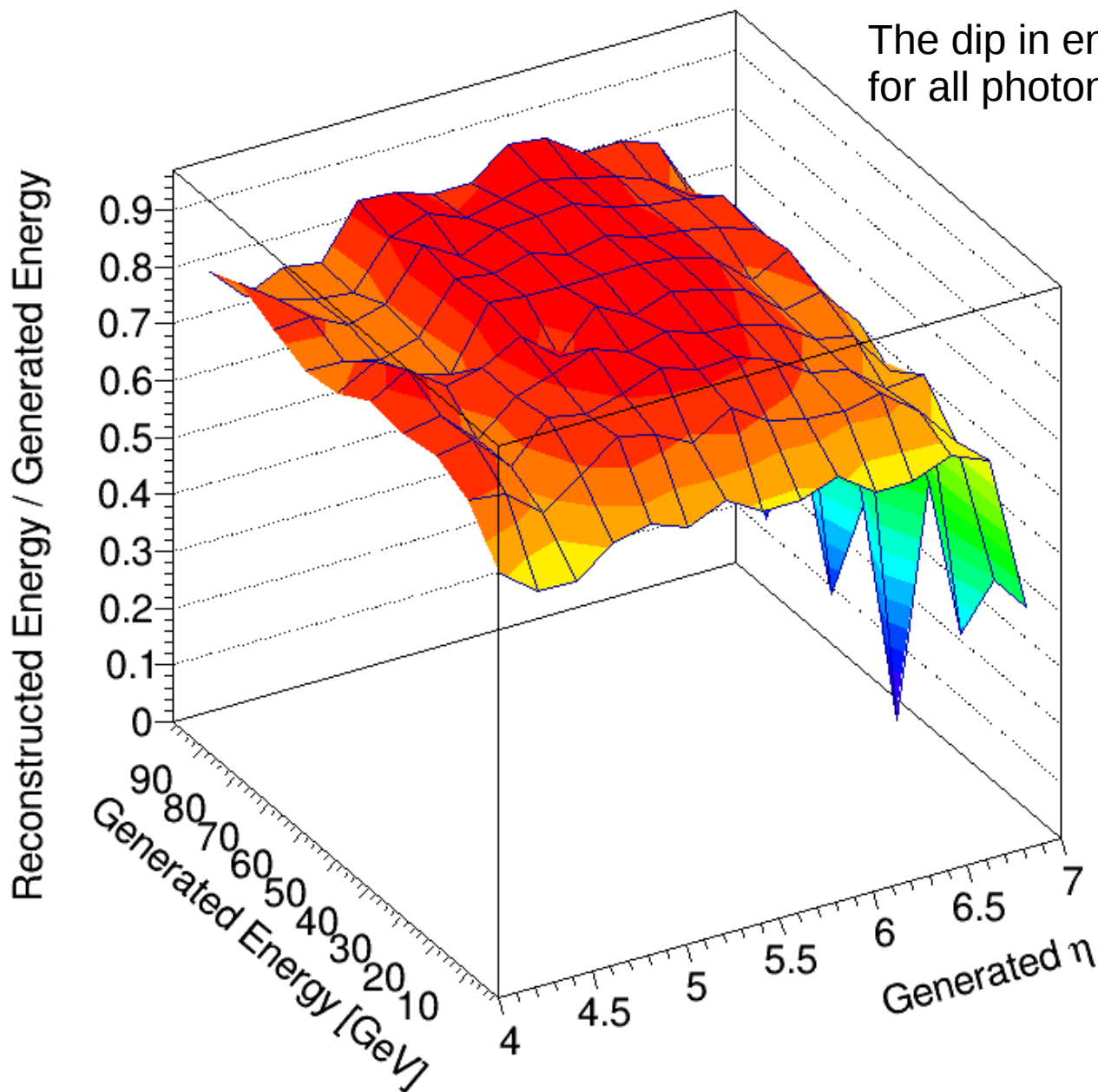


Energy containment is above 80% for photon Energy > 20 GeV



More detailed look at energy resolution

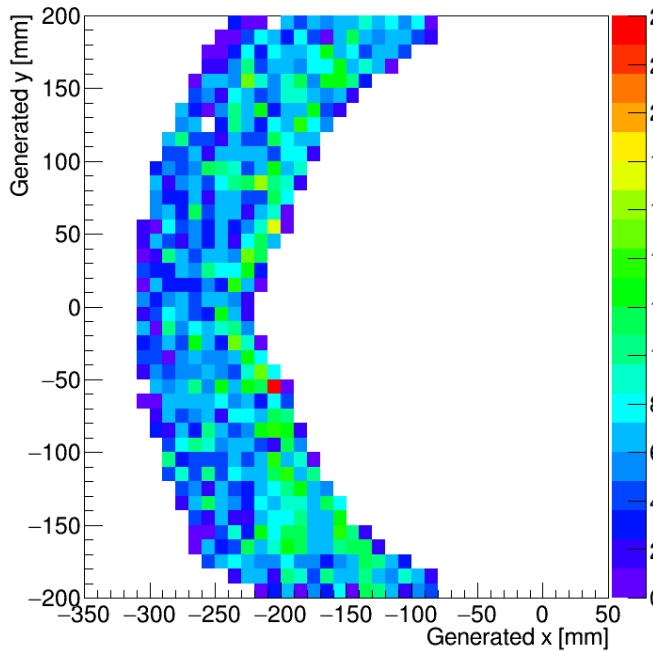
Energy resolution in η -energy plane



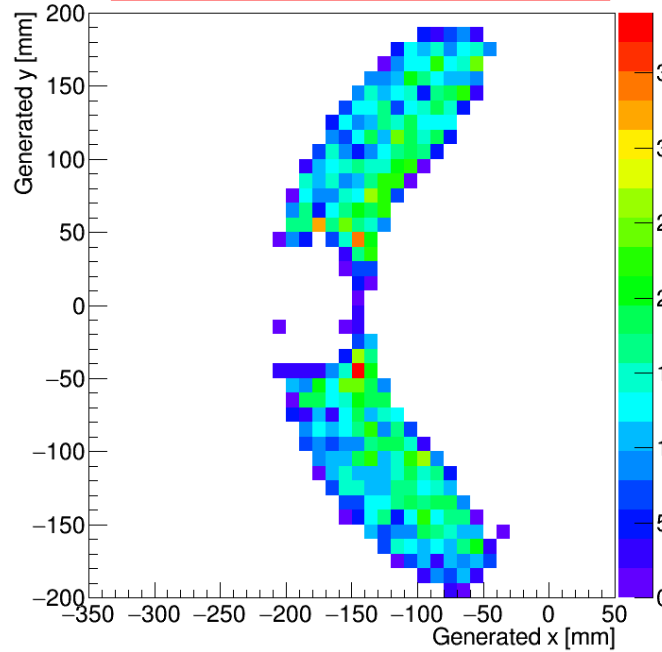
The dip in energy containment is present at $\eta \approx 4.5$ for all photon energies 1-100 GeV

Where do the particles at $\eta \approx 4.5$ go?

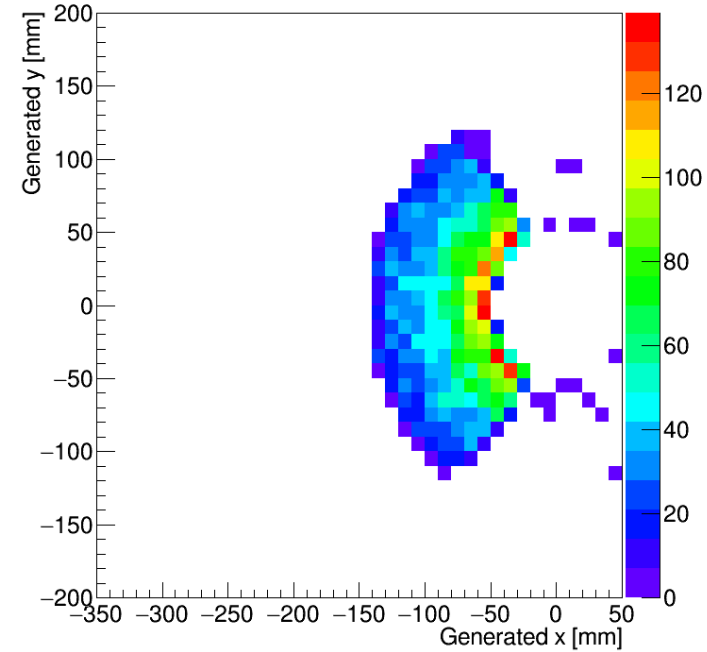
XY-position for $3.8 < \eta < 4.2$ photons



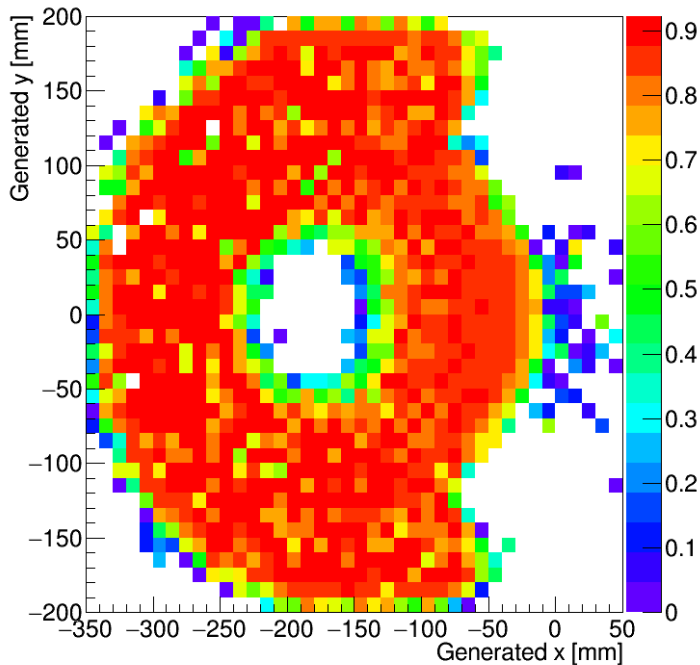
XY-position for $4.2 < \eta < 4.6$ photons



XY-position for $4.6 < \eta < 5.6$ photons



Energy resolution as a function of x-y coordinates



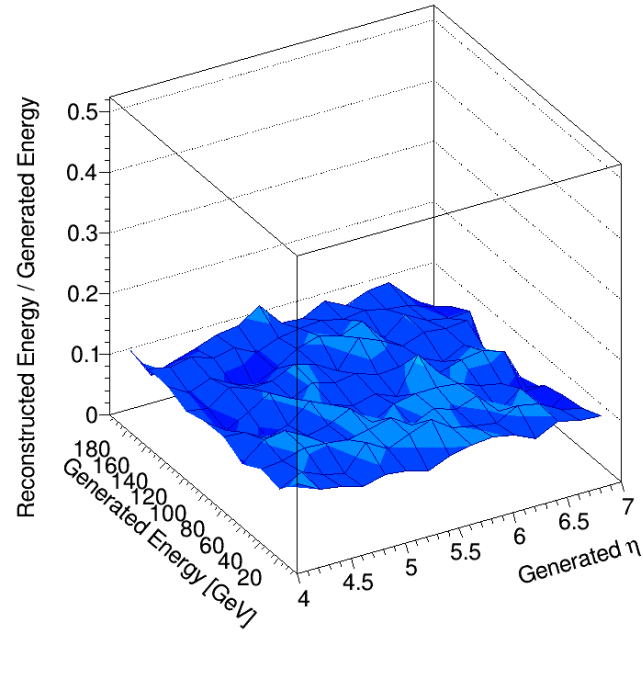
The $\eta \approx 4.5$ region corresponds to the detector cut-off for the hadron beam pipe.

As the energy containment is worse near detector edges, we result in a drop for the rapidity distribution.

Brief look at other particles

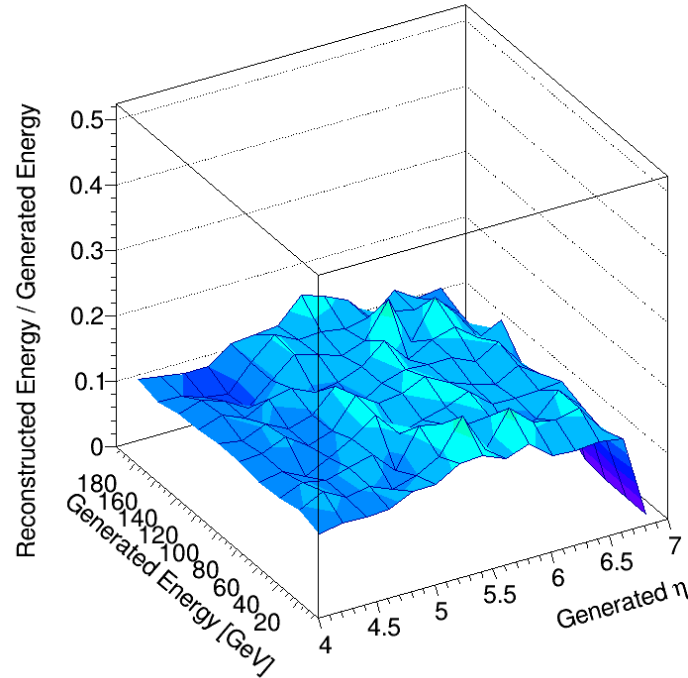
Proton

Energy resolution in η -energy plane



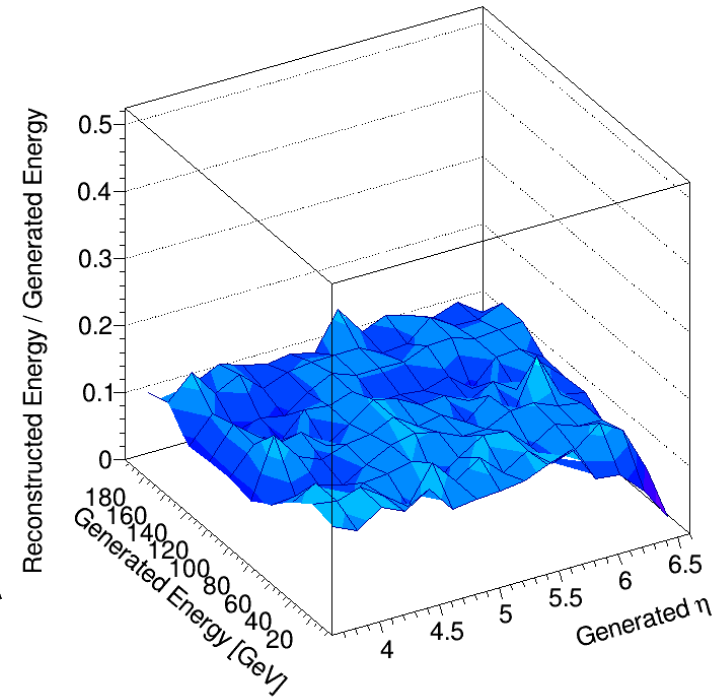
Neutron

Energy resolution in η -energy plane



Pion

Energy resolution in η -energy plane



As could be expected hadrons leave only around 10% of their energy in the B0 Calorimeter.

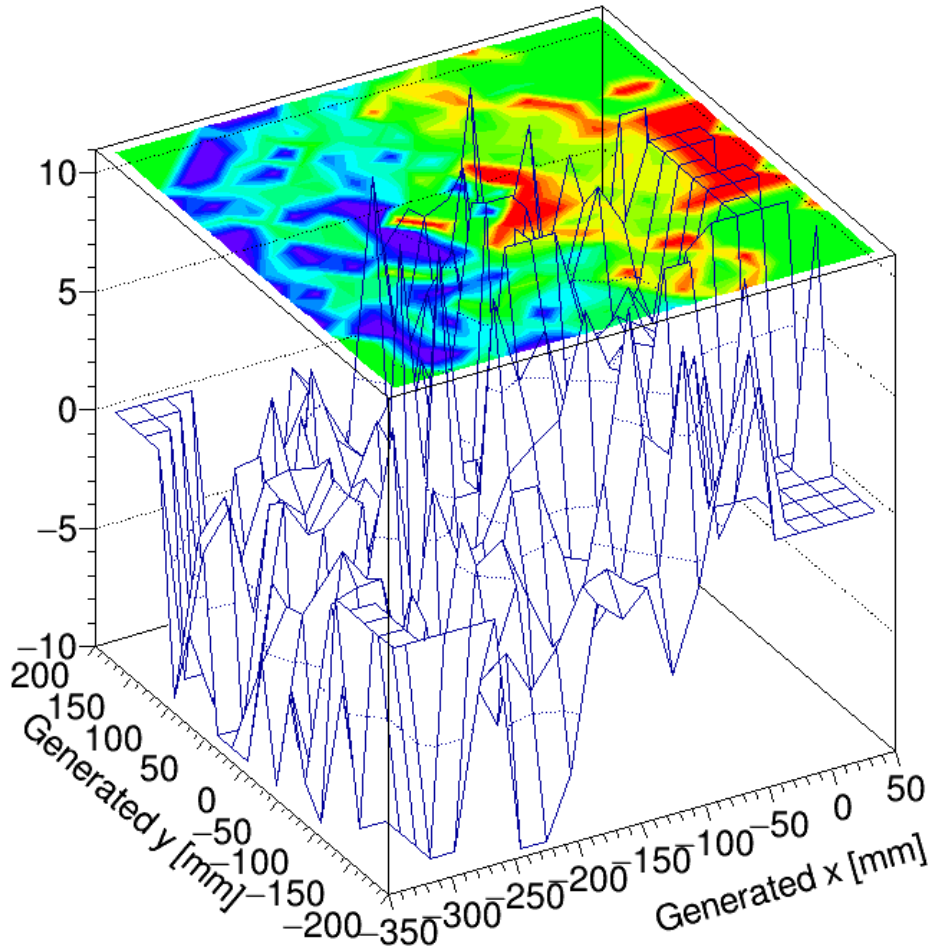
Summary

- The B0 Calorimeter have been implemented in Fun4All with the 2*2cm granularity
 - The pull request to merge the code to the master branch is expected early next week.
- First performance studies performed with the B0 Calorimeter for the generated photons
 - Position resolution is within 10 mm independent on the energy/pseudorapidity
 - Energy containment is above 80% for $[4 < \eta < 6.5]$, $[20 < E < 100 \text{ GeV}]$ photons with a slight drop around $\eta \approx 4.5$ because of the detector cut-off for the hadron-beam pipe.
- Hadrons leave around 10% of their energy in the B0 Calorimeter.

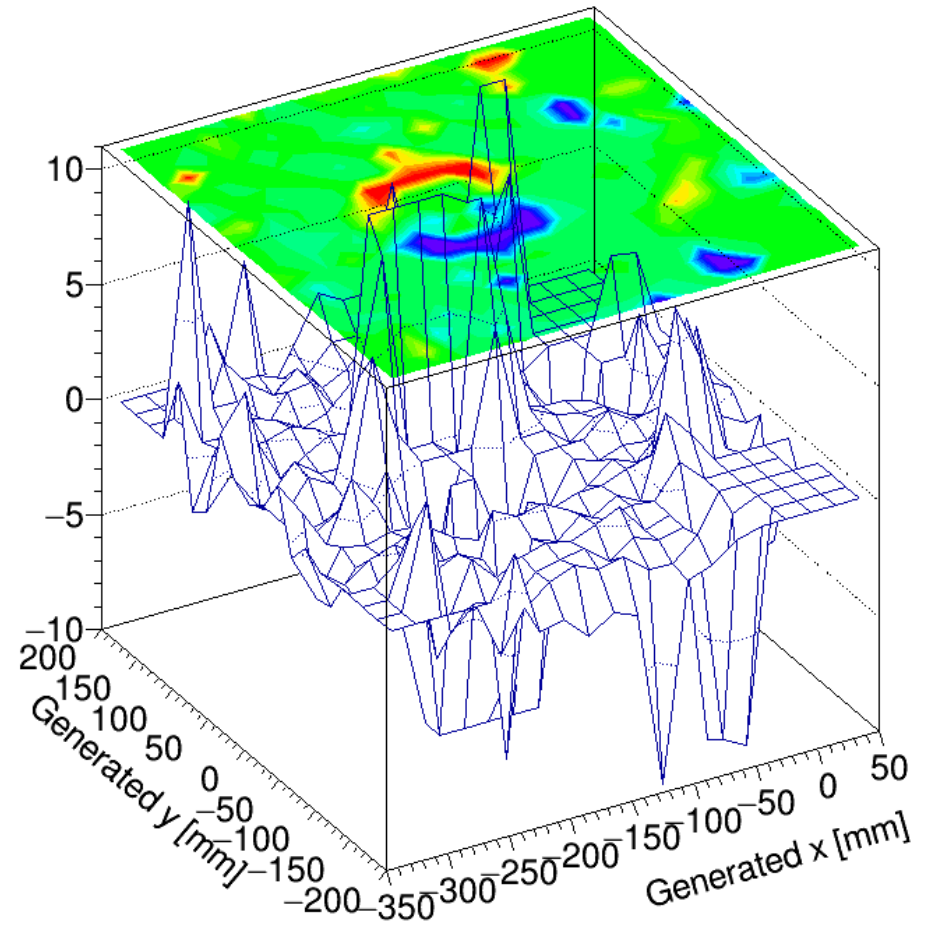
Backup slides

Position resolution

X-resolution as a function of x-y coordinate

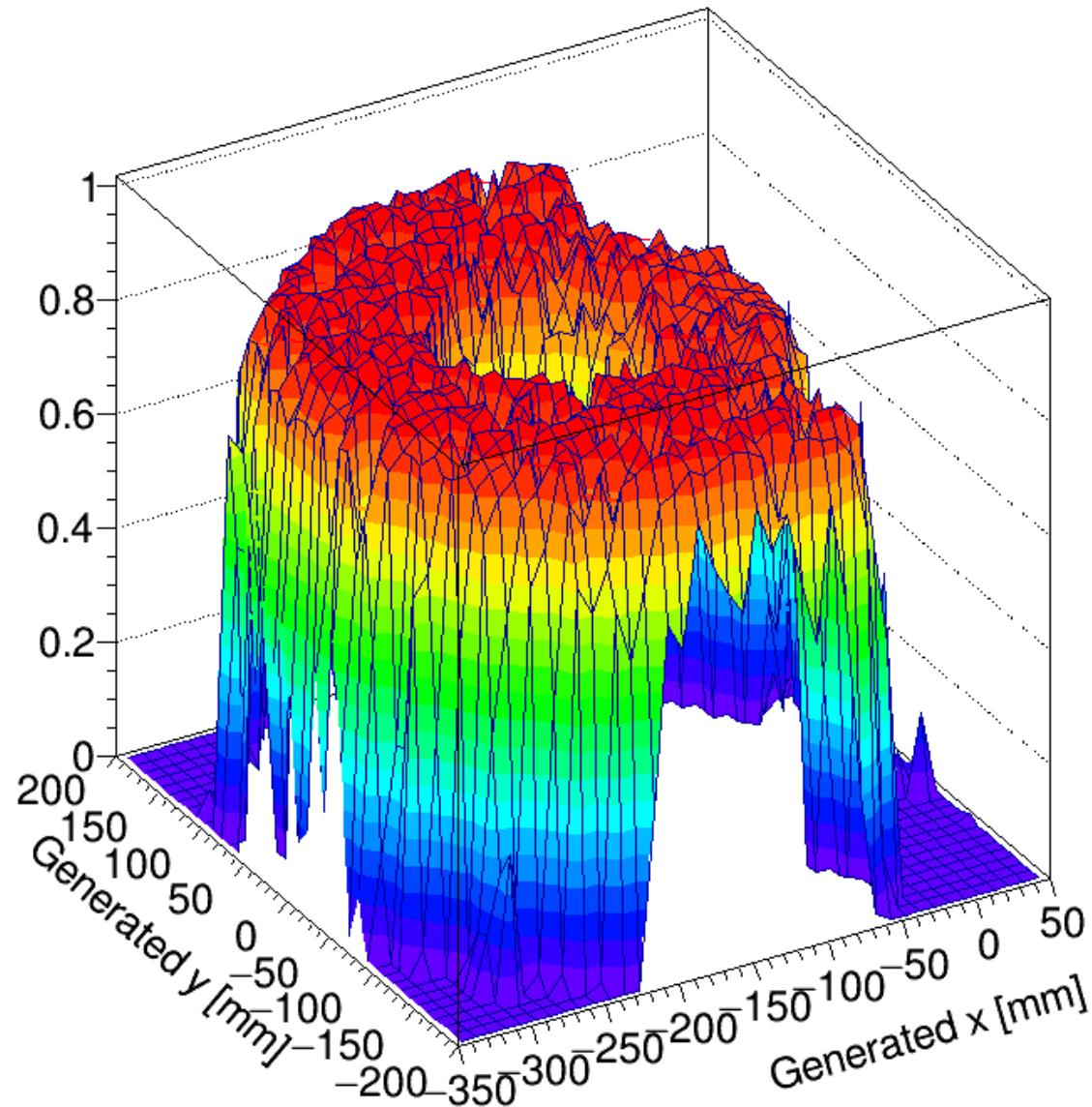


Y-resolution as a function of x-y coordinate



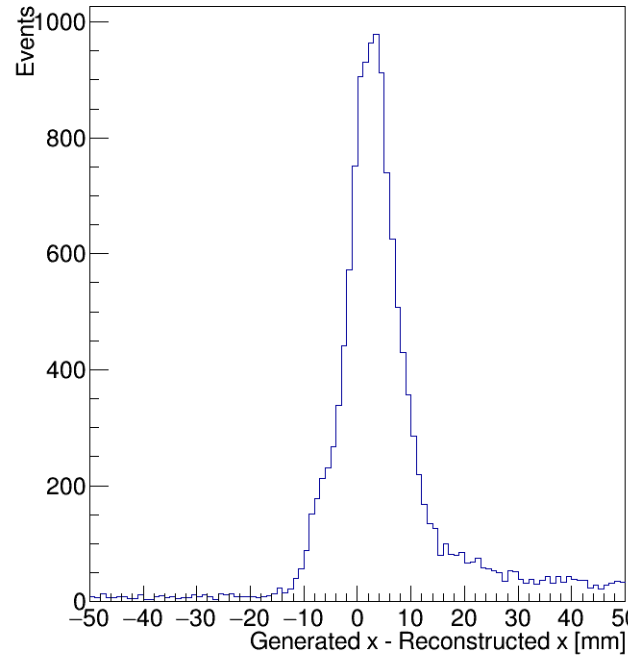
Energy containment

Energy resolution as a function of x-y coordinates



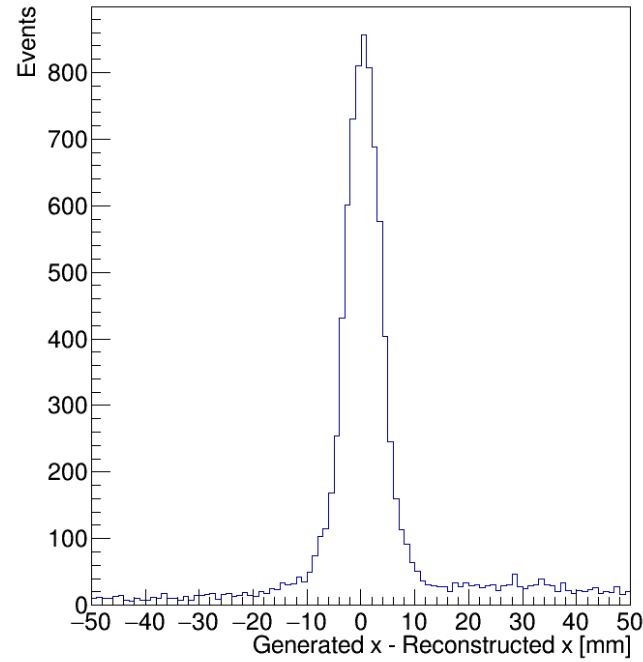
Hadrons

Proton dx



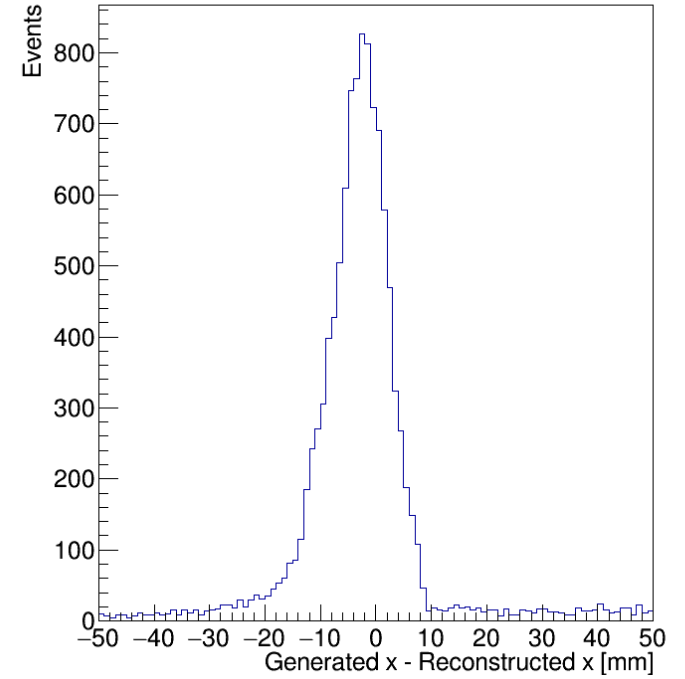
dy

Neutron dx



dy

Pion dx



dy

