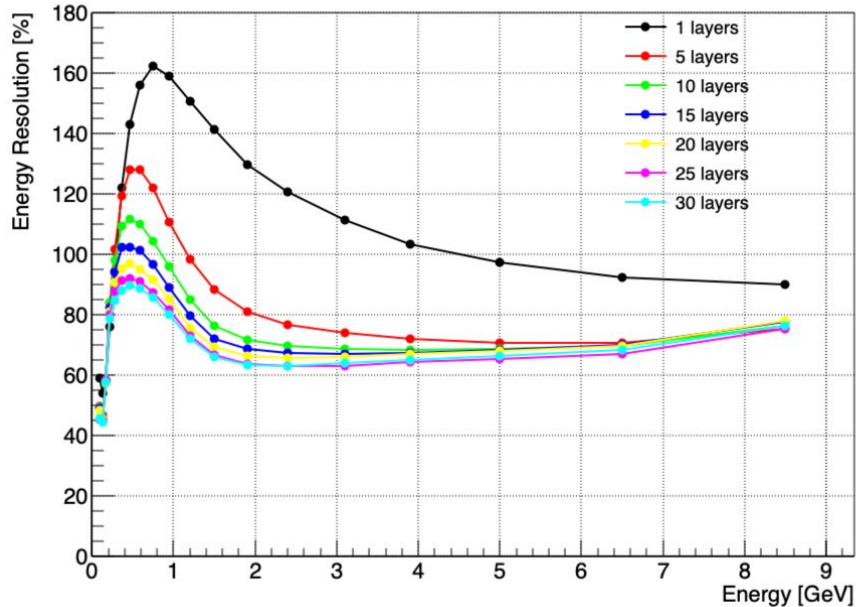


Update on nHCal Energy Resolution

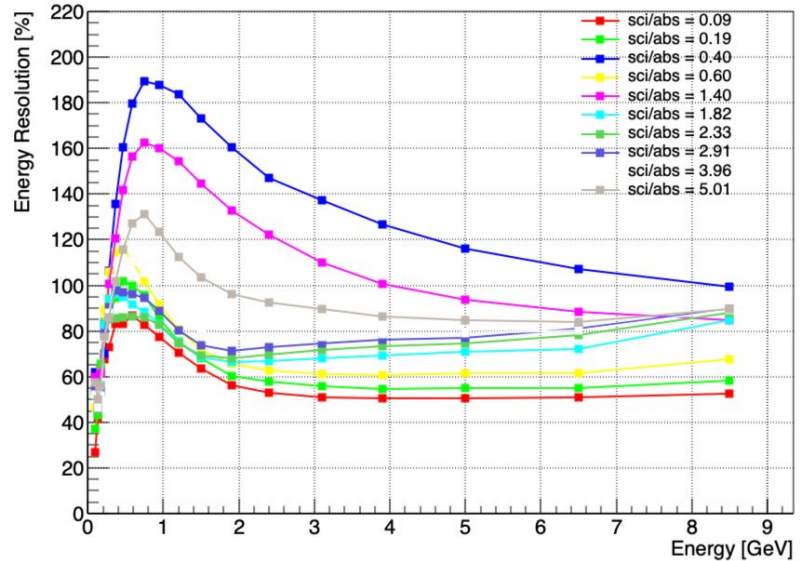
Energy Resolution Plots

Cut out below 1 MeV events

Energy Resolution vs Energy



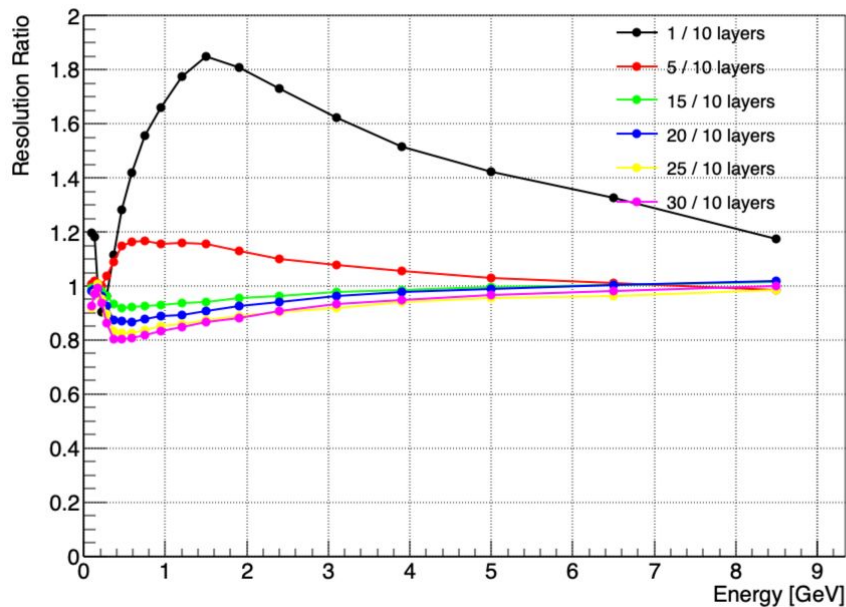
Energy Resolution vs Energy (Grouped by Sci/Abs Ratio)



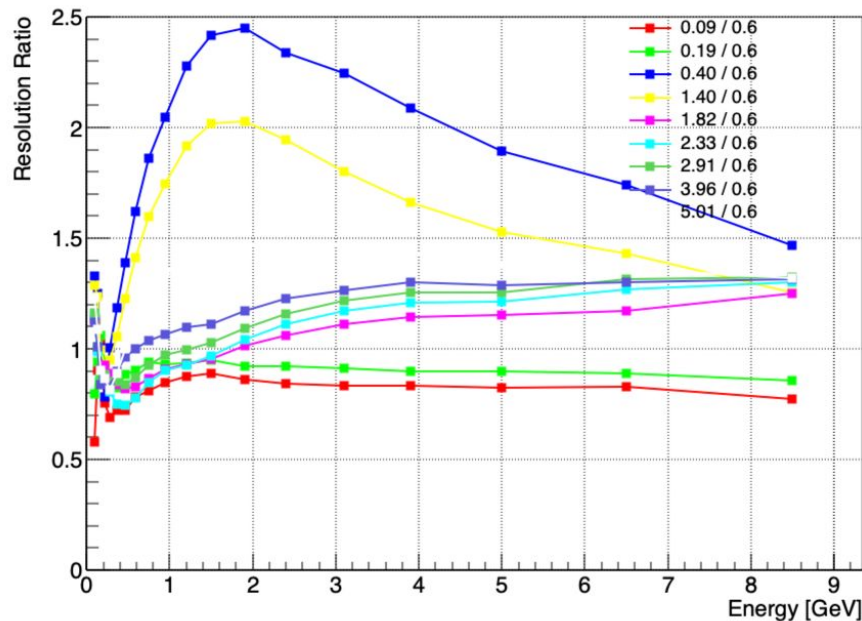
Ratios with Respect to Chosen Geometry

Cut out above 1 MeV events

Energy Resolution Ratio vs Energy (Layers / 10 layers)



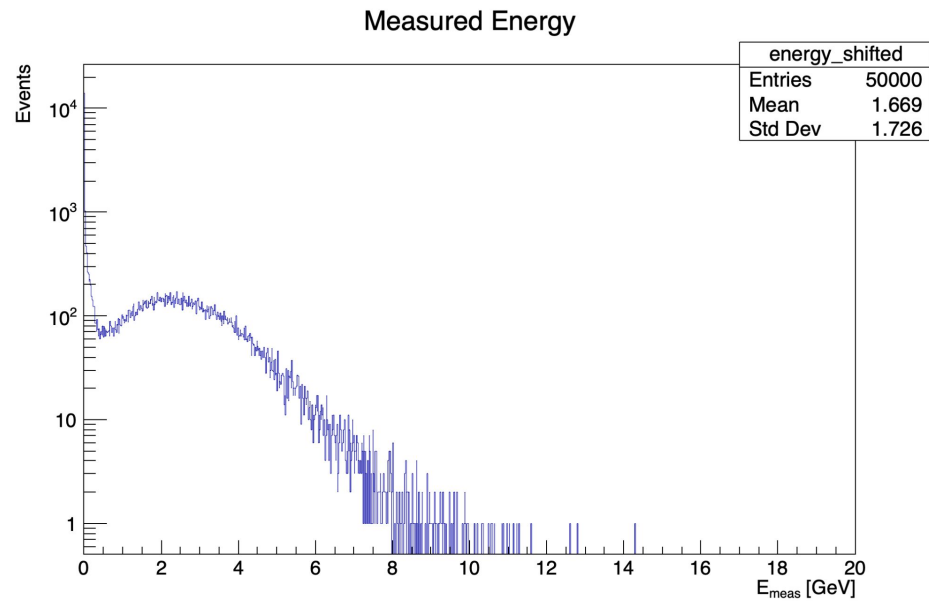
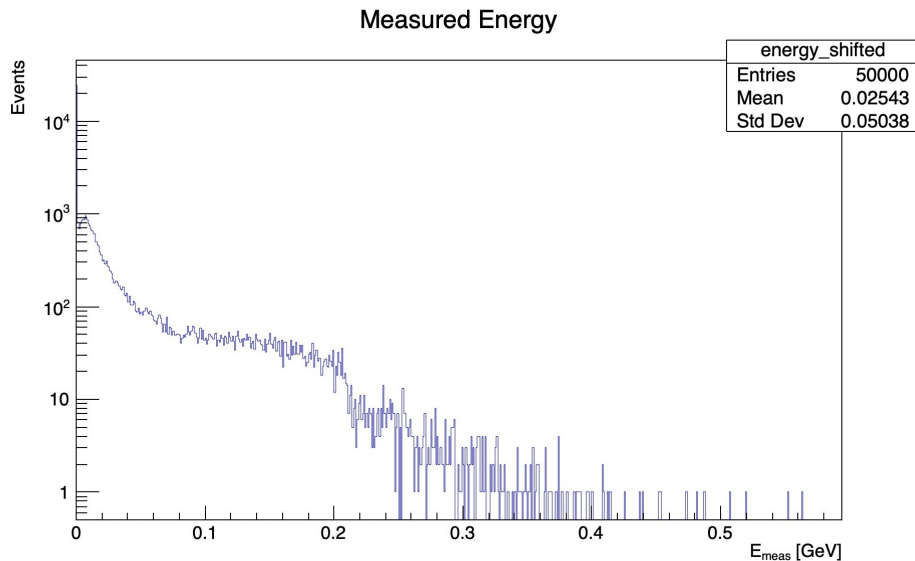
Energy Resolution Ratio vs Energy (Sci/Abs / 0.6)



Addressing Low-energy structure

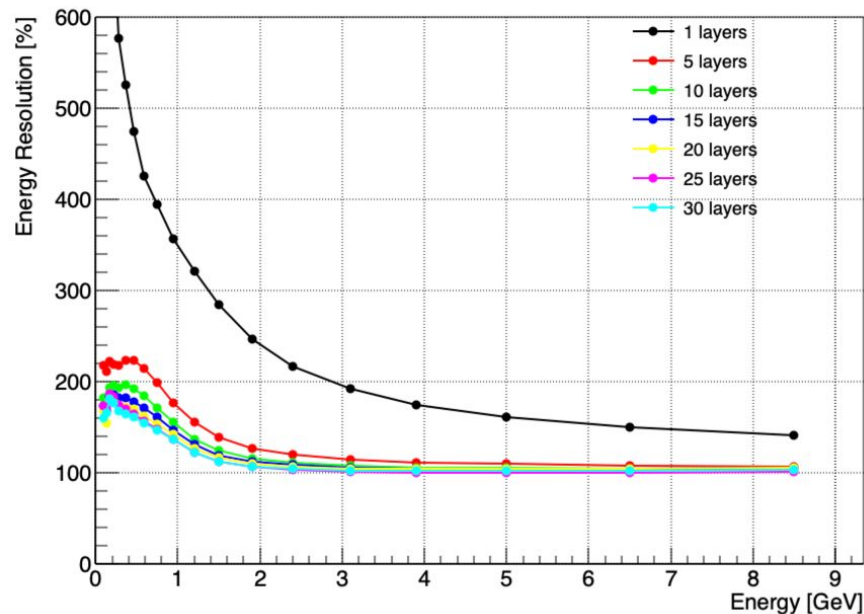
- Take this hit energy sum plot for 10 layers, 4 cm abs, 2.4 cm sci at 0.13 GeV as an example (left). Many events with zero energy, and poor separation between low-energy peak peak and energy deposited
- When we get up to higher energies such as 2.4 GeV (right), separation is more clear
- Skews mean too low – first try getting rid of just zero energy deposit events (from particles that don't interact with the detector at all)

```
evt num: 49896, n hits in event: 0  
endpoint z: -100000  
evt num: 49907, n hits in event: 0  
endpoint z: -100000  
evt num: 49948, n hits in event: 0  
endpoint z: -100000  
evt num: 49969, n hits in event: 0  
endpoint z: -10177.9  
evt num: 49989, n hits in event: 0  
endpoint z: -100000
```

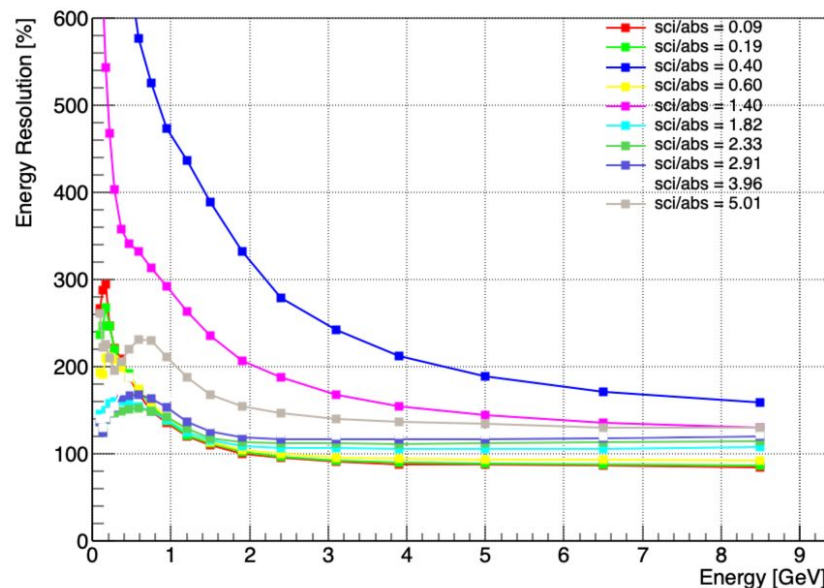


Energy Resolution Plots Excluding zero energy events

Energy Resolution vs Energy

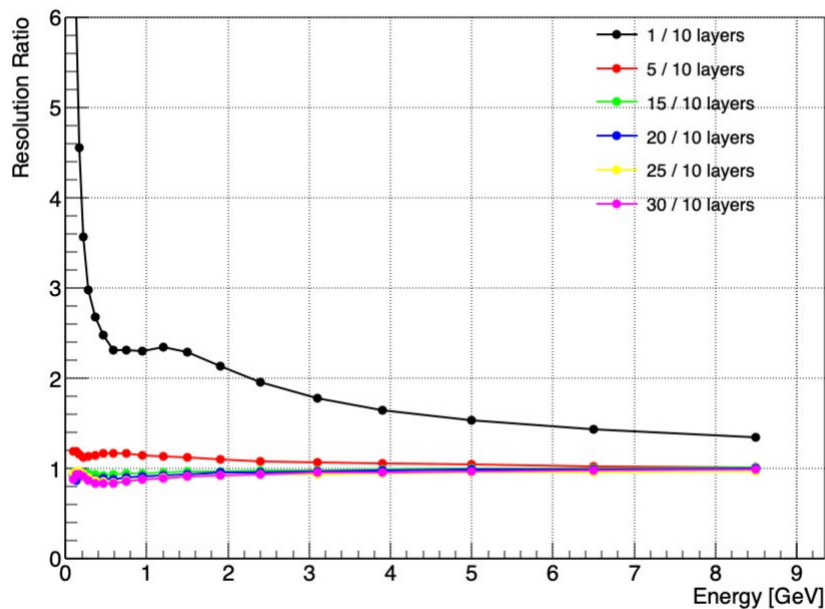


Energy Resolution vs Energy (Grouped by Sci/Abs Ratio)

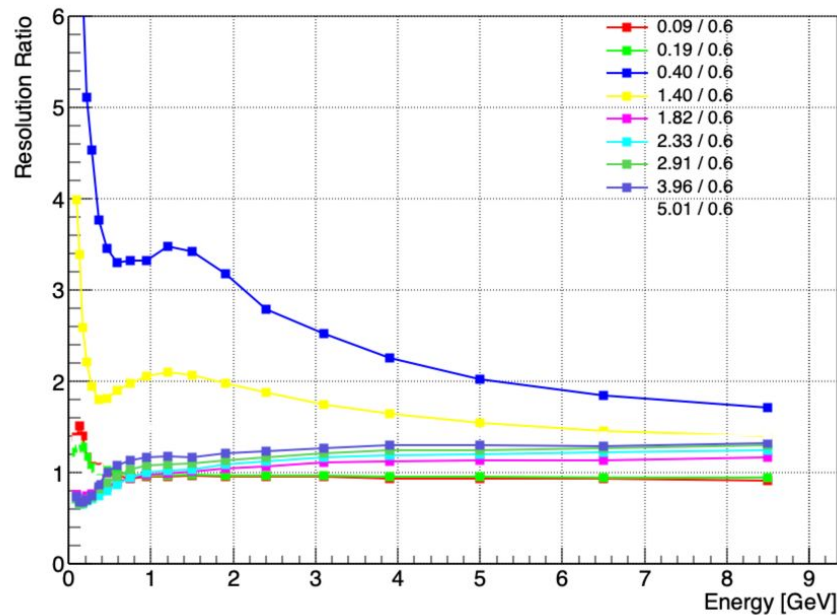


Ratios Excluding zero energy events

Energy Resolution Ratio vs Energy (Layers / 10 layers)



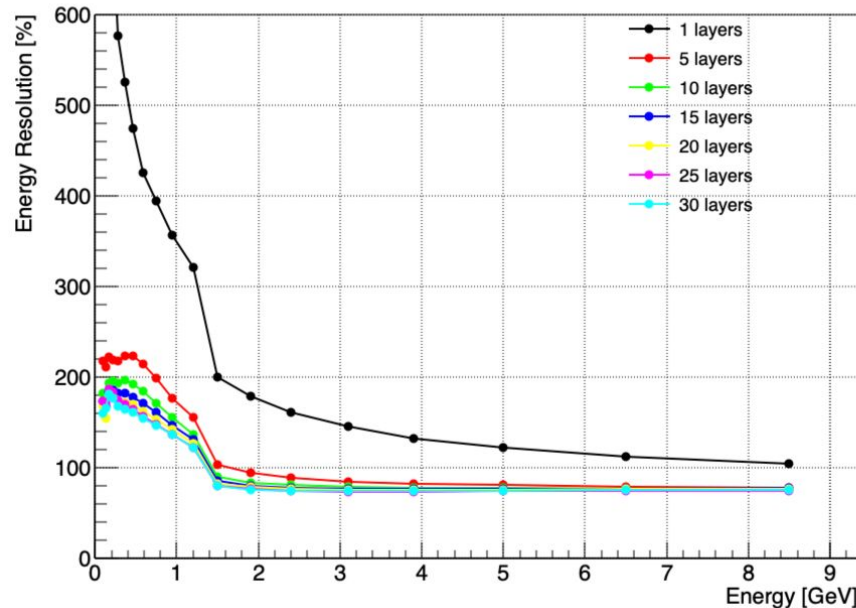
Energy Resolution Ratio vs Energy (Sci/Abs / 0.6)



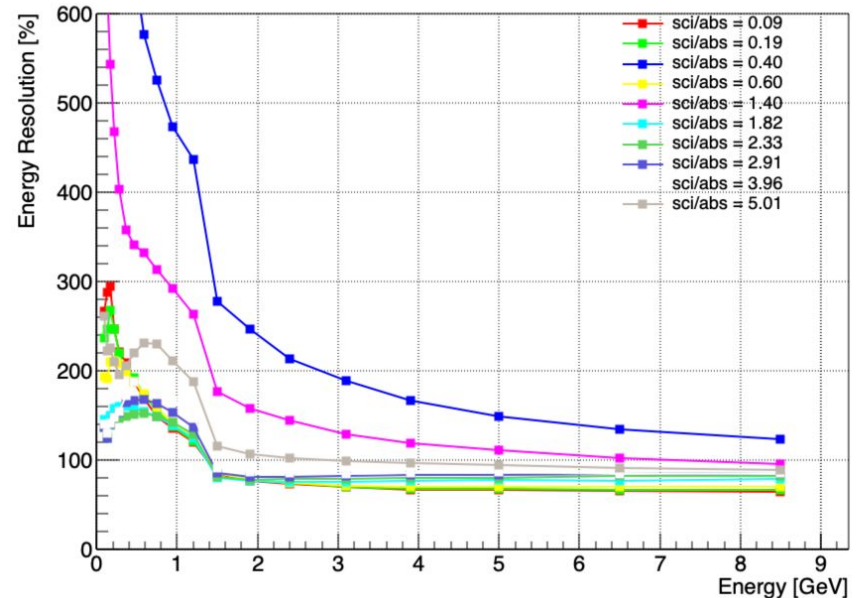
Attempt to exclude the low-energy peak for higher energies

Find a local minimum in the hit energy sum histograms and cut there, recalculated resolution. Energy resolution improves compared to just excluding zero

Energy Resolution vs Energy

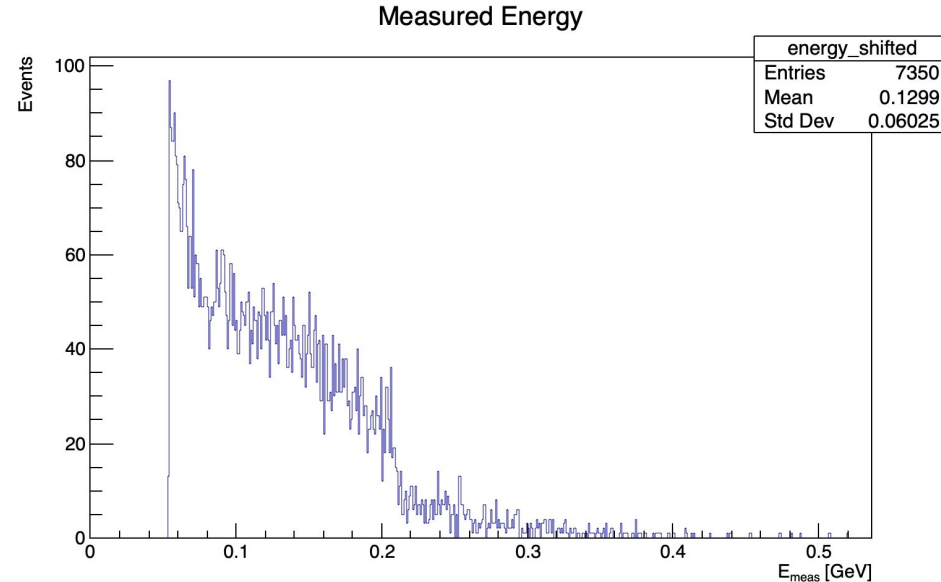
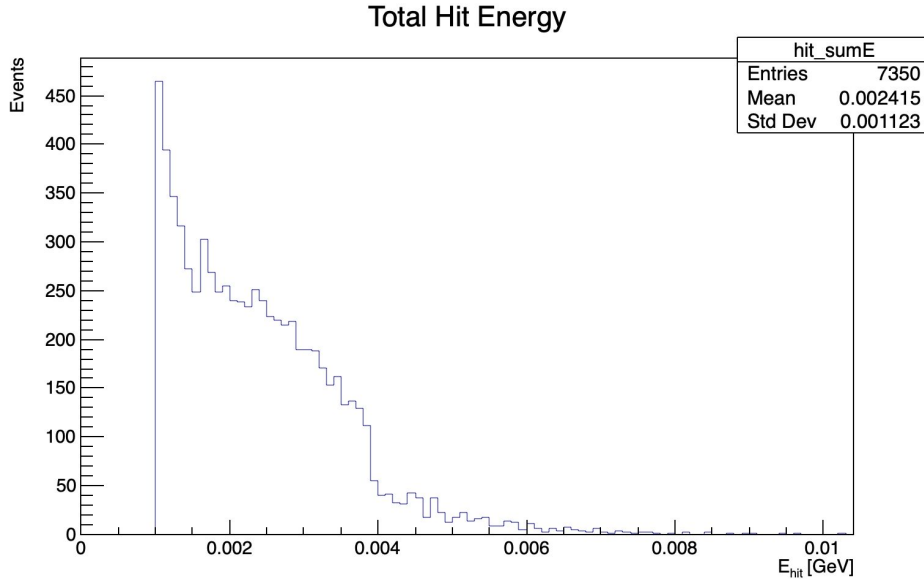


Energy Resolution vs Energy (Grouped by Sci/Abs Ratio)



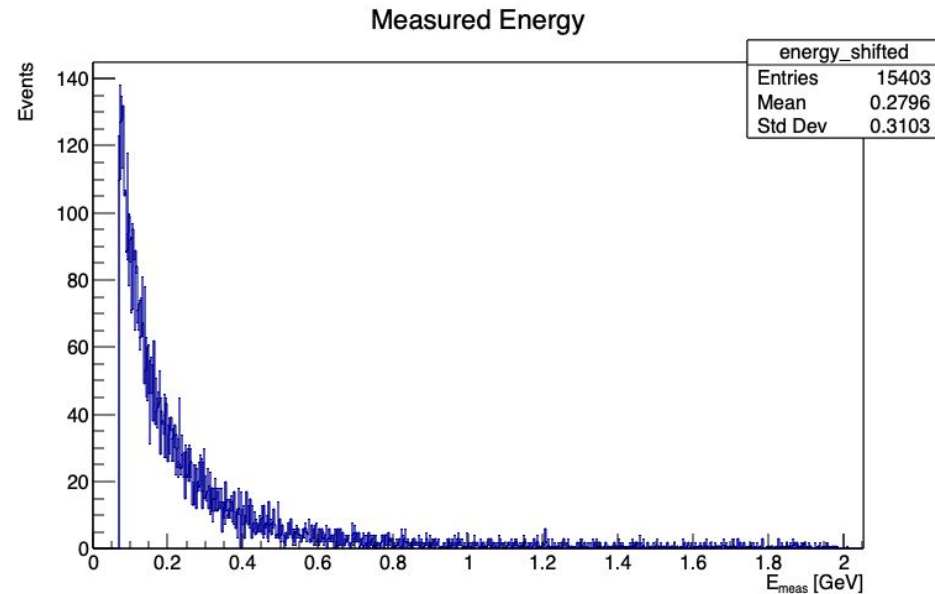
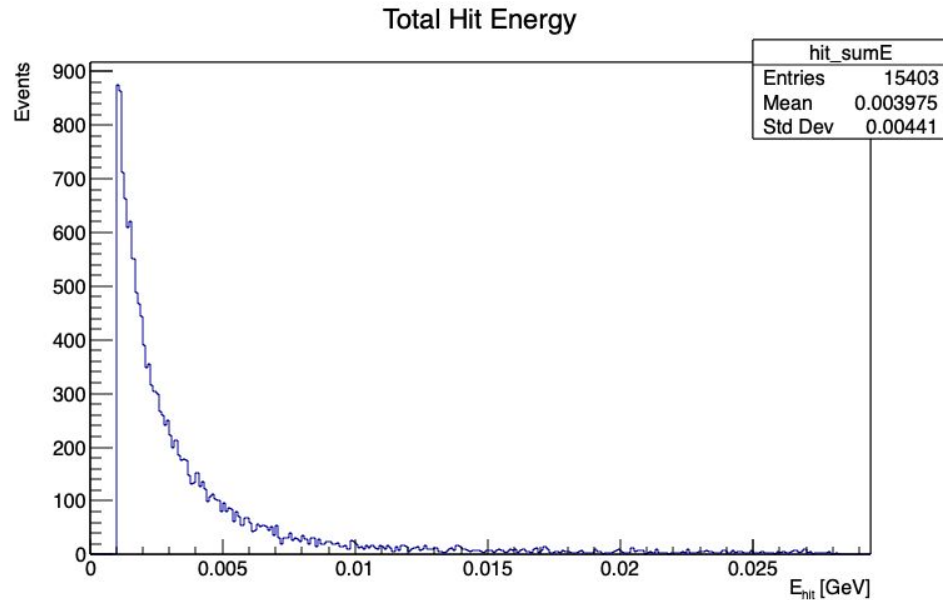
Energy Distributions (raw and shifted by sampling fraction)

10 layers, 4.0 cm abs, 2.4 cm scintillator – 0.13 GeV



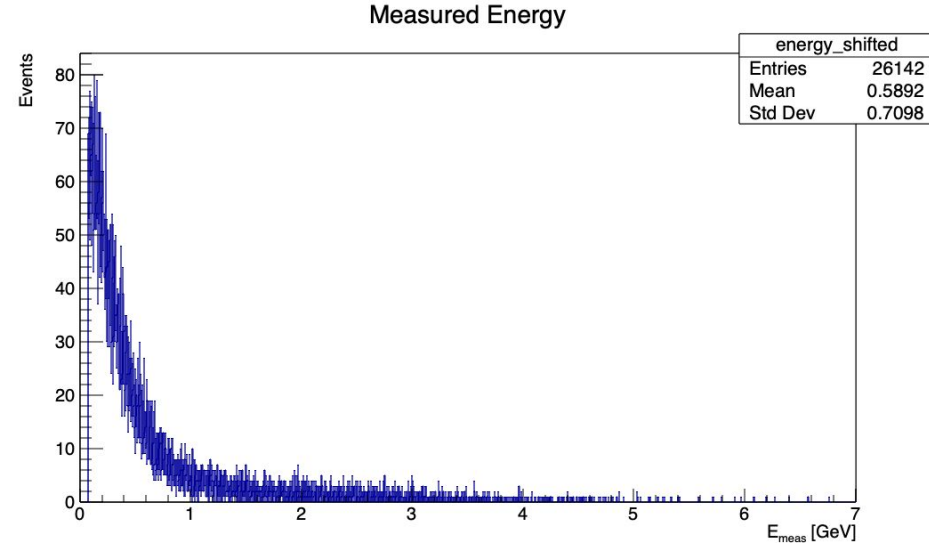
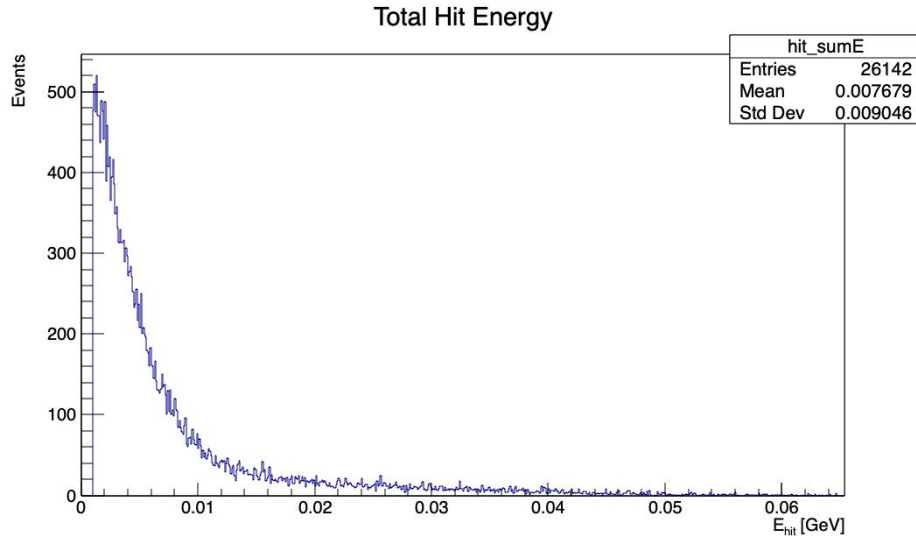
Energy Distributions (raw and shifted by sampling fraction)

10 layers, 4.0 cm abs, 2.4 cm scintillator – 0.28 GeV



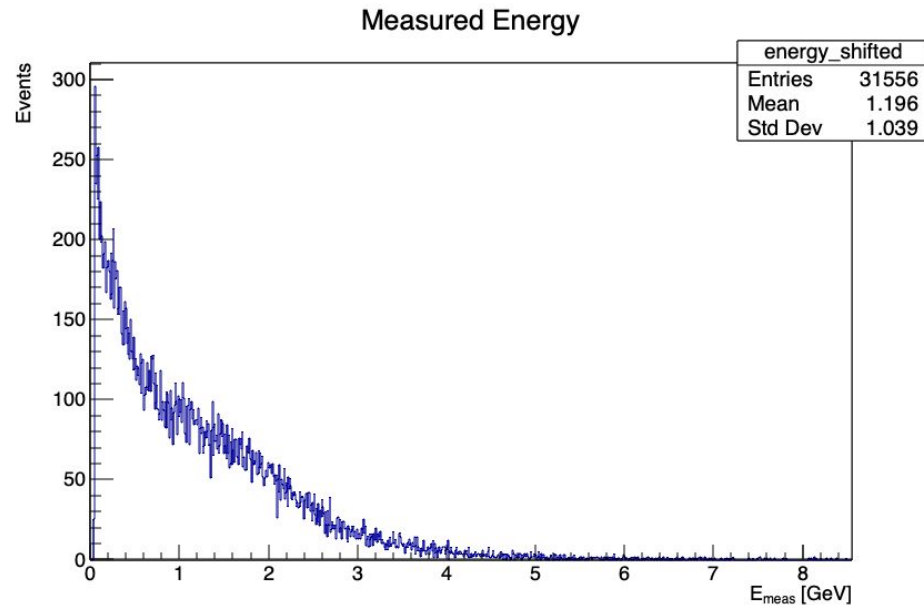
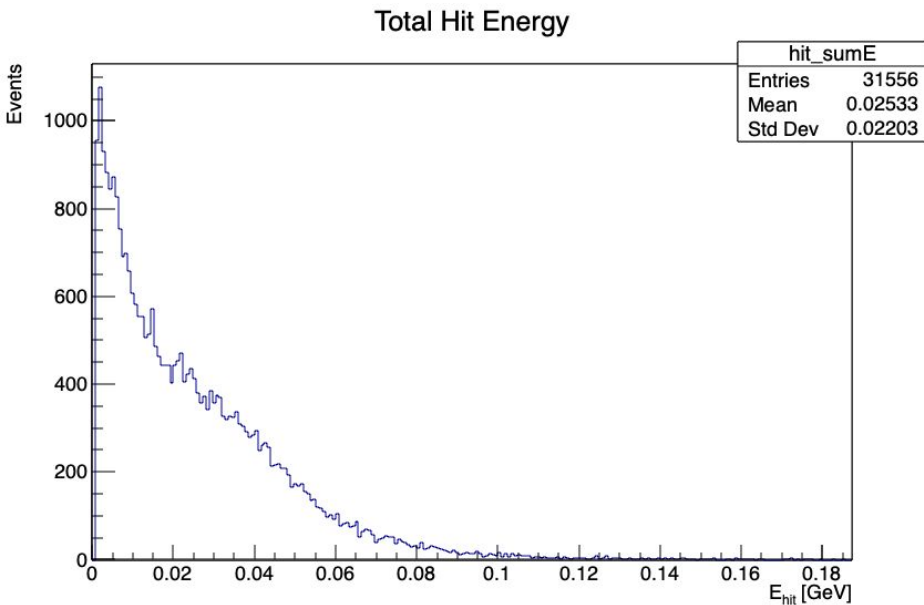
Energy Distributions (raw and shifted by sampling fraction)

10 layers, 4.0 cm abs, 2.4 cm scintillator – 0.59 GeV



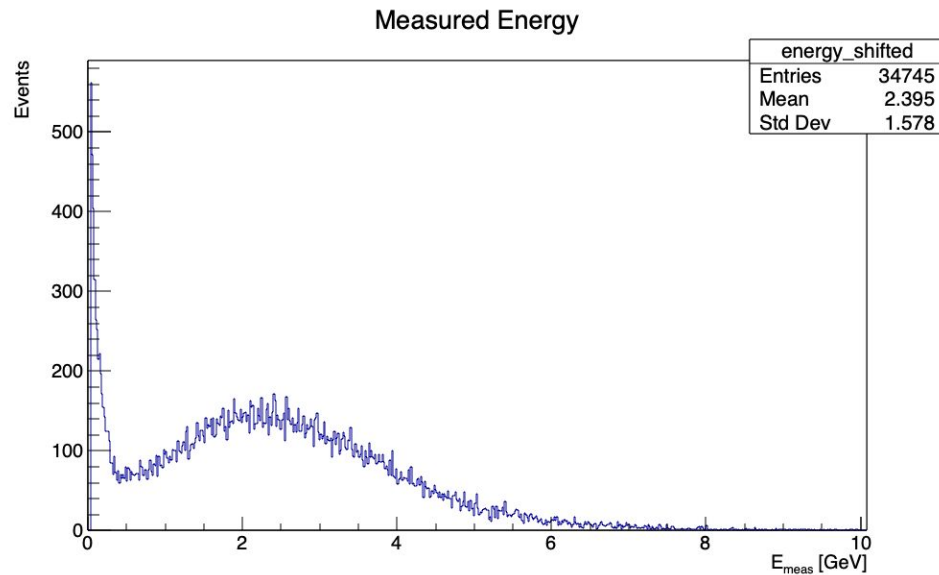
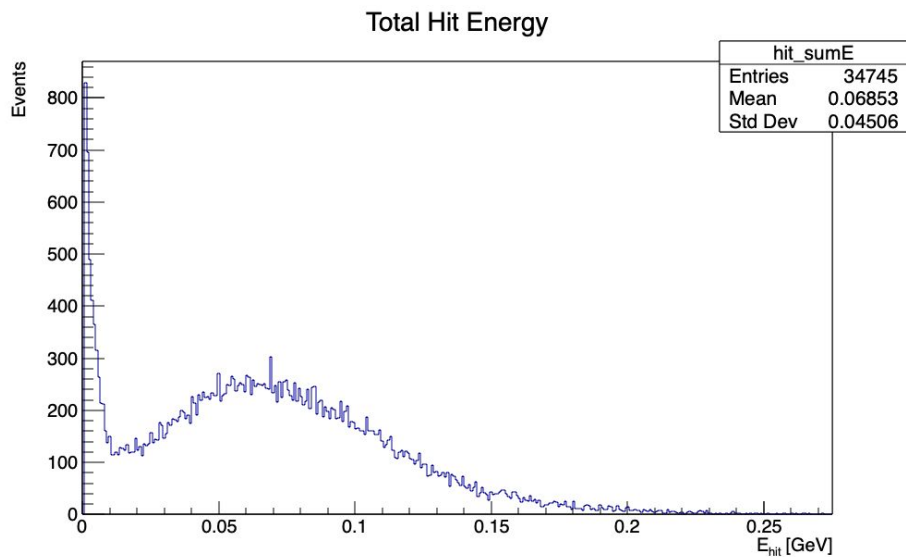
Energy Distributions (raw and shifted by sampling fraction)

10 layers, 4.0 cm abs, 2.4 cm scintillator – 1.2 GeV



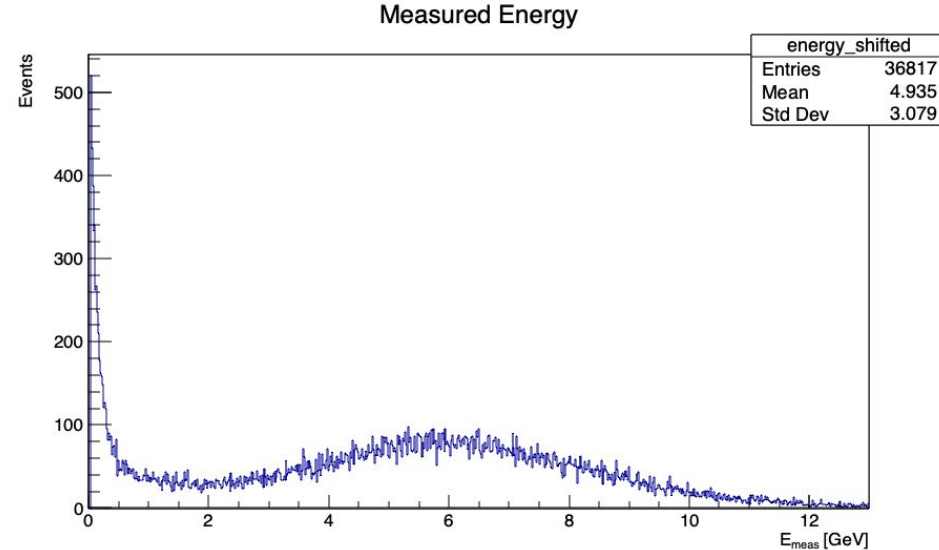
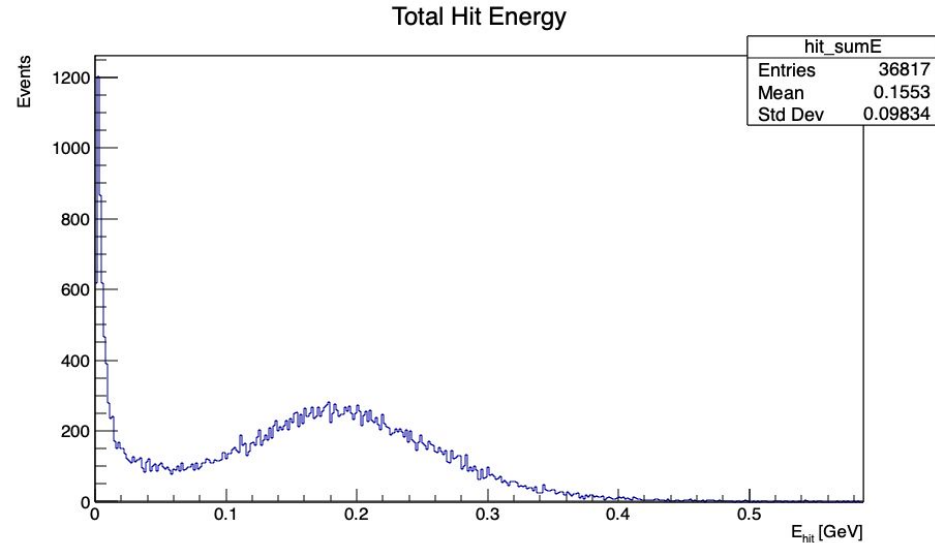
Energy Distributions (raw and shifted by sampling fraction)

10 layers, 4.0 cm abs, 2.4 cm scintillator – 2.4 GeV



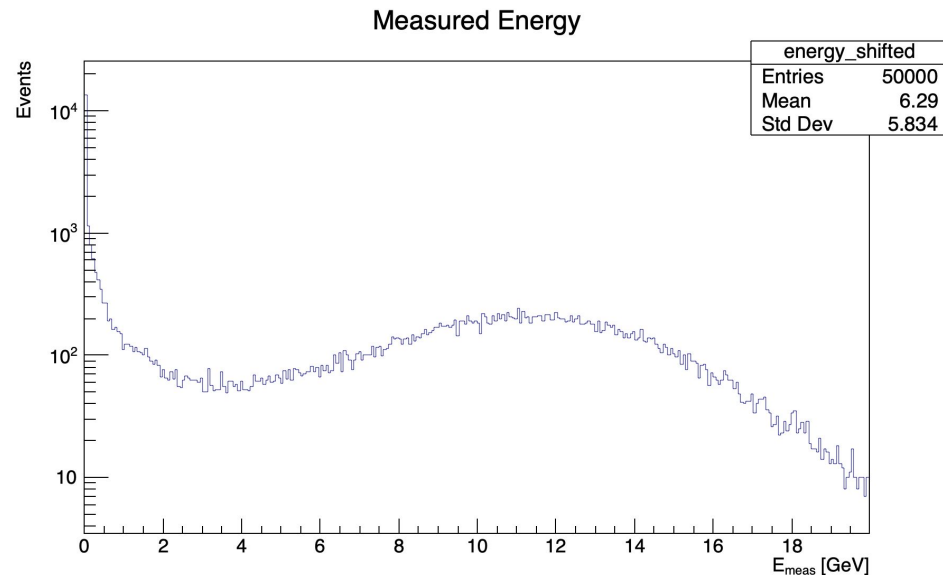
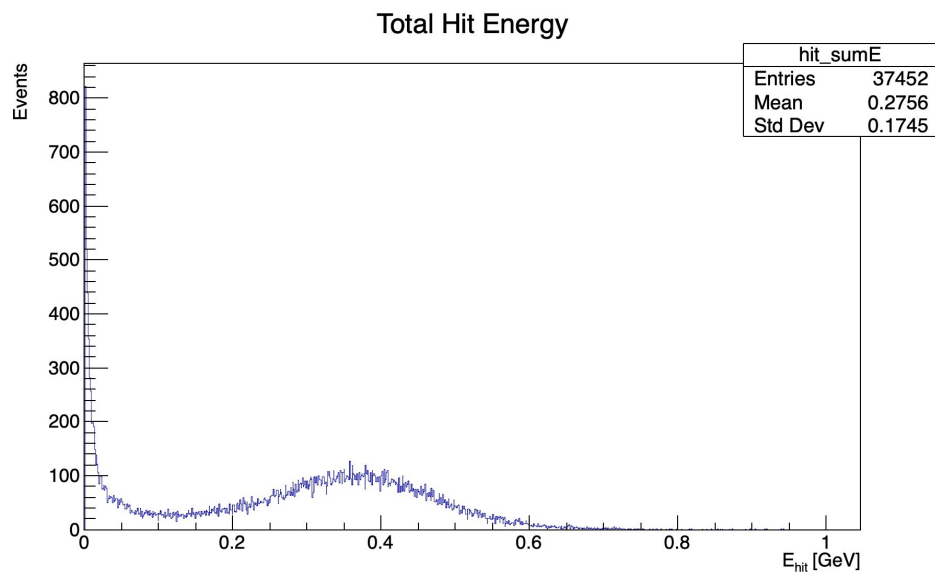
Energy Distributions (raw and shifted by sampling fraction)

10 layers, 4.0 cm abs, 2.4 cm scintillator – 5.0 GeV



Energy Distributions (raw and shifted by sampling fraction)

10 layers, 4.0 cm abs, 2.4 cm scintillator – 8.5 GeV



Next Steps

Find a more robust way to exclude the low-energy peak from energy resolution calculations

Implement eta cut for all (it almost uniformly reduces the statistics for the entire histogram, it is not the cause of 0 energy events)

Perhaps a double fit to a Gaussian and a decaying exponential to apply the MIP cut to lower input energy histograms (< 2 GeV)